

paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H. R. 6435. A bill to provide that the United States district courts shall have original and removal jurisdiction of certain civil actions only if the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHURCH:

H. R. 6436. A bill providing for revision of the patent laws for the purpose of clarifying and strengthening the rights of inventors and encouraging investment in research to the end that the patent laws will better function to promote the progress of science and the useful arts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 6437. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of heliports on or near Government buildings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 6438. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to convey certain real property in Marion County, Ind., to the State of Indiana; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. J. Res. 375. Joint resolution to suspend the operation of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940 in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 376. Joint resolution to settle the claims arising out of the requisitioning of Finnish vessels by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. J. Res. 377. Joint resolution relating to the establishment of a joint commission with Canada to investigate and make recommendations with respect to the safety of passengers on vessels on the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 378. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction, in the city of Washington, D. C., of a permanent memorial to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-first President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. J. Res. 379. Joint resolution to provide for research into the health hazards of air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLEY:

H. J. Res. 380. Joint resolution to provide for research into the health hazards of air pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Con. Res. 146. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of certain hearings held before the House Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. Res. 398. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 2596, relating to education or training of veterans under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Cong., June 22, 1944); to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, requesting

the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives to investigate and report on un-American activities in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURLESON:

H. R. 6439. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a certain housing project in Breckenridge, Tex., to Bernice Coles Post, 191, the American Legion, Department of Texas, Breckenridge, Tex., to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CLEMENTE:

H. R. 6440. A bill admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing Chu Boi San, of the city of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6441. A bill admitting to citizenship and fully naturalizing Wan Chung Tsal, of the city of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6442. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Martha Reid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6443. A bill for the relief of Arthur McDuffie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 6444. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ella Jaksay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6445. A bill for the relief of Rabbi Moise Behor Ventura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6446. A bill for the relief of Dr. Moise Ventura to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 6447. A bill for the relief of Peter Mihaly Berend; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6448. A bill for the relief of Felice Ricciardella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 6449. A bill for the relief of Mrs. L. M. Cox and Mrs. M. R. Nickle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. R. 6450. A bill for the relief of J. L. Brooks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

1538. Mr. CASE of South Dakota presented a petition of Florence Hanny, of Firth, Idaho, and 44 others, expressing themselves as being definitely opposed to the creation of a Columbia Valley Administration, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

SENATE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1949

(Legislative day of Thursday, October 13, 1949)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou, whose love passes understanding, we thank Thee for the unquenchable impulse toward Thee which Thou hast planted in our hearts and for

winged desires that disturb our lowest moods.

At the threshold of this day come down Thy secret stairs to our deepest needs as one by one we open our hearts to Thee. From the fret and fever of the vexed world's problems, from all thought of the praise and blame of men, from discordant noises and confused conception which beat upon our senses, at noon-tide we would follow the path to the holy quietness of Thy presence.

May there fall upon us now a sense of Thy kingdom and Thy power and Thy glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. O'CONOR, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, October 14, 1949, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5486. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the use of additional means, including stamp machines, for payment of tax on distilled spirits, modify loss allowances for distilled spirits, for the transfer and redistillation of spirits, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6073. An act to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6212. An act to amend section 5 of the Federal Firearms Act;

H. R. 6213. An act to authorize reimbursement to the appropriations of the Bureau of Narcotics of moneys expended for the purchase of narcotics;

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol power plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions; and

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. O'CONOR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	Johnston, S. C.
Anderson	Fulbright	Kem
Baldwin	George	Kerr
Brewster	Graham	Kilgore
Bridges	Green	Knowland
Byrd	Gurney	Langer
Cain	Hayden	Leahy
Capehart	Hendrickson	Lodge
Chapman	Hickenlooper	Long
Connally	Hill	Lucas
Cordon	Hoey	McCarthy
Donnell	Holland	McFarland
Douglas	Humphrey	McKellar
Downey	Ives	McMahon
Eastland	Jenner	Magnuson
Eaton	Johnson, Colo.	Malone
Ellender	Johnson, Tex.	Millikin

Morse	Russell	Wherry
Myers	Saltonstall	Wiley
Neely	Schoeppel	Williams
O'Connor	Smith, Maine	Young
O'Mahoney	Thomas, Okla.	
Pepper	Watkins	

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are members of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. Bert H. Miller, late a Senator from Idaho, and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business with leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New York [Mr. DULLES], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). A quorum is present.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, submit petitions and memorials, and incorporate routine matters in the RECORD, without debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 5486. An act to amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the use of additional means, including stamp machines, for payment of tax on distilled spirits, modify loss allowances for distilled spirits, for the transfer and redistillation of spirits, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6073. An act to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

H. R. 6212. An act to amend section 5 of the Federal Firearms Act; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6109. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the State of Tennessee and the State of Missouri concerning a Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6281. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol power plant, its distribution systems, and the buildings and grounds served by the plant, including proposed additions; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 6213. An act to authorize reimbursement to the appropriations of the Bureau of Narcotics of moneys expended for the purchase of narcotics; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. R. 6427. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 6073. A bill to amend section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 1175).

AMENDMENT OF ACT CREATING INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I report favorably, with an amendment, the bill (S. 211) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying out the mandate and purpose of Congress as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the committee may have until November 1, 1949, to file a report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and placed on the calendar, and, without objection, the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania is granted. The Chair hears no objection.

STUDY OF EXPENDITURES IN CONNECTION WITH PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS TO MAKE REPORTS

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the facts concerning increased costs because they reveal a trend of steady increases in the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Since these increases may well represent a normal growth and expansion during the first 4 or 5 years of the lives of these organizations, I express no opinion at this time. However, I feel it my obligation to make these facts known to the Senate of the United States, in view of the fact that this Government is the major contributor to the budgets of these agencies.

The Subcommittee on Relations with International Organizations, of which I am privileged to be chairman, a subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, is engaged in a continuing study of our Gov-

ernment's expenditures in connection with United States participation in international organizations, pursuant to the mandate of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The subcommittee has recently completed a study and analysis of United States expenditures in connection with participation in international organizations, and various problems pertinent thereto, during the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1949. A considerable portion of the subcommittee's time is devoted to the budgetary and fiscal operations of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

The subcommittee expects to present the result of its studies in the form of its fourth report to the Senate within the next few weeks. In addition, other reports are in progress which may be completed before the end of the year.

Accordingly, I request unanimous consent to file reports of the committee, containing the studies and analyses of the subcommittee, after adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and withdrawing a nomination, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS):

S. 2707. A bill to authorize the appointment of two additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 2708. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Zelda Hilsley; and

S. 2709. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Miriam G. Byrth; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 2710. A bill for the relief of Istvan Szemere; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 2711. A bill for the relief of K. C. Be, Swannio Be, Wle Go Be, Wle Hwa Be, Wle Bhing Be, and Swle Tien Be; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2712. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to report to Congress the feasibility and desirability of carving the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the Mount Rushmore National Memorial; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

S. J. Res. 137. Joint resolution to grant permanent civil-service status to certain temporary and war-service employees of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill

(H. R. 6427) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASED COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN POSTAL AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—SUBSTITUTION OF CONFEREES

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] be designated as a conferee on the part of the Senate on the bills (H. R. 4495) to provide additional benefits for certain postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal-field service with respect to annual and sick leave, longevity pay, and promotion, and for other purposes, and (H. R. 5931) to establish a standard schedule of rates of basic compensation for certain employees of the Federal Government; to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of basic compensation of individual employees; to repeal the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and for other purposes, in place of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and the request is granted.

COUNTY HOSPITAL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.—AMENDMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2404) for the construction of a county hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., to provide facilities for the treatment of Indians and others, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I offer for appropriate reference an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and I ask unanimous consent that a memorandum by me relating to the amendment, be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and, without objection, the memorandum will be printed in the Record. The Chair hears no objection.

The memorandum offered by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

MEMORANDUM BY MR. HUMPHREY RE AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5 OF H. R. 4567, TO AMEND THE DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The proposed amendment would change the cut-off date under section 5 of H. R. 4567 from April 30 to September 30, 1949.

One of the important provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 provided that 15,000 persons who escaped from Eastern Europe and who managed to enter the United States legally under temporary visas and who, further, would face persecution if they were forced to return behind the iron curtain, would be permitted to remain in the United States permanently. This provision was intended to help escapees from Communist-dominated countries. It is con-

tained in section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

To date less than half of the 15,000 permitted to qualify have even applied under the act, and of those who have applied, many may be found ineligible. A number of outstanding people from Europe arrived after April 1, 1948, and the House of Representatives extended the date of arrival to April 30, 1949, in an amendment contained in section 5 of H. R. 4567.

It appears that nowhere near the 15,000 numbers will be utilized, even by a provision which would make section 4 of the act current, and a number of worthy individuals who risked their lives to escape from behind the iron curtain have entered the United States since April 30. One was a courier for Cardinal Mindszenty, and another is an inventor who has been assisting the Army in developing a new petroleum process since his arrival in this country.

It is believed that the extension of the cut-off date from April 30, 1949, as presently stated in H. R. 4567, to September 30, 1949, would be a salutary change, since it would permit a number of additional anti-Communists who cannot return to eastern Europe without fear for their very lives to qualify for relief. Moreover, since no additional numbers would be necessary and the extension of the date would not affect any other group under the legislation, there would seem to be no disadvantage which would be encountered in extending the date.

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement prepared by him on the subject of the co-operative movement in the United States, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES M. MEAD TO THE LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

[Mr. NEELY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address by Hon. James M. Mead, former Senator from New York, to the sixty-first annual international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, at San Francisco, Calif., August 17, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

REPORT ON THE AEC—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. McMAHON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Report On the AEC," published in the Washington Post of October 15, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

WOMEN OF THE WORLD—EDITORIAL FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mrs. SMITH of Maine asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Women of the World," published in the Christian Science Monitor of October 13, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

[Mr. DOUGLAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "The Marines Have Landed," written by Maj. William P. McCahill, USMC, and published in the Eagle Magazine for November 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

INVESTIGATION OF OPERATIONS OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION

[Mr. DOUGLAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on its investigation of the practices of the United States Maritime Commission, submitted October 13, 1949, and an additional statement by Representative CLARE E. HOFF-

MAN, of Michigan, which appear in the Appendix.]

LIST OF MEMBERS OF CHICAGO COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

[Mr. DOUGLAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a list of the members of the Chicago Committee on Displaced Persons, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS, AND THE EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946—ARTICLE BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Government, Business, and the Employment Act of 1946," written by Senator O'MAHONEY and published in Dun's Review for July 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

AID TO GREAT BRITAIN—ARTICLE BY JOHN O'DONNELL

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article dealing with aid to Great Britain, written by John O'Donnell and published in the New York News of October 13, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

LABOR AND THE MARSHALL PLAN—ARTICLE BY MURRAY KEMPTON

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "United States Labor Pros Help Marshall Plan," written by Murray Kempton and published in the New York Post of August 18, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN LABOR POLITICS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "American Labor Politics," delivered by him before the Sixty-eighth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor, at St. Paul, Minn., on October 3, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

TO BE FRANK—ARTICLE BY DR. FRANK KINGDON

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "To Be Frank," written by Dr. Frank Kingdon and published in the New York Post of October 14, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate after 3:45 o'clock p. m. this afternoon in order to fulfill an important engagement.

Mr. BALDWIN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on Monday, if plans I have made must be carried through. Previously I asked unanimous consent to be absent from the session of the Senate this afternoon, but found that I could rearrange my plans and remain. So I ask that my previous request may be disregarded, and that I may be excused from the session of the Senate on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL SITUATION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record a statement prepared by me in regard to the financial situation of the Government, and a table showing

the Federal deficit for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1950, July 1 to September 30, 1949.

There being no objection, the statement and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year—the 92 days, July 1 to September 30 inclusive—deficit spending at the rate of nearly \$20,000,000 a day, or nearly a million

dollars an hour, was required to finance the Federal Government of the United States.

The cumulated deficit at the end of the quarter was more than \$1,750,000,000. If this rate of deficit spending were maintained for the remaining three quarters, the Federal deficit next June 30 would be \$7,000,000,000.

This rate of deficit spending prevailed during the first quarter of the year despite the fact that receipts during the period were \$100,000,000 in excess of collections for the same period last year. But expenditures in the first quarter this year totaled nearly

\$2,500,000,000 more than were expended in the same period last year.

Receipts for the quarter totaled \$9,250,000,000. Expenditures, on the daily Treasury statement basis, totaled \$11,000,000,000 in the same period. The debt on September 30 stood at more than \$256,500,000,000. The general-fund balance at the end of the quarter was approximately \$5,700,000,000.

All of these figures are from the daily Treasury statements which are compiled as follows for all of the days during the quarter for which the statements were issued:

The Federal deficit for first quarter fiscal year 1950, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1949 (based on daily statements by the U. S. Treasury)

Date	1950 receipts	1950 expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	Public debt	General fund balance
July 1.....	\$46,979,967.36	\$144,841,685.20	—\$97,861,717.84	\$252,633,499,384.83	\$3,161,462,365.44
5.....	45,104,514.43	167,479,935.91	—122,375,421.48	252,614,169,592.17	2,984,995,168.57
6.....	152,635,585.29	271,627,734.94	—118,992,149.65	252,465,700,118.73	2,799,047,094.07
7.....	99,980,677.85	119,713,022.17	—19,732,344.32	252,445,771,931.52	2,742,720,448.44
8.....	124,438,275.09	157,844,654.17	—33,406,379.08	252,414,995,425.68	2,654,754,344.10
11.....	109,355,731.92	137,076,500.11	—27,720,768.19	252,381,651,173.11	2,583,081,015.85
12.....	136,536,330.76	577,591,134.18	—441,054,803.42	252,768,823,308.13	2,493,263,414.72
13.....	86,973,757.47	161,893,205.12	—74,919,447.65	252,771,331,532.77	2,503,226,013.32
14.....	81,364,475.38	140,796,117.87	—59,431,642.49	252,807,272,572.36	2,544,881,086.97
15.....	72,758,414.35	97,111,988.93	—24,353,574.58	252,856,602,305.19	2,565,330,295.33
18.....	73,782,487.84	104,799,198.17	—31,016,710.33	252,835,255,922.03	2,582,440,038.16
19.....	225,044,620.14	143,212,883.86	+81,831,736.28	252,859,088,042.56	2,593,081,015.85
20.....	71,979,423.98	129,875,920.06	—57,896,496.08	252,879,671,571.81	2,611,542,503.85
21.....	104,505,884.28	116,352,842.35	—11,846,958.07	252,911,869,969.13	2,681,367,370.70
22.....	80,717,528.18	166,330,529.49	—85,613,001.31	252,970,030,584.02	2,656,446,995.14
23.....	87,594,115.47	88,597,620.59	—1,003,505.03	253,010,306,501.05	2,605,374,854.82
26.....	140,875,040.36	143,900,187.66	—3,025,147.30	253,038,444,197.56	2,589,168,000.56
27.....	62,306,813.01	78,131,858.01	—15,825,045.00	253,175,444,945.86	2,605,573,530.24
28.....	63,872,530.78	80,750,906.76	—16,884,375.98	253,446,689,523.12	2,972,683,907.98
29.....	79,652,475.51	456,205,341.21	—376,552,865.70	253,876,874,766.11	3,357,163,923.55
Aug. 1.....	61,003,565.00	73,283,235.74	—12,279,670.74	254,158,742,203.24	3,570,004,341.55
2.....	167,054,245.61	197,644,279.35	—30,590,033.74	254,205,349,890.10	3,524,414,785.11
3.....	137,811,622.20	185,801,722.87	—47,989,742.87	254,200,526,970.73	3,531,988,666.53
4.....	77,663,653.44	146,175,959.85	—68,512,306.41	254,375,203,102.12	3,682,932,995.21
5.....	124,168,376.03	137,976,051.07	—13,807,675.04	254,367,466,642.75	3,686,191,612.19
8.....	144,408,453.10	137,261,079.13	+7,147,373.97	254,328,235,105.09	3,639,970,752.96
9.....	162,821,416.80	175,327,770.58	—12,506,353.78	254,343,269,309.89	3,648,952,187.93
10.....	111,791,664.97	167,229,687.62	—55,438,022.65	254,514,966,156.20	3,857,841,310.73
11.....	92,468,948.51	97,553,218.22	—5,084,269.71	254,675,143,808.21	4,085,300,695.63
12.....	74,495,824.03	82,096,873.13	—7,601,049.10	254,743,751,077.08	4,122,289,177.17
15.....	85,601,677.05	118,489,557.43	—32,887,880.38	254,755,660,291.85	4,118,429,004.96
16.....	181,987,930.20	144,282,477.57	+37,705,452.63	254,780,572,433.26	4,213,572,459.02
17.....	151,062,573.58	122,466,872.86	+28,595,700.72	254,826,052,330.87	4,349,881,332.47
18.....	146,787,969.68	121,224,242.53	+25,563,727.15	255,050,762,330.45	4,601,648,460.22
19.....	126,630,346.51	106,929,627.07	+19,700,719.44	255,059,699,242.94	4,608,514,707.94
22.....	100,330,652.42	86,889,160.45	+13,441,491.97	255,102,694,228.56	4,601,501,977.81
23.....	164,499,892.74	138,862,833.36	+25,637,059.38	255,175,017,642.61	4,599,118,554.65
24.....	56,006,789.66	73,128,860.96	—17,122,071.30	255,235,914,511.17	4,557,676,246.22
25.....	65,274,898.75	123,476,567.72	—58,201,668.97	255,338,785,659.56	4,604,025,711.01
26.....	62,496,302.19	79,106,455.67	—16,610,153.48	255,354,158,852.99	4,570,206,321.65
29.....	48,537,645.98	127,418,407.06	—78,880,761.08	255,385,707,118.38	4,468,919,426.60
30.....	82,854,312.60	151,253,595.25	—68,397,282.65	255,417,023,351.62	4,468,770,956.38
Sept. 1.....	52,442,338.63	790,695,008.15	—738,252,669.52	255,851,851,584.84	4,417,886,430.15
2.....	46,173,729.40	104,446,818.96	—58,273,089.56	255,955,882,601.89	4,294,840,781.46
3.....	44,583,367.76	517,358,979.04	—472,775,611.28	255,977,611,284.68	4,305,251,518.78
6.....	102,888,630.56	120,455,226.60	—17,566,596.04	256,370,152,850.36	4,133,124,530.53
7.....	226,369,469.50	416,437,169.05	—190,067,699.55	256,357,342,410.97	3,975,986,822.70
8.....	101,914,630.41	90,457,172.25	+11,457,458.16	256,469,591,304.41	4,039,983,276.87
9.....	124,244,564.31	108,332,904.96	+15,911,659.35	256,479,835,404.32	4,043,644,062.96
12.....	152,929,407.86	100,840,414.54	+52,089,993.32	256,467,932,589.01	4,057,693,918.81
13.....	229,371,187.78	163,038,249.10	+66,332,938.68	256,461,592,946.15	4,137,137,126.45
14.....	213,858,920.85	149,701,843.99	+64,157,076.86	256,443,225,942.37	4,239,204,545.52
15.....	258,001,770.24	437,618,893.09	—179,617,122.85	256,374,332,833.66	4,100,477,247.90
16.....	430,863,138.75	150,056,489.11	+280,806,649.64	256,344,102,962.88	4,404,819,203.14
19.....	673,399,784.88	120,262,482.09	+553,137,302.79	256,311,135,428.20	4,928,091,191.36
20.....	563,262,914.25	143,096,361.51	+420,166,552.74	256,264,177,302.79	5,127,443,183.48
21.....	268,648,455.10	116,910,204.99	+151,738,250.11	256,331,520,025.17	5,379,708,439.34
22.....	322,751,233.26	101,604,792.73	+221,146,440.53	256,298,571,732.75	5,555,425,838.04
23.....	285,922,611.13	103,633,030.66	+182,289,580.47	256,297,725,343.16	5,704,651,522.75
26.....	188,450,308.91	97,474,459.14	+90,975,849.77	256,296,809,075.73	5,679,839,646.16
27.....	224,489,161.68	232,381,192.40	—7,892,030.72	256,573,166,600.87	5,589,237,631.11
28.....	125,600,771.77	126,526,935.25	—926,163.48	256,557,027,437.05	5,616,472,292.98
29.....	105,208,109.06	154,949,962.55	—49,741,853.49	256,555,216,299.97	5,631,453,140.03
30.....	136,016,033.14	439,692,633.35	—303,676,600.21	256,679,558,717.08	5,698,886,970.14
Total to Sept. 30, 1949.....	9,257,648,256.99	11,013,969,741.71	—1,756,321,484.72	-----	-----
Total to Sept. 30, 1948.....	9,143,829,462.56	8,570,418,331.59	+573,411,130.97	-----	-----

BUDGET INCREASES FOR SIX UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to an article which appeared in the New York Times of October 9, announcing that a budget increase had been approved for six of the United Nations Specialized Agencies by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Operations of the General Assembly. Thus, whereas the total amount of the administrative budgets of these six agencies amounted to \$31,019,024 during 1949, the

estimates for 1950 amount to \$34,809,633, representing an increase of slightly less than \$4,000,000. This does not take into consideration the operational budget of the International Refugee Organization which will be well in excess of \$140,000,000; nor does it include the budget of the United Nations itself which is estimated at approximately \$44,000,000 for 1950, representing an increase over the 1949 budget in excess of \$1,000,000.

I request unanimous consent to have this article printed in the RECORD as a supplement to my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGET RISE VOTED FOR SIX UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES—\$4,000,000 INCREASE PASSED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE — ASSEMBLY MUST APPROVE

(By Sam Pope Brewer)

LAKE SUCCESS, October 8.—The United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Affairs has approved a \$4,000,000 increase in the 1950 budgets of specialized agencies attached to the United Nations. It was announced here today, but it urged careful study of the use of the funds. This

recommendation now goes to the Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee for approval.

Budget estimates for 1950 total \$34,809,633, for the six specialized agencies, exclusive of the International Refugee Organization's huge operational budget of \$140,832,118 and the expenses of the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union which are not listed. The agencies covered are the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, and the administrative expenses, only, of the International Refugee Organization.

Emphasizing their activity, the specialized agencies have announced 28 regional and international conferences scheduled for this month in 10 cities scattered over 5 continents. The most important, probably, is the fourth session of the IRO's General Council, which opens next Tuesday, in Geneva, following a session of the executive committee.

The executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization has been meeting in Paris and several committee meetings are still scheduled.

One of the advisory committee's recommendations in the report issued here is that means be found to use soft currencies where possible to relieve the general shortage of dollars and other hard currencies. Secretary General Trygve Lie and the administrative heads of the specialized agencies were urged to review funding arrangements of the agencies and "intensify their efforts to achieve a common form of budget."

Efforts are still being made to standardize distinctions between "administrative expenses" that are necessary but not directly productive and "operational expenses" incurred in the actual work for which the agency is intended.

Estimates published today with the figures for last year are:

	1949	1950
ILO.....	\$5,185,539	\$6,023,526
UNESCO.....	7,780,000	8,847,000
FAO.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
ICAO.....	2,655,685	2,937,607
WHO.....	5,600,000	7,501,500
IRO.....	4,797,800	4,500,000
Total.....	31,019,024	34,809,633

The World Health Organization also will have a supplemental operational budget.

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4537) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Mr. LANGER obtained the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield in order that I may propound one inquiry?

Mr. LANGER. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. I respectfully ask the distinguished Senator from North Dakota whether there is any opportunity at this time to obtain a unanimous-consent agreement as to when we may vote upon the motion of the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] to recommit the bill.

Mr. LANGER. I will say to my distinguished friend from Illinois that that will depend upon the reaction of Senators to my speech. If I feel that I have converted enough of them to my side, I shall be glad to take up the matter with the distinguished Senator, and agree on an hour this afternoon.

Mr. LUCAS. Now we are making some progress. I appreciate the reply of my friend from North Dakota. I know how eloquent and persuasive he is. I am sure that after he has spoken for about an hour he will then see, from the countenances of distinguished Senators to whom he is speaking, that he has convinced enough of them so that we may have a vote.

Mr. LANGER. Let me say to my distinguished friend that I am working on some difficult cases. It may require more than an hour. It may take me an hour and fifteen minutes, or an hour and twenty-five minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. That will be fine, even if the Senator takes another 30 minutes. I am sure he can convince Senators by 2 o'clock.

Mr. LANGER. We will discuss the question later.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I prefer not to be interrupted during the time I am speaking, but after I have finished I shall be glad to answer any questions which may occur to Senators.

Also, I wish to tell the newspaper reporters that I know they are very tired. It is Saturday afternoon. They have been here every day. One night they were here until 1 o'clock in the morning. I wish to tell the reporters that, so far as the Senator from North Dakota is concerned, I have prepared copies in order to help them along. They do not have to remain here at all. They may leave. They may go and see the Tulane-Notre Dame football game on the television, if they wish, because I have seen to it that everything of any importance that I am going to say is contained in the copies which I have prepared.

I also know from talking with some of them that they are very much underpaid and that a 5-day week is enough for them. I hope they will take advantage of the fact that I have prepared these copies and leave any time they wish to leave.

At the outset, let me say that I doubt very much whether any Senator, with the exception of the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], really knows what the bill is all about. Even the Senator from Missouri stated yesterday that he was unable to speak because, in spite of the fact that he has been a member of the subcommittee, in spite of the fact that he has a fine command of all the technical details, in spite of the fact that he is perhaps the best informed man in the Senate on the Constitution, he does not know, in reality, what is contained in the bill.

If Senators had attended, as I did, the various meetings of the subcommittee—although I am not a member of it—and if they had attended the meetings of the full committee and had listened to some of the absurd questions asked of the staff by some Senators, I am sure they would agree with me that, with the possible exception of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, no one really knows what is in the so-called Celler bill, and how wide the implications of that bill are. The average person says to himself, "We have a few concentration camps over

there. We have a great big heart and we are going to bring as many of those people as possible over here." The average person thinks that is all there is to the bill. As a matter of fact, the entire immigration problem, involving all the countries in the world, is affected by the so-called Celler bill, as I shall amply demonstrate in a little while.

I am also impelled to speak on the bill because of the treatment which has been accorded—I believe unjustly—to the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN]. I doubt whether any chairman of any committee has been more faithful in the performance of his duty than has the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada. Since the beginning of the session I do not know of a single meeting of the committee, with one exception, which was not attended by the distinguished Senator from Nevada. At the time of the one meeting to which I refer, he was in the hospital at Rochester, Minn., and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the ranking member on the Democratic side, took his place.

I wonder if Senators are familiar with the fact that roughly one-third of all the bills which are passed by the Congress go through the Senate Judiciary Committee. That will give Senators some idea of the great magnitude of the task performed by the Senator from Nevada.

I am also actuated by the fact that before the Senator from Nevada left he called a special meeting of the Judiciary Committee. Notice was sent to every member of the committee. The Senator from Nevada stated that he wanted to be certain whether or not any action would be taken on the subject of displaced persons during the time he was away. We voted on the question, and by a majority of one the Judiciary Committee decided that it would be perfectly safe for him to leave. The committee voted at that time that the displaced persons bill would not be reported. Then one of the committee members who had voted with the Senator from Nevada died suddenly. At about the same time—on the same day, I think—the uncle of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] became very ill. The Senator from Mississippi left Washington to go to his uncle's bedside, saying that he would return as soon as he possibly could.

So, with the Senator from Nevada abroad, Senator Miller dead, and the Senator from Mississippi on his way to his home State, to the bedside of his uncle—who, by the way, died before the Senator from Mississippi reached there—and while the distinguished Senator from Mississippi was attending his uncle's funeral, a meeting of the committee was hurriedly called. Under those circumstances, this bill was reported. The Senate was in session that day. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon I received a note, which I have with me now, saying there would be a meeting of the committee at 7:30 that evening. There seemed to be tremendous haste; with one member of the committee dead, another one out of the city attending the funeral of his uncle, and with the Senator from Nevada in Europe, there

seemed to be great haste on the part of some members of the committee to report the bill.

Last night, when I told the Senator from Illinois that I objected to having the motion to recommit the bill voted on today, rather than last night or on Monday, I was acting on the floor of the Senate in exactly the same manner that the majority of the Judiciary Committee acted toward the numerical minority of the committee when the bill was reported.

Mr. President, I wish, first of all, to take up and discuss the character of the displaced persons who already have entered the United States. I wish to inquire into the kind of record they have made here in the United States. First, I shall read a letter which I have received from a lady in Minot, N. Dak. I shall also read other letters. This lady's address is 707 Third Street SE. Her letter is dated September 12, 1949. I shall read this letter and other letters in order to bear out the testimony of Representative GOSSETT, of Texas, who testified before our committee. I think every Member of the Senate will acknowledge that Representative GOSSETT is certainly a very reliable person. This lady writes as follows:

MINOT, N. DAK., September 12, 1949.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Having had a very disillusioning experience with a DP maid in our home—a secretary who used domestic work to get into this country and then left us after being in our home for 4 months to take a secretarial job here in Minot—Dr. Fischer and I feel strongly that something should be done if at all possible about DP's who are not staying in the places to which they were assigned and are taking instead jobs and housing which displace our people. There have been several instances similar to ours and feeling against the DP program is mounting around here. I sincerely hope the bill will not be liberalized as several groups want, and I wish some teeth could be put into the existing law.

Churches and social agencies say we can't put them under legal obligation or compel them to stay in their assignments for a set period of time, because that would be slavery, but my husband and many others served overseas in our Army for several years and had to stay in many places they didn't like and do jobs they didn't care to do simply because they had an obligation to their country, and they fulfilled it—and that wasn't slavery.

Better screening and selection in Germany would help, too. Domestic workers should be sent to do maid's work. We are led to believe we are helping the destitute, starving people of Europe, but our experience wasn't such. Our Latvian maid came over with 450 pounds of baggage—300 pounds over the maximum allowed. She was very well fed, well dressed, had in her possession good jewelry, and went on our vacation with us as a maid with genuine alligator luggage. She left us in an aura of mystery after accusing us of ruining her health—her baggage was hauled away one night when we were out, and she simply vanished, refusing to leave a forwarding address for her mail. These aren't the kind of people we want in our country.

We appreciate your good judgment and levelheadedness in matters before the Senate and want you to know that glowing articles in recent publications to the contrary, the DP program around Minot is not a great success, and there are quite a few of us who

took DP's in good faith who feel we were taken advantage of and are very unhappy about it.

(Mrs. V. J.) RUTH F. FISCHER.

Mrs. Fischer is the wife of a doctor in Minot, N. Dak.

Mr. President, I think every Member of the Senate is acquainted with former Senator Burt Wheeler. I have a letter from him which I am authorized to read to the Senate. It was written on October 14:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1949.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL: The plight of certain persons of German ethnic origin has been recently brought to my attention by their relatives who are substantial citizens of Montana.

There are numerous people of German ethnic origin who originally lived along the Volga River. Many of them were anti-Communist, and in 1930 their property was confiscated when the father of these particular people was arrested and sent to Siberia because of his opposition.

The people I have in mind then moved to Smolensk. In the summer of 1943 when Smolensk was invaded by the German Army they were transferred by the Germans to Poland along with other Germans of ethnic origin. The Germans later inducted these people into the German armed forces, and in December 1944, under a general emergency order, assigned them to labor camps or companies clearing up bombed houses and doing odd jobs. I think that some of them were even forced into the army.

Mind you, Mr. President, some of the people coming over here now refuse to do housework, though they had previously been living in concentration camps. A little later I shall show how some of them are treating the people of the United States, after we have gotten them out of the camps.

They had no choice. Their induction into the German armed forces was compulsory, and those not complying were quickly court-martialed and shot.

Now under section 12 of this bill—

That is the law that is in effect at this time—

the people of German ethnic origin are eligible, but I am afraid that it may be contended by someone in the Department that under section 13, they are ineligible because they were inducted into the armed forces or work camps, even though it was against their will. Consequently I think the question should be asked by the proponents of the bill as to whether the effect of section 13 would be to bar people of German ethnic origin from Russia if they were forced into the German armed forces or work camps.

These people cannot go back to Russia, nor do they want to go back to Russia as they were anti-Communist. Their relatives in Montana are substantial farmers and they are anxious to have these people come here, and are willing to help them get started in farming. I have no doubt but that you have people in North Dakota who are similarly situated.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

BURTON K. WHEELER.

I return to the testimony of Representative Ed Gossett, from the State of Texas, which he gave before the subcommittee, with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] presiding. Also present at the time, in addition to myself, were

Richard Arens and Thomas J. Davis, professional staff members. I read from the statement of Representative GOSSETT:

My name is Ed Gossett. I am serving my sixth term as a Member of the House of Representatives from the Thirteenth Congressional District of the State of Texas. During most of my years of service in the House I have been on the Immigration Committee.

I want every Senator to know that Representative GOSSETT has been on the House committee which considered immigration matters for approximately 12 years. As a result, he certainly knows what he is talking about. I continue the reading:

Since the Reorganization Act, I have been a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee of the House. While I do not pose as an expert on immigration matters, through necessity and duty I have become familiar with a number of aspects of the problem. As a matter of fact, I have served longer on the immigration work than any present Members of the House of Representatives, so I think I do have a little knowledge on this subject.

Mr. President, we have here the testimony of Representative GOSSETT, of Texas, who for about 12 years has been on this committee, and who is the oldest Member in service on the old Immigration Committee, and on the committee which now has to do with immigration matters, in the entire House of Representatives. Of the 435 Representatives, Representative GOSSETT has served the longest. What does he say?

I am sorry my friend and colleague, Congressman CELLER, cannot be here this morning, since he and I have debated the displaced-persons problem for the last several years in the House, and on the radio, and before forums of various and sundry kinds.

So we have this expert, Representative Ed Gossett, of Texas, who for 12 years has served on the Immigration Committee, longer than any of the other 435 Representatives; so he undoubtedly knows more about the subject than some of the Senators who are merely serving their first 2 years, or 4 years, or 6 years in the Senate. He is sorry, he says, that his colleague, Mr. CELLER, who wrote the bill, is not present. Representative GOSSETT continues:

Now of one thing I am quite sure, that immigration should be both selective and restrictive in the national interest. This problem, like every other problem, ought to be determined by the sole standard of what is the best interest of America, and that alone.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I prefer not to yield to anyone.

Mr. EASTLAND. Will the Senator yield merely for one question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield for a question.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator know that the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence agencies whose duty it is to protect the country from spies and saboteurs have said that the passage of the pending bill, the Celler bill, would endanger the security of the United States?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. EASTLAND. And does the Senator know that the Senate Judiciary Committee, which reported the bill, would not even recommend its passage, in view of the fact that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Displaced Persons Commission in Europe, and the United States Consular Service recommend against its passage?

Mr. LANGER. That is correct. It is because of that fact, too, that I think the American Legion at its annual convention took a position in opposition to the passage of the bill. It is also true that the Disabled War Veterans of America, in their annual convention, likewise opposed the passage of the bill.

I continue the reading of the testimony of the expert, Representative Ed Gossett, of Texas, who says:

The bill on which you are now holding the hearings, the so-called Celler bill, violates both concepts of a sane and sound policy. That is, it is nonrestrictive and it is nonselective, as I think I will show as I go along.

I wonder what Senators who never attended an immigration hearing know about the subject, and how they can sit by so calmly, in spite of the fact that the chairman of the Senate committee is away, and in spite of the fact that the immigration authorities are opposed to the Celler bill. I wonder what they are thinking about. I continue the reading of the testimony of this expert in immigration matters, Representative Ed Gossett, who says:

I have been rather interested to note in the press and to hear some of my colleagues say that certain individuals were, so to speak, sitting on the bill. If such is the case, I want to commend as patriotic citizens and public servants those who may be sitting on the bill. In my opinion, future generations will rise up and call them blessed, and I am convinced in my own mind that they will have won a major skirmish at least in the cold war for survival. Whoever may be instrumental in the defeat of legislation of this character will be of real public service.

So, Mr. President, Representative Gossett, who for 12 years has been on the Immigration Committee, commends our subcommittee for sitting on the bill until it is possible to get proper evidence.

It is very strange, Mr. President, that a single committee, a so-called citizens' committee, has raised nearly a million dollars in an effort to secure the passage of this bill. I have here a report, made as lobbyists. They raised a million dollars, Mr. President, in order to bring about the passage of a bill in the Congress of the United States of America. No; they do not trust the rank and file of the Senators. They have got to influence them. They have got to raise a million dollars. They have got to get control of public-relations men and lawyers. They have got to employ people to write certain articles in the newspapers. They collected a million dollars to secure the passage of one bill. If big business had done such a thing, some of the so-called liberals in the Congress would have shouted to high heaven about how John Rockefeller, or some other businessman, had tried to influence Congress. But for some reason, which is unknown to me, it is perfectly all right

for one committee—and there were others—to spend a million dollars in an effort to pass this measure.

I have in my hand an official report. Who are some of the persons who contributed toward having this measure passed? Who figured that this bill was so different from any other bill? Mr. President, it was only a short time ago that we passed a bill giving every Senator \$10,000 for administrative assistants and more money for help so that we could familiarize ourselves more thoroughly with bills without having lobbyists hanging around. We put into the La Follette-Monroney Act a provision which requires lobbyists to register.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement filed by the Citizens' Committee, which includes the pay roll and traveling-expense record of some of the persons employed by the Citizens Committee may be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)----- \$468.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (2)----- 468.00

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year----- 30,468.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (3)----- 30,468.00

Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement----- 297,088.53

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year----- 327,556.53

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Expenses, schedule No. 1----- \$11,291.45

Pay roll and travel expenses, schedule No. 2:

Pay roll----- 11,036.04
Travel----- 6,009.26

17,045.30

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)----- 28,336.75

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4)----- None

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 1, expenses, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1948

Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C., stenograph, mimeograph, printing----- \$268.00

Acme Newspictures, Inc., 461 8th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service----- 40.25

Addressing Machine and Equipment Co., 29 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 4.70

John J. Allen, 2234 21st St., Astoria, Queens, N. Y., cleaning, maintenance, repairs----- 42.00

Alpha Music, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., publicity expense----- 1.96

Sal Amato, Local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service----- 54.00

Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C., messenger service----- 36.44

Alvin Boretz, 6936 Hessler Ave., Arverne, Long Island, N. Y., literary services----- 100.00

Allen T. Burns, 336 Northlawn, E. Lansing, Mich., local and travel----- 174.31

Jules Carlyle, 307 W. 93d St., N. Y. C., publicity service----- 57.00

Carmen Caruso, 5 Appletree La., Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., publicity service----- 31.80

Celebrity Info. and Res. Serv., 150 E. 54th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 23.00

Century Messenger Service, 157 E. 46th St., N. Y. C., messenger service----- 1.27

Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., N. Y. C., interest----- 1,806.39

Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes----- 97.20

Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., property taxes----- 66.06

Common Ccl. for American Unity, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 2.45

Conduit Wiring Co., 429 7th Ave., N. Y. C., repairs----- 9.85

Consolidated Edison Co., box 138, Sta. D, N. Y. C., light----- 114.01

Consolidated Press Clip. Bur., 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines----- 15.60

A. B. Dick Co., 225 Broadway, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs----- 13.41

Douglas Transcription Equipment, 158 W. 100th St., N. Y. C., equipment----- 93.33

Eastern Airlines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., security deposit----- 425.00

Jack Fulton, local 302, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service...	\$54.00	Rudy Pulitz, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	\$54.00
Harold Furmansky, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service...	54.00	Rialto Service Bureau, Inc., 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, and printing...	334.04
Teddy Gompers, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service...	54.00	William Rouse, 39 East 36th St., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment...	40.00
Hendrickson Publishing Co., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., books, newspapers, magazines...	20.00	Siskind Hardware, 516 Third Ave., N. Y. C., maintenance...	3.34
E. T. Herzog Recording Co., 811 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio, publicity expense...	15.00	Zelly Smirnoff, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00
International Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals...	9.00	Stenotype Reporting Service, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C., stenography, messenger service...	76.50
Itkin Bros., Inc., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment...	52.00	Stokes Coal Co., Inc., 5th Ave. and 142d St., N. Y. C., heat...	241.65
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A S. 36th St., Arlington, Va., counsel fees...	207.34	Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines...	1.50
KFEL Broadcasting Station, Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo., publicity expense...	9.00	Sam Suzofsky, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00
George Kleinsinger, 680 West 204th St., N. Y. C., literary service...	800.00	Telenews Productions, Inc., 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity expense...	9.80
Lincoln Warehouse Corp., 1195 3d Ave., N. Y. C., storage...	407.73	Paul Tripp, 45 Prospect Pl., Tudor City, N. Y. C., literary services...	325.00
Peter Lyons, 57 West 12th St., N. Y. C., literary service...	300.00	Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies...	24.16
Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing...	2,016.77	Washington, D. C., Unemployment Insurance Fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes...	3.82
Leo J. Margolin, 235 East 22d St., N. Y. C., publicity service...	258.75	Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36th St., N. Y. C., maintenance...	34.00
Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., 485 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., publicity expense...	97.25	Wehinger Service, Inc., 180 Broadway, N. Y. C., employment fees...	45.00
Massachusetts Division Empire Security, 881 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., pay-roll taxes...	5.20	Ruben Weinstein, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00
Harry Melnikoff, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00	Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegrams and cables...	39.16
Meco Press, 4 East 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies...	285.67	Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals...	142.57
Ray Middleton, 308 East 79th St., N. Y. C., publicity services...	200.00	F. W. Woolworth Co., 42d St. and 5th Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs...	7.25
Midtown Electric Supply Co., 731 3d Ave., N. Y. C., maintenance...	6.52	WOR Program Service, Inc., 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity expense...	18.62
Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., newspapers...	7.10	Isadore Zir, 680 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	108.00
Chauncey Morehouse, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00	Total expenses, Oct. 1, to December 31, 1948...	11,291.45
Ben Mortell, local 802, 1267 6th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services...	54.00	Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 2, pay roll and travel expense, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1948	
May McKinsey, 39 East 36th St., N. Y. C., petty-cash expense...	48.15		
National Committee Immigration Policy, 36 West 44th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines...	200.00		
New York Herald Tribune, 230 West 41st St., N. Y. C., newspapers...	1.05		
New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., pay-roll taxes...	122.19		
New York Telephone Co., Box 222, Station O, N. Y. C., telephone...	817.03		
New York Times, Times Square, N. Y. C., newspapers...	.76		
Northwest Airlines, Inc., 1895 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., security deposit...	425.00		
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, publicity expense...	18.05		
Peerless Towel Supply Co., 372 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y., cleaning, maintenance, repairs...	1.47		
Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies...	29.97		
Pierpont Estates, Inc., 36 West 44th St., N. Y. C., rent...	600.00		
Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., 132d St. and Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y., water...	5.21		
Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut and Pacific Sts., Stamford, repairs, rentals...	30.83		
Postmaster, New York, N. Y., postage...	275.97		

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 2, pay roll and travel expense, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1948—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave., NW., Washington, D. C.		\$151.20
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. C.	\$138.80	
Sadie Winston, 101 Post Ave., N. Y. C.	380.00	
	11,036.04	6,009.26

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year..... *Amount*
\$28,336.75

Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)..... 28,336.75
Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement..... 316,824.24
Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year..... 345,160.99

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK

County of New York, ss:

I, William A. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 6th day of January A. D. 1949.

LYDIA CONSTANTINO,

Notary Public, State of New York.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I notice the name of William S. Bernard, 68 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.; salary \$2,505 a month; traveling expenses, \$3,344.19. This is a sworn report, Mr. President. It shows that the total expenses on the 6th day of January 1949 were \$345,160.99.

I have another report here, Mr. President. I want to read a list of some of the contributors who contributed between April 1 and June 30, 1948, the sum of \$500 or more:

David Rockefeller, New York; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York; Jewish Welfare Fund, Dallas, Tex.; Stanly Marcus, Dallas, Tex.; Bulova Foundation, New York; Nelson Rockefeller, New York; Elias A. Cohen, New York; John Hay Whitney, New York; Winthrop Rockefeller, New York; Mrs. Edward L. Ballard, 778 Park Avenue, New York; Mrs. Willard Pope, 1705 Seminole Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did I correctly understand the distinguished Senator from North Dakota to say that the salary of William S. Bernard was \$2,505 a month?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The list which I have here states his salary for a period of 3

months as \$2,505, and traveling expenses of \$3,344.19, so that his salary was in the neighborhood of \$800 a month.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator will find that the correct salary is \$2,505. There are some salaries shown of \$15,000 a year.

Mr. President, I want to show how this money was spent:

Academy Photo Offset, Inc., N. Y. C.	\$1,226.00
Academy Press, N. Y. C.	57.63
Acme Newspictures, Inc., N. Y. C.	35.00
American Trade Press Clipping Bureau, N. Y. C.	36.00
Edwin R. Armstrong, N. Y. C., literary service	42.00
T. Atkins Express & Van Co.	12.36
Bachrach, publicity expense	7.65
Baltimore Sun	14.40
Bell Messenger Service	283.20
Benedict & Benedict, insurance	333.47
Rebecca Bestimt, Washington, D. C.	170.53
Bluestone Photoprint Co.	27.81
Boston Globe	18.90
Boston Herald	7.70
Maurice Brown	63.00
Allen T. Burns	83.68
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau	14.08
Business Equipment Corp.	4.00
Flora, Campbell	22.30
Capital Auto Messenger Service	7.82
Capital Broadcasting Co.	16.00
The Capital News Co.	12.53
Capitol Office Supply Co.	56.01
Capitol Office Supply Co.	56.01
Celebrity Information Research Service	38.00
Chase National Bank, interest	1,184.92
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.	2,260.39

Mr. President, I cannot tell from this report about the time covered. One report is for a quarter, one is for a month. I am sorry I cannot give the information. Anyway, the telephone bill is \$2,260.39.

Collector of Internal Revenue	\$910.26
Common Council for American Unity	3.00
Composing Room Inc.	60.52
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.	318.45
Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau	216.64
Augusta Dabney, Publicity Services	43.80
Joe De Santis Publicity Services	48.80
Direct Mail Envelope Co.	150.96
Thomas J. Downs, Counsel fees	1,500.00
Rhinehardt Elster	63.00
Empire Broadcasting Corp.	62.00
Evening Bulletin	14.00
Ethel Everett	43.80
Ever-Ready Stenographic Service	560.72
Excelsior Press, Inc.	18.00
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ	3.50
Joe Feigley Association	39.25
Muriel Ferris, travel expenses	43.76
Gene Fitts	50.00
Forecast Productions	2,534.13
Sarah Fussell publicity services	48.80
Noel B. Gerson:	
Literary services	125.00
Literary services	50.00
Literary services	20.00
E. B. Glabe	225.00
H. Glassburg	13.00
J. Godson	35.40
Morris Gordon	85.00
Gramercy Hardware	.40
James Gray, Inc.	95.84

So it goes on. There is another page and a half, the total being \$63,422.26 for that report.

Here is the pay roll:

	Salary	Travel expenses
Charlotte Abbott	\$651.54	\$1,238.69
Anita Altman	771.67	1.50
Edwin R. Armstrong	601.00	1,509.28
Florence Bachrach	1,236.93	.70
Violet G. Bemmels	1,340.76	962.91

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. For how long a period was this?

Mr. LANGER. I am trying to find out. As I said to the Senator a moment ago, it is not indicated whether it is for 1 month or a quarter; I cannot tell.

	Salary	Travel expenses
William S. Bernard	\$2,505.00	\$4,446.59
Rebecca Bestimt	1,201.11	80.06
William R. Burke	1,351.68	881.25
Hugh E. Carstensen	665.06	14.02
Anna H. Clark	1,596.14	51.59
Thomas M. Cooley 2d	3,692.31	276.30
Helen G. Crisses	560.31	.70
Irene G. Cushman	525.00	
Cecilia R. Davidson	615.67	124.97
Eleanor T. Dudley	394.43	
Isabelle M. Fleet	36.00	
Lella Fleisher	174.30	
Elizabeth Gardner	922.54	517.74
Jean M. Gordon	600.80	.90
Tadeuse N. Hudes	2,307.69	1,054.30
Selma Edith Jersey	780.00	566.99
Anna B. Johnson	938.27	2.50
Curtis E. Johnson	2,307.69	468.65

I shall not read the remainder of them; but the total of these salaries from this report is \$50,426.08, and the traveling expenses, \$23,101.98.

Here is one that is filed, giving the address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more:

Eddie Cantor.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ballard.
Edward T. Cone.
Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt.
Mrs. Mary B. Ladd.
Cornelius N. Bliss.
Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.
International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.
Thomas J. Watson.
Mrs. Max Ascoli.
Mr. and Mrs. Isador M. Scott.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In checking over the report of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons which the distinguished Senator from North Dakota has read into the RECORD, I find that the contributions are for a quarterly period. It is my understanding that these organizations aiming to influence legislation were required to make quarterly, not monthly, reports, and I submit, therefore, that the salaries which the distinguished Senator has been reading into the RECORD are not monthly salaries, but quarterly salaries, and in the case of Mr. Bernard, he is not receiving \$30,000 a year, but, instead, \$10,000.

Mr. LANGER. It is immaterial to me whether it is quarterly or monthly; the

fact remains that this organization has raised nearly a million dollars, the reports here show nearly \$1,175,000, in order to get one bill passed by the Congress of the United States of America.

Senators should know the addresses of these contributors, Mr. President. Mr. Eddie Cantor, Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ballard, 778 Park Avenue, New York; Mr. Edward T. Cone, 16 Linden Lane, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, 435 East Fifty-second Street, New York; Mrs. Mary B. Ladd, 25 East Eighty-third Street, New York; Cornelius N. Bliss, 1 Wall Street, New York; Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.; Thomas J. Watson, 590 Madison Avenue, New York; Mrs. Max Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

See schedule No. 1.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)..... \$15,899.70
Total sum of contributions reported under (2)..... 15,899.70
(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year..... 109,899.70

Total sum of contributions reported under (3) 109,899.70

Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement..... 274,599.22

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year..... 384,498.92

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:	
Expenses, schedule No. 2-----	\$37,679.88
Payroll and travel expenses, schedule No. 3:	
Pay roll-----	39,097.39
Travel-----	19,537.45
	<hr/>
	58,634.84

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)----- 96,314.72

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4): None

Schedule No. 1

Mr. Eddie Cantor, Hollywood, Calif.
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ballard, 778 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Mr. Edward T. Cone, 16 Linden Lane, Princeton, N. J.
 Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, 435 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. Mary B. Ladd, 25 East Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
 Cornelius N. Bliss, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.
 International Ladies Garment Worker's Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Thomas J. Watson, 590 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. Max Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y.
 Mr. and Mrs. Isadore M. Scott, 268 Lenox Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

Schedule No. 2—Expenses

Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- \$97.50
 Academy Press, 112 4 Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- 2,573.97
 Addressing Machine and Equipment Co., 29 E. 22 St., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment----- 332.23
 John J. Allen, 2234 21 St., Astoria, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs----- 93.00
 The American Press, 70 E. 45 St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 12.14
 American Overseas Airlines, Inc., 100 E. 42 St., N. Y. C., freight and express----- 102.00
 American Trade Press Clipping Bureau, 15 E. 26 St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 30.00
 Edwin R. Armstrong, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.:
 Oct. 6, travel expense----- 316.30
 Oct. 6, literary service----- 175.00
 Oct. 6, travel expense----- 194.83
 Oct. 7, travel expense----- 300.00
 Oct. 10, travel expense----- 306.32
 Oct. 15, literary service----- 175.00
 Oct. 15, travel expense----- 250.02
 Oct. 17, travel expense----- 249.69
 Oct. 21, literary service----- 175.00
 Oct. 23, travel expense----- 38.27
 Oct. 23, travel expense----- 61.27
 Oct. 24, travel expense----- 99.00
 Oct. 27, literary service----- 175.00

Edwin R. Armstrong—Continued

Oct. 28, travel expense----- \$50.60
 Oct. 30, travel expense----- 300.00
 Oct. 31, travel expense----- 90.30
 Nov. 5, travel expense----- 273.60
 Nov. 13, travel expense----- 50.00
 Nov. 3, literary service----- 175.00
 Dec. 4, literary service----- 150.00
 Dec. 18, literary service----- 75.00
 Dec. 31, literary service----- 42.00
 Astor Supply Co., Inc., 9 N. Moore St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 12.10
 Bachrach, 1611 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., publicity service and expense----- 6.12
 Barney Beck, 15 Elliott Pl., Bronx, N. Y. C.:
 Oct. 15, publicity service and expense----- 32.75
 Nov. 6, publicity service and expense----- 53.00
 Dec. 4, publicity service and expense----- 29.00
 Dec. 31, publicity service and expense----- 29.15
 Dec. 31, publicity service and expense----- 29.15
 Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., messenger service----- 149.94
 William Benjamin, 215 4th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals----- 8.93
 Rebecca Bestimt, Washington, D. C., petty cash----- 12.07
 Bluestone Photoprint Co., 173 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing----- 4.45
 Alvin Boretz, 6936 Hessler Ave., Arverne, N. Y., literary services----- 150.00
 Brentano, 586 5th Ave., N. Y. C., books, news, magazines----- 16.32
 Albert Buhrman, 30 W. 9 St., N. Y. C.:
 Oct. 15, publicity service----- 54.00
 Nov. 12, publicity service----- 153.00
 Allen T. Burns, 225 E. 79 St., N. Y. C., local and travel expenses----- 143.75
 Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, books, news, magazines----- 120.40
 Capital Auto Messenger Service, 1536 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., messenger service----- 4.38
 The Capital News Co., 1121 5th St. NW., Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines----- 9.98
 Capitol Office Supply Co., 1129 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies----- 18.25
 Central Typing & Adding Machine Co., 2019 14th St. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals----- 24.50
 Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., N. Y. C., interest, bank charges----- 677.41
 Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 13th St. NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph----- 491.35
 Chicago Park District, 425 E. 14 Blvd., Chicago, Ill., books, news, magazines----- 2.00
 Church World Series Inc., 37 E. 36 St., N. Y. C., rentals, supplies----- 134.06
 Cleveland Recording Co., 1220 Huron Rd., Cleveland, Ohio, publicity service and expenses----- 30.50
 Steve Cochran, 1220 Central Park So., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 34.35
 Aline Cohn, 122 E. 22 St., N. Y. C., travel and local expenses----- 36.91
 Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45 St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes----- 560.40
 Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 23.20

James Connolly c/o Chamber of

Commerce, Dickinson, N. D., literary services----- \$300.00
 Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., Box 138, Station D, N. Y. C., light, heat, power----- 226.23
 Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., books, news, magazines----- 397.60
 Courtesy Associates, Washington 5, D. C., telephone and telegraph----- 17.00
 A. B. Dick Co., 1021 15 St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies----- 4.05
 R. Nixon & Co., Inc., 202 Franklin St., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment----- 185.00
 Nancy Douglass, 470 Park Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 33.62
 Thomas J. Downs, 1625 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., counsel fees----- 1,500.00
 Eric Dressler, 130 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.:
 Oct. 15, publicity service and expenses----- 39.25
 December 31, publicity service and expenses----- 22.60
 Carl Emory, care of J. Glissinhoff, 565 5th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expense----- 60.70
 Empire Broadcasting Corp., 480 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 871.70
 Joe Feigley Assn., 1731 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- 47.60
 Jerome S. Finston, 313 E. 13 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- 51.00
 Joseph Fischer, 188 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- 9.18
 Noel B. Gerson, 470 Park Ave., N. Y. C., literary services----- 125.00
 Rev. Wm. J. Gibbons, care of America, 329 W. 108th St., N. Y. C., local and travel expense----- 54.00
 E. E. Glabe, 3624 Edmund Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn., local and travel expenses----- 250.00
 Graphic House, Inc., 149 E. 40 St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 69.70
 Earl G. Harrison, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., travel expenses----- 6.69
 Steven Hill, 118 W. 57th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 39.25
 Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing----- 1,393.87
 Hotel Pierre, 5th Ave. and 61st St., N. Y. C., local expenses----- 25.00
 International Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals----- 45.00
 Itkin Bros., Inc., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment----- 164.70
 Leon Janney, 210 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses----- 60.70
 Milton C. Johnson Co., 78 Walker St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 40.80
 Charles Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa., travel exp----- 49.61
 Arthur Kohl, 14 E. 90th St., N. Y. C., publicity serv. & exp----- 60.70
 Daniel Lang, care of New Yorker, 25 W. 43 St., N. Y. C., literary services----- 100.00

William T. Lazar, 360 E. 55th St., N. Y. C.:		Ella Joan Polinsky, 2102 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., research services	\$570.00	Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegrams and cables	\$408.21	
Oct. 15, publicity serv. & exp.	\$39.25	Postmaster, New York, postage-meter	1,000.00	White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs	54.00	
Oct. 15, publicity serv. & exp.	7.20	Public Printer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines	117.11	Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals and freight	176.36	
Nov. 6, publicity serv. & exp.	48.95	Public Service Letter and Printing Co., 655 6th Ave., N. Y. C., stenographer, mimeograph, printing, postage	817.64	Elmore L. Wolfe, 1710 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., rent	600.00	
Dec. 4, publicity serv. & exp.	59.35	Mary Louise Reilly, 53 Malvern Rd., Brockton, Mass., freight	2.14	World Convention Dates, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., books, news, magazines	3.00	
Dec. 30, publicity serv. & exp.	83.10	Remington Rand Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., rentals, repairs	76.43		37,679.88	
Madeline Lee, 237 E. 81st St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses	33.62	Reynolds Photo Shop, 34 St. & 2 Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	15.30	Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense		
Abby Lewis, 123 W. 13 St., N. Y. C.:		Rialto Mimeograph and Typing Service Bureau, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenographer, mimeograph, printing	908.78	Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Oct. 15, publicity serv. & exp.	39.25	Ray Richmond, 49 Grove St., N. Y. C., literary services	50.00	Charlotte E. Abbott, 327 East 50 St., N. Y. C.	\$695.00	\$590.08
Nov. 6, publicity serv. & exp.	48.95	Rockhill Radio, 18 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.:		Anita Altman, 862 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	
Dec. 31, publicity serv. & exp.	34.35	Dec. 16, publicity services	17.85	Edwin R. Armstrong, Hotel Duane, 237 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	1,170.00	4,194.36
Bert Lind, 155 W. 20th St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	138.38	Dec. 31, publicity services	35.70	Florence Bachrach, 1000 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.	955.00	2.30
The Living Church, 744 No. 4 St., Milwaukee, Wis., books, news, magazines	.90	Rolled Plate Metal Co., 196 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn, N. Y., publicity services and expenses	28.45	Lillian Baral, 9850 67th Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,500.00	194.52
Kurt Phil Maier, 306 W. 91st St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expense	108.00	Bert L. Samalman, 155 W. 20 St., N. Y. C., stenographer, mimeograph, printing	10.50	Violet G. Bemmels, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.	1,260.00	584.54
Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	2,490.99	Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Faneli, 1744 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous	44.37	William S. Bernard, 68 West 58th St., N. Y. C.	1,875.00	2,412.68
Manhattan Storage and Transfer Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals	5.59	Anne Seymour, Old Mill Rd., Greenwich, Conn., publicity services	34.35	Rebecca Bestimt, 5201 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	765.00	49.95
Joseph T. Mayne, 907 Washington Boulevard Building, Detroit, travel and local expenses	23.37	James Sheldon, 144 W. 86th St., N. Y. C.:		Elizabeth W. Buck, 45 Church St., Montclair, N. J.		19.95
Meco Press, 4 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	1,184.35	Oct. 15, publicity service	75.00	William R. Burke, 11734 Missouri Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	920.00	837.72
Frederic Methot, 1 University Pl., N. Y. C., literary services	362.50	November 13, publicity service	100.00	Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 East 48th St., N. Y. C.	545.00	5.25
Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, news, magazines	17.50	December 8, publicity service	75.00	Anna H. Clark, 107 East 89 St., N. Y. C.	1,500.00	34.17
Muzak Corp., 151 W. 46th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies, publicity services	865.74	Helen Shuford, Washington, D. C., petty cash expenses	56.36	Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va.	2,676.95	230.25
Scott McKay, 115 W. 11th St., N. Y. C., publicity services	60.70	Simax Stationery Co., Inc., 43 E. 46th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	3.88	Helen G. Crisses, 1200 College Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	120.40	
May McKinsey, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C., petty cash expenses	1,940.61	Siskind Hardware, 516 Third Ave., N. Y. C., supplies, maintenance	18.38	Irene G. Cushman, 82 Maple St., Yonkers, N. Y.	525.00	
National Commission on Immigration Policy, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., books, news, magazines	40.00	Guy Sorel, 33 E. End Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services	34.35	Cecilia R. Davidson, 170 West 73d St., N. Y. C.	1,337.54	103.48
National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines	18.50	Robert S. Strauss, 520 Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, freight and express	10.19	Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.		505.07
Newsome & Co., Inc., 367 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., traveling expenses	25.76	Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines	1.00	Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72d Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,875.00	676.68
New York Herald Tribune, 230 W. 41 St., N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	19.60	Karl Swanson, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., publicity services	33.62	Selma Edith Jerskey, 302 West 86th St., N. Y. C.	780.00	2.30
N. Y. S. Unemployment Ins. Fund, Albany, N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes	646.38	Ruth Torr, 1745 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies	43.65	Anna B. Johnson, 509 West 142d St., N. Y. C.	735.01	
New York Telephone Co., Box 222, Station O, N. Y. C., telephone and telegraph	2,632.94	Tru-Print Photo Offset Co., Inc., 142 E. 32d St., N. Y. C., stenographer, mimeographing, printing	374.34	Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A 36 St., So. Fairlington, Va.	1,875.00	1,167.05
New York Times, Times Square, N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	19.60	Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	57.08	Lilja Lechow, 2728 Henry Hudson Pkwy., Spuyten-Duyvil, N. Y.	480.00	
Northwest Airlines Inc., 1885 Univ. Ave., St. Paul, Minn., security deposit	425.00	U. S. Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., publicity service and expenses	24.00	Emily Lehan, 417 West 121 St., N. Y. C.	866.00	
Nu-Method Matrix & Plate Co., Inc., 231 W. 39th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses	5.87	WABI, 51 State St., Bangor, Maine, publicity serv. & exp.	7.50	Clara Leiser, 16 St. Luke's Place, N. Y. C.		316.78
Harold L. Oram Inc., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	1,750.00	Washington, D. C., unemployment insurance fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes	110.15	Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Park, Nassau, N. Y.	3,000.00	2,054.89
Frances Osborn, 7 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, N. Y., publicity services and expenses	18.03	The Washington Post, Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines	4.50	Mary L. Mayer, 657 Francis St., Pelham Manor, N. Y.	152.14	
Packers Press, 188 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	110.93	Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36th St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs	30.00	May McKinsey, 111 East 26 St., N. Y. C.	975.00	4.25
Peerless Towel Supply Co., 372 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs	15.32			Jessie D. Ortell, 18 Gramercy Park S., N. Y. C.	720.00	
Permacam Co., 1 Bond Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	55.40			Pearl Richardson, 214 N. Main St., Pratt, Kans.		149.92
Walter C. Phillips, St. Albans, West Va., travel expenses	109.79			Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles St., N. Y. C.	2,019.25	1,134.36
Pierpont Estates Inc., 36 W. 44 St., N. Y. C., rent	1,800.00			Betty S. Rosenthal, 410 Nicholson St. NW., Washington, D. C.	150.60	
Pine Hill Crystal Spr. Water Co., 132d St. and Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y., water	35.96			Eileen Rouse, 39 East 36 St., N. Y. C.	150.00	
				William Rouse, 39 East 36 St., N. Y. C.	1,028.50	
				Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	780.00	
				Bert Lind Samalman, 155 West 20 St., N. Y. C.	368.00	1.90
				Anne M. Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.	1,200.00	1,547.56
				Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	1,715.00	1,004.85
				Charles H. Slayman, Jr., Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.	1,560.00	1,951.52
				Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.	273.00	

Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Elizabeth S. Vanacore, 1176 Pelham Pkway., Bronx, N. Y.	\$450.00	-----
Jack Wasserman, 2717 S. Veitch St., Arlington, Va.	-----	\$28.63
Beatrice Wellington, 122 East 82 St., N. Y. C.	-----	53.56
Steven Williams, 2747 Ordway St. NW, Wash., D. C.	600.00	178.88
Sadie Winston, 101 Post Ave., N. Y. C.	780.00	-----
	39,097.39	19,537.45

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year (total of schedules Nos. 2 and 3)----- \$96,314.72
Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)----- 96,314.72

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement... 288,727.17

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year----- 385,041.89

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 9th day of January A. D. 1948,

LYDIA CONSTANTINO,

Notary Public, State of New York.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that another statement on the first page of which appears the names of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Loeb, 61 Broadway, N. Y., as having made a contribution of \$500 or more, and on succeeding pages of which are shown expenses and pay roll, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York (formerly 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York).

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing com-

plete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Loeb, 61 Broadway, New York.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)----- \$11,984.86

Total sum of contributions reported under (2) 11,984.86

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year----- 34,484.86

Total sum of contributions reported under (3) 34,484.86

Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement... 262,602.67

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year----- 297,087.53

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Expenses, schedule 1----- 17,250.65

Pay roll and travel expenses, schedule 2:

Pay roll----- 8,961.78

Travel----- 4,144.54

Total----- 13,106.32

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4) 30,356.97

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4)----- None

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 1, expenses, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1948

American Trade Press Clipping Bureau, 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- \$12.00

Astor Supply Co., Inc., 9 N. Moore St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 11.65

Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., messenger service----- 133.60

Benedict and Benedict, 99 John St., N. Y. C., insurance----- 366.04

Bennett Lull Radio, 565 Third Ave., N. Y. C., repairs----- 20.90

Rebecca Bestimt, Washington, D. C., return of petty cash----- 175.78

Broadcast Measurement Bureau, Inc., 270 Park Ave., N. Y. C., publicity expenses----- 8.93

Allen T. Burns, 336 Northlawn, E. Lansing, Mich., local and travel----- 90.46

Business Equipment Corp., 153 Federal St., Boston, Mass., rentals----- 4.00

Capital News Co., 1121-5 St. NW, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 3.70

Washington, D. C. Furniture sold to employees et al., furniture and equipment----- \$232.75
Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St., N. Y. C., interest----- 1,526.87
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723-13 St. NW, Washington, D. C., telephone----- 503.42
Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, 52 Wall St., N. Y. C., legal expenses----- 152.77
Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes----- 617.94
Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 90.88
Consolidated Edison Co., Box 138, N. Y. C., light, heat, power----- 113.92
Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, books, newspapers, magazines----- 271.60
Direct Mail Envelope Co., 15 W. 20 St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 32.21
Thomas Downs, 1625 K St. NW, Washington, D. C., legal expenses----- 20.19
Evening Star Newspaper Co., Washington, D. C., advertisement----- 3.50
James Gray Inc., 216 E. 45 Street, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeography, printing----- 608.43
Gunn Mears Advertising Co., Times Tower, N. Y. C., publicity expenses----- 7.00
Prof. George Hill, University of Wisconsin, Madison, refund of advance----- 300.00
International Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., rentals----- 30.00
La Salle Letter Co., 5 Liberty Place, N. Y. C., stenographer, mimeograph, printing----- 1,350.23
Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., sale of equipment, etc----- 46.95
Liberty National Bank, Washington, D. C., bank charges----- 6.75
Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C., stenographic mimeograph, printing----- 1,792.09
Manhattan Storage & Transfer Co., 639 New York Ave. NW, Washington, D. C., rentals----- 11.18
Massachusetts Division of Employment Secretary, 881 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., payroll taxes----- 40.16
Meco Press, 4 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery, and supplies----- 192.32
Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines----- 19.60
May McKinsey, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C., petty cash refunds----- 76.25
New England News Clip Agency, Boston, Mass., books, newspapers, magazines----- 33.58
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 6 Bowdoin Sq., Boston, Mass., telephone and telegraph----- 106.23
New England Watch & Ward Society, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., rent and electric----- 26.25
New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., payroll taxes----- 708.49
New York Telephone Co., box 222, N. Y. C., telephone----- 877.51
Harold L. Oram, Inc., 8 West 40 St., N. Y. C., publicity services----- 2,557.43
Packers Press, 188 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 38.00
Peerless Salvage Co., 2237 Georgia Ave. NW, Washington, D. C., freight and express----- 23.50
Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies----- 4.55

Pierpont Estates, Inc., 36 W. 44 Street, N. Y. C., rent.....	\$1,800.00
Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., 132 St. & Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y., water.....	21.29
Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut & Pacific St., Stamford, rentals.....	22.95
Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J., stationery and supplies.....	.64
Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., rentals and repairs.....	86.95
Rialto Mimeograph & Typing Service, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	119.48
Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, 76 Beaver St., N. Y., travel expenses.....	22.50
Schoene, Freehill, Kramer, Fanelli, 1744 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., return of petty cash.....	200.00
Siskind Hardware, 516 Third Ave., N. Y. C., repairs.....	14.50
Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	18.47
Washington Unemployment Insurance Fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes.....	85.57
Washington Post, Washington, D. C., refund re newspapers.....	.90
Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36th St., N. Y. C., maintenance.....	51.00
Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y., telegrams.....	3,445.55
White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., maintenance.....	87.00
Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals.....	134.70
WOR Program Service, Inc., 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C., freight.....	4.80

Total expenses July 1 to Sept.

30, 1948.....17,250.65

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 2, pay-roll and travel expense, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1948

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Edwin R. Armstrong, Hotel Duane, 237 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.		\$101.94
Violet G. Bemmel, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.		45.20
William S. Bernard, 68 West 88 St., N. Y. C.	\$2,505.00	1,189.32
Rebecca Bestint, 5201 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	113.77	161.42
William R. Burke, 11734 Missouri Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.		135.60
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 East 48 St., N. Y. C.	657.70	6.57
Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va.		237.04
Irene G. Cushman, 82 Maple St., Yonkers, N. Y.	843.29	
Florence B. Dabnett, 28 Park Pl., Morristown, N. J.	81.00	
Cecilia R. Davidson, 170 W. 73 St., N. Y. C.		83.74
Elizabeth Gardner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.		34.39
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72 Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.		201.33
Selma E. Jersey, 302 W. 86 St., N. Y. C.	630.00	266.74
Anna B. Johnson, 509 W. 142 St., N. Y. C.	5.13	
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A 36 St., South Fairlington, Va.		78.40
Helen L. Koss, 5320 Rock Creek Church Rd. NE., Washington, D. C.	27.68	
Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.	192.50	177.45
Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Park, Nassau, N. Y.	686.49	571.79
May McKinsey, 111 E. 26 St., N. Y. C.	896.52	46.89
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles St., N. Y. C.		50.76

Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, schedule No. 2, pay-roll and travel expense, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1948—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Betty S. Rosenthal, 410 Nicholson St. NW., Washington, D. C.		\$21.60
William Rouse, 39 E. 36 St., N. Y. C.	\$630.00	1.45
Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	900.00	29.01
Bert Lind Samalman, 155 W. 20 St., N. Y. C.	274.00	129.90
Anne Meredith Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.		165.21
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	682.70	866.93
Charles H. Slayman, Jr., Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.		257.44
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.	336.00	
	8,961.78	4,144.54

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year.....\$30,356.97
Total sum of expenditures reported under (6).....30,356.97

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement.....286,467.27

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year.....316,824.24

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 8th day of October, A. D. 1948.

LYDIA CONSTANTINO,

Notary Public, State of New York.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that a further statement sworn to on the 10th of October 1947, may be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar

quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

See schedule 1.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1).....\$8,845.97

Total sum of contributions reported under (2).....8,845.97

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year.....37,845.97

Total sum of contributions reported under (3).....37,845.97

Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement.....236,753.25

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year.....274,599.22

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Expenses, see schedule 2.....41,573.51

Pay roll and travel expenses, see schedule 3:

Pay roll.....45,327.59

Travel expenses.....16,394.62

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4).....103,295.72

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4).....None

Schedule No. 1

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rich, Atlanta, Ga.
Warner Bros., 521 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
Nelson A. Rockefeller, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.
Mayer family, 895 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
Benjamin S. Katz, Time Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Schedule No. 2, expenses

Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....\$180.54
Academy Press, 112 4th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....3,614.67
Advertisers Mailing Service, 915 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....13.31
American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., 122 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....66.90
American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave. (reported twice), stenography, mimeographing, printing.....14.67

American Press Association, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	\$5.00	D. C. Photo Print Service, 1018 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	\$1.00	Meco Press, 4 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	\$1,015.23
American Trade Press Clipping Bureau, 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	20.00	Devans Secretarial Service, 1742 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	26.40	Melling & Gaskins Printing Co., 112 W. Broadway, Alton, Ill., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	18.80
Edwin R. Armstrong, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.:.....		Raymond Disco, 350 5th Ave., N. Y. C., travel expenses.....	34.50	Frederic Methot, 1 University Pl., N. Y. C., literary services.....	675.00
July 9, literary service.....	125.00	Economy Movers, Inc., 264 W. 124 St., N. Y. C., moving expenses.....	9.27	Charles A. Michle, 1424 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., literary service and expenses.....	633.85
July 15, literary service.....	125.00	Editor and Publisher, 1700 Times Tower, N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	4.00	Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	27.50
July 24, literary service.....	125.00	Empire Broadcasting Corp., 480 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service.....	240.00	Mimeo Manufacturing Co., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	6.34
July 28, literary service.....	125.00	Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	246.57	Monroe's Transfer & Storage, 318 3d St. NE., Washington, D. C., storage.....	5.66
Aug. 6, literary service.....	125.00	Joe Feigley Association, 1731 K St. NW., Washington, D. C. stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	846.09	Muzak Corp., 151 W. 46th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	53.48
Aug. 7, literary service.....	250.00	Films of the Nations, Inc., 18 W. 55th St., N. Y. C., public service and expenses.....	4.00	J. M. McGuire & Co., 1476 Broadway, N. Y. C., rental and repairs.....	61.20
Aug. 7, travel expenses.....	66.60	Jerome S. Flinston, 313 E. 13 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	2,595.90	May McKinsey, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C., petty cash expenses.....	953.34
Aug. 25, travel expenses.....	191.87	Garman Printing Co., 35 S. St. Clair St., Dayton, Ohio, stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	130.18	Natl. Catholic Welfare Conferences, War Relief Services, 350 5th Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	24.00
Aug. 25, literary service.....	125.00	J. Godson, local and travel expenses.....	14.50	National Commission on Immigration Policy, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.:.....	
Aug. 26, travel expenses.....	98.43	Graphic House, Inc., 149 E. 40 St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	288.05	Postage and supplies.....	5.85
Sept. 3, literary service.....	125.00	Greenhouse Flowers, 60 E. 34 St., flowers.....	10.00	Books, newspapers, magazines.....	305.00
Sept. 8, literary service.....	125.00	Hammill Corp., 1714 3 Ave. No., Birmingham, Ala., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	20.40	Natl. League of Women Voters, 726 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	8.00
Sept. 10, travel expenses.....	43.20	C. S. Hammond & Co., Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	10.20	National Opinion Research Center, Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo., research service.....	57.61
Sept. 17, literary service.....	125.00	Earl G. Harrison, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: July 31, travel expenses.....	13.10	New York State Unemployment Insurance Federation, Albany, N. Y., pay-roll taxes.....	1,408.59
Sept. 24, travel expenses.....	300.00	September 5, travel expenses.....	7.62	New York Telephone Co., Box 222, Station O, N. Y. C., telephone and telegraph.....	2,034.88
Sept. 24, literary service.....	150.00	Hart Stenographic Bureau, 156 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	4.08	Harold L. Oram, Inc., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. C., publicity service.....	3,200.00
Sept. 24, travel expenses.....	36.75	Rev. Benjamin Herberster, 344 Resor Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, travel expenses.....	44.72	Packers Press, 188 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	51.00
Sept. 29, literary service.....	150.00	Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	1,411.89	Mrs. Robert Pearson, 103-26 68 Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y., medical expenses.....	200.00
Sept. 29, travel expenses.....	31.60	Hotel Commodore, Lexington Ave. & 42 St., N. Y. C., miscellaneous local expenses.....	44.17	Peerless Towel Supply Co., 372 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y., stationery and supplies.....	23.69
Sept. 29, travel expenses.....	21.82	Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., local expenses.....	20.00	Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	39.11
Miss Jacquelyn Armstrong, 927 Foster Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	53.00	International Institute of Buffalo, 610 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., freight and drayage.....	24.16	Pierpont Estates Inc., 36 W. 44 St., N. Y. C., rent.....	1,200.00
Astor Supply Co., Inc., 9 N. Moore St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	9.95	International News Photos, 235 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	32.40	Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., 132 St. & Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y., water.....	28.07
E. J. Barnes & Co., Inc., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., rentals.....	50.00	International Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals.....	45.00	Miss Pearl Poland, 3508 95 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	8.00
Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., messenger service.....	246.50	Robert H. Jamison, 1425 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, travel expenses.....	64.33	Public Relations Associates, 1737 H. St. NW., Washington, D. C., furnishings.....	10.00
William Benjamin, 215 4th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals.....	27.63	Milton C. Johnson Co., 78 Walker St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	40.80	Princeton Club, 39 E. 39th St., N. Y. C., miscellaneous local expenses.....	58.04
John Bergonzi, Inc., 1607 York Ave., N. Y. C., rentals.....	15.30	Liberty Music Shops, Inc., 450 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	22.08	Public Printer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., books, news, magazines.....	68.10
The Biltmore, Madison and 43 St., N. Y. C., miscellaneous local expenses.....	173.51	Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	1,860.81	Public Relations Associates, 1737 H. St. NW., Washington, D. C., furnishings.....	9.00
Paul L. Brad & Sons, 2153 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., publishing service and expenses.....	18.00	Manhattan Office Equipment Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment.....	.80	Public Service Letter and Printing Co., 655 6th Ave., N. Y. C., stenograph, mimeograph, printing.....	303.01
Allen T. Burns, 225 E. 79th St., N. Y. C., local and travel.....	10.34	Manhattan Storage & Transfer, 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rental and freight.....	27.45	Radio Daily, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., books, news, magazines.....	10.05
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, books, newspapers, magazines.....	323.70			Guy Sorel, 33 East End Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	150.20
Capitol Office Supply Co., 1129 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies.....	44.50			William T. Lazar, 360 E. 55th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	101.50
Central Typewriter & Adding Machine Co., 2019 14th St. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals.....	47.00			Abby Lewis, 123 W. 13th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	97.40
Mrs. Dorothy Chaikin, 1 W. 72 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	20.00				
Chase National Bank, 19 Pine St., N. Y. C., bank charge.....	.25				
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 13th St. NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph.....	1,148.76				
Church World Service, Inc., 37 E. 36 St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	100.04				
City Hall Hardware Shop, 33 Park Row, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	9.83				
Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, 52 Wall St., N. Y. C., legal fees and expenses.....	1,015.31				
Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes.....	1,188.88				
Congressional Quarterly, 732 17 St. NW., Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	40.00				
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Box 138, Station D, N. Y. C., light, heat, power.....	221.79				
Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines.....	475.76				
Courtesy Associates, Washington 5, D. C., telephone and telegraph.....	12.70				

Barney Beck, 15 Elliott Pl., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. \$119.40
 James Sheldon, 144 W. 86th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 300.00
 Albert Buhrman, 30 W. 9th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 342.00
 Eric Dressler, 130 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 150.20
 Steven Hill, 118 W. 57th St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 97.40
 Carmen Caruso, 5 Appletree Lane, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., publicity service and expenses. 48.70
 Daniel A. Cain, 4725 48 St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y., publicity service and expenses. 20.00
 Herschel S. Steinhart, 2733 Barker Ave., Bronx, N. Y., publicity service and expenses. 100.00
 Mary Jane Higbe, 33 East End Ave., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 52.80
 Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., rentals and repairs. 68.44
 Rialto Mimeograph and Typesetting Service Bureau, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenograph, mimeograph, printing. 948.82
 Ritter Travel Bureau, 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., July 16, travel. 391.06
 Rockhill Radio, 18 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.:
 July 16, publicity service. 171.89
 Sept. 3, publicity service. 702.78
 Sept. 9, publicity service. 73.90
 Sept. 30, publicity service. 1.00
 Schlossman's & Sons, 545 3rd Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 5.01
 Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Fanelli, 1744 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.:
 July 16, miscellaneous expenses. 348.81
 July 28, counsel fees. 1,000.00
 Aug. 12, miscellaneous expenses. 201.38
 Helen Shuford, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., petty cash expenses. 220.20
 Siskind Hardware, 516 3rd Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 35.68
 Chas. G. Stott & Co., Inc., 1310 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment. 15.60
 Sutton Elec. Supply Corp., 221 E. 59 St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 29.48
 Tourneau Inc., 431 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies. 22.95
 The Town Hall, Inc., 123 W. 43 St., N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 4.00
 Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies. 26.83
 Union Towel Supply Div., 50 Church St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 7.10
 U. S. Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., publicity service and expenses. 21.97
 J. A. Want Organization, 122 5th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing. 28.38
 Wash., D. C., Unemp. Ins. Fd., Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes. 195.72
 Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36 St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 45.00
 Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegrams and cables. 2,981.55
 White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs. 50.00

Wholesale Typewriter Co., 165 6th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals and freight. \$100.68
 Elinore L. Wolfe, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rent. 900.00
 Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., postage returned. 120.00
 WOR Program Service, Inc., 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses. 18.26
 Working Press of the Nation, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines. 15.30
 World Convention Dates, Hendrickson Publishing Co., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., books, newspapers, magazines. 15.00

41,573.51

Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Charlotte E. Abbott, 327 E. 50 St., N. Y. C.	\$335.00	\$583.69
Anita Altman, 862 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	660.00	.50
Florence Bachrach, 1000 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.	864.36	.90
Lillian Baral, 6850 67th Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,500.00	31.75
Violet G. Bemmels, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.	1,260.00	360.17
Harry L. Bennett, Jr., 127 Schuler St., Syracuse, N. Y.		.30
William S. Bernard, 68 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.	1,875.00	2,431.43
Rebecca Bestint, 5201 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	735.00	104.11
Elizabeth W. Buck, 45 Church St., Montclair, N. J.	360.00	192.35
Allen T. Burns, 225 E. 79 St., N. Y. C. See other expenses		10.34
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 E. 48 St., N. Y. C.	495.00	10.04
Anna H. Clark, 107 E. 89 St., N. Y. C.	1,453.86	7.85
Thomas M. Cooley, 2d, Waterford, Va.	3,000.00	92.58
Irene G. Cushman, 82 Maple St., Yonkers, N. Y.	453.66	
Cecilia Rasovsky Davidson, 170 W. 73 St., N. Y. C.	1,295.08	196.11
Louise M. Egner, 505 W. 54 St., N. Y. C.	240.30	
Lella Fleisher, 3538 W. Place NW., Washington, D. C.	312.86	15.75
Rev. John T. D. Franzen, 92 Pearl St., Seymour, Conn.	213.18	9.43
Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.	335.00	236.54
Dorothy Goldman, 353 E. 53 St., N. Y. C. Reported twice	30.75	
Joan E. Groom, 1751 Hendrickson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	183.08	.60
Evelyn Harmon, 34 E. 64 St., N. Y. C.	350.32	
Peggy Harris, 121 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	435.00	57.79
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72 Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,875.00	332.00
Miriam D. Hughes, 144 E. 40 St., N. Y. C.	222.00	
Selma Edith Jersey, 302 W. 86 St., N. Y. C.	772.23	43.59
Anna B. Johnson, 509 W. 142 St., N. Y. C.	660.00	1.35
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A 36 St., S. Fairlington, Va.	1,875.00	1,068.57
Mary E. Jones, 274 Mott St., N. Y. C.	183.08	
Eric Koehner, c/o Lowey, 13 W. 9 St., N. Y. C.	460.00	212.88
Emily Lehan, 417 W. 121 St., N. Y. C.	821.04	1.25
Clara Leiser, 16 St. Luke's Pl., N. Y. C.	435.00	432.03
Irma Levitan, Hotel Imperial, 32 St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.	40.00	
Anna Lewita, 304 W. 99 St., N. Y. C.	320.00	
Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Park, Nassau, N. Y.	3,000.00	2,356.49
May McKinsey, 111 E. 26 St., N. Y. C.	975.00	50.61
Richard F. Meehan, 2100 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	485.00	
Jessie D. Ortell, 18 Grammercy Park S., N. Y. C.	720.00	
Robert W. Pearson, 103-26 68 Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y.	500.00	270.25

Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Pearl Richardson, 214 N. Main St., Pratt, Kans.	\$435.00	\$725.72
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles St., N. Y. C.	1,875.00	1,451.57
Eileen Rouse, 39 E. 36 St., N. Y. C.	150.00	
William Rouse, 39 E. 36 St., N. Y. C.	585.00	
George E. Rundquist, 436 Grant Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	500.00	362.78
Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	768.00	
Barbara Sanders, 100-40 Francis Lewis Blvd., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.	316.68	.10
Ruth A. Seekamp, 9118 Hollis Ct. Blvd., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.	240.30	
Anne Meredith Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.	1,200.00	1,193.19
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	1,500.00	553.75
Charles H. Slayman, Jr., Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.	1,560.00	1,515.71
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.	273.00	
Blossom Steinert, Box 1731, Plaza Sta., St. Louis, Mo.	420.00	195.35
Carman B. Turner, 2111 18 St. SE., Washington, D. C.	278.93	4.60
Elizabeth S. Vanacore, 1176 Pelham Pkway., Bronx, N. Y.	443.08	
Frank D. Vanacore, 455 W. 35 St., N. Y. C.	60.00	5.34
Jack Wasserman, 2717 S. Veitch St., Arlington, Va.	1,000.00	13.53
Beatrice Wellington, 122 E. 82 St., N. Y. C.	420.00	1,063.11
June Welsh, 4708A Homer Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	358.10	1.30
Steven Williams, 2747 Ordway St. NW., Washington, D. C.	1,800.00	715.27
Sadie Winston, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.	780.00	
Edward P. Wolfe, 1392 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	25.20	3.05
Vinton E. Ziegler, 53 Hartsdale Rd., Elmsford, N. Y.	670.00	17.48
	45,327.59	16,394.62

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year, total of schedules 2 and 3. \$103,295.72

Total sum of expenditures reported under (6) 103,295.72

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement 125,431.45

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year. 288,727.17

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,
 County of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 10th day of October, A. D. 1947.

LYDIA CONSTANTINO,
 Notary Public, State of New York.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in order to save time, I ask unanimous consent that five other detailed statements be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

See schedule No. 1.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)-----

\$16,457.77

Total sum of contributions reported under (2)-----

46,457.77

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year-----

139,957.77

Total sum of contributions reported under (3)-----

139,957.77

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year-----

139,957.77

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Expenses, schedule No. 2-----

71,260.59

Pay-roll and travel expenses, schedule No. 3:

Pay roll-----

\$15,513.03

Travel-----

22,734.33

78,247.36

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)-----

149,507.95

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4)-----

None

Schedule No. 1, contributions \$500 or more
Mayer family, 31 Union Square West,
N. Y. C.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.
Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
Edith G. Rosenwald, Jenkintown, Pa.
Edgar B. Stern, 2110 American Bank Building,
New Orleans, La.

David M. Levy, 136 East Fifty-seventh
Street, N. Y. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lasker, Chrysler Building,
N. Y. C.

Marion R. Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South,
N. Y. C.

John J. Raskob, 350 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
Edith R. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans,
La.

Carl M. Loeb, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
Marshall Field, 250 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
Frances and John L. Loeb Foundation, 61
Broadway, N. Y. C.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 30 Rockefeller
Plaza, N. Y. C.
Henry F. Cabell, 1107 Feiling Building,
Portland, Oreg.

B'nai B'rith, 1003 K Street NW., Washington,
D. C.

Herbert H. Lehman, 41 East Fifty-seventh
Street, N. Y. C.

Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, N. Y. C.
(loan individually guaranteed).

Schedule No. 2, expenses

Academy Multigraphing Co., 7 E. 15
St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeo-
graphing, printing-----

\$8.93

Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22
St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeo-
graphing, printing-----

1,750.00

Academy Press, 112 4th Ave., N. Y. C.,
stenography, mimeographing,
printing-----

242.76

Addressing Machine & Equipment
Co., 29 E. 22 St., N. Y. C., station-
ery and supplies-----

9.40

Rudy Adler, care of Local 802, 570
Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity
service and expenses-----

54.00

John J. Allen, 2234 21 St., Astoria,
N. Y., cleaning, maintenance, re-
pairs-----

50.00

American Trade Press Clipping Bu-
reau, 15 E. 26 St., N. Y. C., books,
newspapers, magazines-----

34.00

Edwin R. Armstrong 237 Madison
Ave., N. Y. C.:
Literary services:

Jan. 7-----

75.00

Jan. 27-----

75.00

Jan. 30-----

42.50

Feb. 25-----

75.00

Mar. 9-----

42.00

Astor Supply Co., Inc., 9 N. Moore
St., N. Y. C., stationery and sup-
plies-----

49.25

Barney Beck, 15 Elliott Pl., Bronx,
N. Y.:
Publicity service:

Jan. 9-----

66.00

Jan. 22-----

36.00

Frank Behrens, 412 E. 84 St., N. Y. C.,
publicity service, Mar. 31-----

29.70

Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42
St., N. Y. C., messenger service-----

156.76

William Benjamin, 215 4th Ave.,
N. Y. C., rentals-----

2.92

Rebecca Bestint, 1710 Rhode Island
Ave., Washington, D. C., petty
cash expenses-----

447.03

Bluestone Photoprint Co., 173
Madison Ave., N. Y. C., stenog-
raphy, mimeographing, printing-----

2.30

Brentano, 586 5th Ave., N. Y. C.,
books, newspapers, magazines-----

14.24

Broadway Chair Rental Co., 5701
Broadway, N. Y. C., rentals-----

12.75

Maurice Brown, care of Local 802,
570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.:
Publicity service:

Feb. 27-----

36.00

Mar. 31-----

54.00

Business Equipment Corp., 153
Federal St., Boston, Mass., furni-
ture-----

\$163.50

The Capital News Co., 1121 5 St.
NW., Washington, D. C., books,
newspapers, magazines-----

3.90

Capitol Office Supply Co., 1129 Ver-
mont Ave. NW., Washington,
D. C., furniture and supplies-----

60.65

Central Typewriter & Adding Ma-
chine Co., 2019 14th St. NW.,
Washington, D. C., rentals-----

37.50

Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St.,
N. Y. C., interest, bank charges--

978.78

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone
Co., 723 13th St. NW., Washing-
ton, D. C., telephone, telegraph--

2,575.06

Christian Century, 407 S. Dearborn
St., Chicago, Ill., books, news-
papers, magazines-----

1.00

Cinemart, Inc., 101 Park Ave., N. Y.
C., publicity service and expense--

50.24

Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox,
52 Wall St., N. Y. C., legal fees
and expenses-----

159.22

Steve Cochran, 120 Central Pk. S.,
N. Y. C., publicity service and ex-
penses-----

10.55

Collector of Internal Revenue, 110
E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll
taxes-----

669.40

Commerce Clearing House, Inc.,
Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers,
magazines-----

1.00

Common Council for American
Unity, 20 W. 4th St., N. Y. C.
Stationery and supplies-----

49.60

Stenography, mimeographing,
printing-----

99.84

Composing Room, Inc., 130 W. 46
St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeo-
graphing, printing-----

134.53

James Connolly, care of Chamber of
Commerce, Dick'nson, N. Dak.,
literary expenses-----

50.50

Consolidated Edison Co. of New
York, Box 138, Sta. D., N. Y. C.,
light, heat, power-----

171.49

Consolidated Press Clipping Bu-
reau, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chi-
cago, Ill., books, newspapers,
magazines-----

309.28

Courtesy Associates, Washington 5,
D. C., telephone, telegraph-----

10.41

Crystal Copy Corp., 15 W. 24 St.,
N. Y. C., stationery, supplies-----

8.70

A. B. Dick Co., 1021 15 St. NW.,
Washington, D. C., stationery,
supplies-----

8.34

Susan Douglas, 155 E. 52d St., N. Y.
C., publicity services-----

31.70

Nancy Douglass, 470 Park Ave.,
N. Y. C., publicity services-----

35.60

Thomas J. Downs, 1625 K St. NW.,
Washington, D. C.:
Counsel fees, Jan. 2-----

1,500.00

Expenses, Jan. 15-----

37.40

Counsel fees, Feb. 13-----

1,500.00

Expenses, Feb. 27-----

144.75

Counsel fees, Mar. 12-----

1,500.00

Expenses, Mar. 16-----

10.34

Eric Dressler, 130 W. 44th St.,
N. Y. C.:
Publicity services, Jan. 13-----

10.55

Publicity services, Mar. 31-----

61.20

Publicity services, Mar. 31-----

29.70

Robert Dryden, 177 Woodland
Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., public-
ity services, Feb. 27-----

39.60

Rhinehart Elster, care of Local 802,
570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., pub-
licity, Feb. 27-----

36.00

Carl Emory, care of Gissinoff, 565
Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., publicity
services, Feb. 27-----

31.70

Empire Broadcasting Corp., 480 Lex-
ington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity
services and expenses-----

1,422.35

Ever-Ready Stenographic Service,
1745 K St., NW., Washington,
D. C., stenography, mimeograph-
ing, printing-----

133.05

Joe Feigley Association, 1731 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery, supplies	\$58.25	Thomas B. Keehn, 1751 N St. NW., Washington, D. C., travel and local expense	\$64.65	New England Watch & Ward Soc., 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., rent	\$100.00
Muriel Ferris, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C., travel expense	45.55	Charles Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa., traveling expenses	21.45	N. Y. S. Unemployment Ins. Fund, Albany, N. Y., pay-roll taxes	376.38
Jerome S. Finston, 313 E. 13 St. N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	1,058.25	Murray Kellnes, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services	54.00	New York Telephone Co., Box 222, Sta. O, N. Y. C., telephone, telegraph	2,711.58
Joseph Fischer, 188 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	785.40	Leo Kruczek, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services	36.00	New York Times, Times Square, N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	19.60
Forecast Productions, Inc., 1860 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity services	1,000.00	LaSalle Letter Co., 5 Liberty Pl., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	85.30	Harold L. Oram, Inc., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. C.: Publicity services: Jan. 9.....	3,500.00
John Gart, 340 W. 57th St., N. Y. C., publicity services	54.00	William T. Lazar, 360 E. 55 St., N. Y. C. Publicity services: Jan. 5.....	37.80	Jan. 15.....	1,000.00
Will Geer, New York City, N. Y., publicity services	39.60	Jan. 9.....	7.90	Feb. 25.....	1,000.00
Noel B. Gerson, 470 Park Ave., N. Y. C.: Literary services: Jan. 7.....	125.00	Jan. 13.....	10.55	Expenses: Mar. 3.....	1,086.74
Jan. 22.....	125.00	Jan. 22.....	37.60	Mar. 12.....	1,823.34
Feb. 6.....	125.00	Feb. 27.....	31.70	Publicity services: Mar. 15.....	1,000.00
Feb. 25.....	125.00	Mar. 31.....	64.60	Theodore Osborn, 290 W. 4 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	56.70
Mar. 9.....	125.00	Mar. 31.....	34.70	Frank Papp, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., publicity services	75.00
Mar. 23.....	50.00	Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., petty cash expenses	27.06	Parker House, Boston, Mass., local expenses	56.13
Mar. 29.....	100.00	Bernard Lenrow, 239 Van Nostrand Ave., Englewood, N. J., publicity services	39.60	Par-X Letter Service, 35 W. 19 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	38.67
Gile Letter Service, 514 2d Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn., stenography, mimeographing, printing	167.97	Abby Lewis, 123 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.: Publicity services: Jan. 13.....	10.55	Peerless Towel Supply Co., Inc., 372 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y., cleaning, maintenance, repairs	13.61
Gimbel Bros., 32d St. and Broadway, N. Y. C., furniture and equipment	7.14	Mar. 31.....	56.70	Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies	44.92
E. B. Glabe, 3624 Edmund Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn., traveling expenses	1,146.07	Sammy Liner, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.: Publicity services: Feb. 27.....	36.00	Pierpont Estates, Inc., 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., rent	1,800.00
Glaxton Printing Co., 321 W. Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, stenography, mimeographing, printing	49.16	Mar. 31.....	54.00	Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., 132d St. and Brook Ave., N. Y. C., water	34.44
Joseph Godson, traveling expenses	60.18	Warren G. Magnuson, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C., traveling expenses	238.54	Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut & Pacific St., Stamford, rentals and supplies	59.99
Mike Golgar Co., Inc., 18 E. 41 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	5,742.00	Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Place, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	4,027.54	Ella Joan Pollinsky, 2102 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., research services	465.00
Teddy Gompers, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services	54.00	Manhattan Storage & Trans. Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous rentals	22.36	Postmaster, New York, N. Y., postage	1,000.00
Gramercy Stationery Co., 284 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment	16.02	Peter Martin, 10 John St., Spring Valley, N. Y., literary services	100.63	Public Printer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines	208.92
Graphic Syndicate, Inc., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	17.50	Mass. Broadcasting Corp., 485 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., publicity service and expenses	20.00	Public Service Letter & Ptg. Co., 655 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C., mimeographing, printing, postage	7,528.16
Doug Hawkins, WOR, 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity services	25.00	Mecca Film Labs, Inc., 630 9th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	5.95	Radio Daily, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines	10.00
Hendrickson Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., books, newspapers, magazines	7.50	Meco Press, 4 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery, supplies	2,419.37	Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y., miscellaneous rentals	79.44
Mary Jane Higbe, 33 East End Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services	35.60	Charles A. Michie, 1424 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., literary services and expenses	839.30	Rialto Mimeo. & Typ. Ser., Bur., 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenographic, mimeographing, printing	2,003.94
Holden Printing Co., 424 S. 6 St., Minneapolis, Minn., stationery, supplies, mimeographing	403.50	Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines	40.05	Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, 76 Beaver St., N. Y. C., travel and local expense	130.98
Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing	1,149.35	Arnold Moss, 30 Beekman Pl., N. Y. C., publicity services	39.60	Anthony Ross, 506 E. 89 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	29.70
Hotel Cleveland, Public Sq., Cleveland, Ohio, local expenses	75.00	Muzak Corporation, 151 W. 45 St., N. Y. C., publicity and supplies	459.54	Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, traveling expense	2.00
Intl. Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals	45.00	Myron McCormick, 150 E. 72 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	41.60	Stefan Schnabel, R. F. D. 1, S. Norwalk, Conn., publicity services	56.70
Itkin Bros., Inc., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., furniture and equipment	19.50	McGregor & Werner, Inc., 1640 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., stationery, supplies	5.80	Ann Shepherd, 36 W. 84 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	56.70
Edwin Jerome, 405 E. 54 St., N. Y. C., publicity services	39.60	Scott McKay, 115 W. 11th St., N. Y. C., publicity services	56.70	James Sheldon, 144 W. 86 St., N. Y. C.: Publicity services: Jan. 5.....	75.00
Raymond E. Johnson, 70 Marcourt Dr., Chappaqua, N. Y., publicity services	39.60	May McKinsey, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C., petty cash expenses	948.24	Jan. 9.....	100.00
Ben Kagan, 7312 35 Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y.: Literary services: Feb. 18.....	125.00	Samuel Narcus, 92 Washington St., Boston, Mass., stationery, supplies	24.12	Jan. 29.....	75.00
Mar. 23.....	200.00	Natl. Broadcasting Co., Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses	800.95	Feb. 27.....	75.00
Mar. 31.....	35.00	New England Tele. & Tele. Co., 6 Bowdoin Sq., Boston, Mass., telephone, telegraph	147.19	Mar. 31.....	175.00
				Expenses: Mar. 31.....	5.00

Mario Siletti, 114 Christopher St., N. Y. C., publicity services.....	\$66.00
Sickind Hardware, 516 Third Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	20.62
Guy Sorel, 33 East End Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services:	
Jan. 13.....	10.55
Jan. 22.....	35.60
So. Dakota Ccl. of Churches, 364 3 St., Hudson, S. Dak., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	23.70
State Dir. of Soc. Security, Pierre, S. Dak., postage, telephone.....	11.70
State Publishing Co., Pierre, S. Dak., stationery, supplies.....	162.50
Stokes Coal Co., Inc., 5th Ave. and 142 St., N. Y. C., light, heat, power.....	547.98
Anzie Strickland, 412 E. 84 St., N. Y. C., publicity services.....	29.70
Karl Swenson, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., publicity services.....	39.60
Henry Sylvan, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services.....	63.00
Tru-Print Photo Offset Co., Inc., 142 E. 32d St., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	1,519.44
U. S. Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., freight.....	1.09
James Van Dyk, 374 Park St., Montclair, N. J.:	
Publicity services, Jan. 22.....	35.60
Publicity services, Feb. 27.....	31.70
J. T. Want Organization, Inc., 122 5th Ave., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	112.58
Robert Warren, care of N. B. C., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	31.70
Washington Unemployment Ins. Fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes.....	24.72
The Washington Post, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	4.50
Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36 St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	45.00
Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegraph, cables.....	964.22
White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning maintenance, repairs.....	87.00
Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals.....	159.64
Hubert Wilke II, 32 Portland Pl., Yonkers, N. Y., traveling expenses.....	40.33
Mrs. Elinore L. Wolfe, 1710 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., rent.....	900.00
Jack Zayde, care of Local 802, 570 Lexington Ave.:	
Publicity services, Feb. 27.....	36.00
Publicity services, Mar. 31.....	54.00
I. Zir, care of Local 802, 680 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C.:	
Publicity services, Jan. 13.....	31.50
Publicity services, Feb. 27.....	72.00
Publicity services, Mar. 31.....	108.00
	71,260.59

Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Charlotte E. Abbott, 327 East 50 St., N. Y. C.....	\$1,155.00	\$1,529.77

Schedule No. 3, pay roll and travel expense—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Anita Altman, 862 East 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$720.00	
Edwin R. Armstrong, Hotel Duane, 237 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.....	1,755.00	\$9,367.93
Florence Bachrach, 1000 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.....	695.00	1.00
Lillian Baral, 9850 67 Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.....	1,500.00	58.58
Violet G. Bemmels, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.....	1,260.00	843.11
William S. Bernard, 68 West 58 St., N. Y. C.....	2,505.00	5,436.85
Rebecca Bestimt, 5201 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.....	682.20	69.85
William R. Burke, 11734 Missouri Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,380.00	1,205.97
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 East 48 St., N. Y. C.....	570.00	5.20
Anna H. Clark, 107 East 89 St., N. Y. C.....	1,500.00	87.06
Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va.....	3,000.00	441.56
Helen G. Crisses, 1200 College Ave., Bronx, N. Y.....	465.00	
Irene G. Cushman, 82 Maple St., Yonkers, N. Y.....	525.00	
Cecilia R. Davidson, 170 West 73 St., N. Y. C.....	\$711.23	\$152.06
Eleanor T. Dudley, 52 Pincney St., Boston, Mass.....	430.78	
Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.....	502.50	660.37
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72 Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.....	1,875.00	827.23
Selma Edith Jerskey, 302 West 86 St., N. Y. C.....	780.00	4.90
Anna B. Johnson, 509 West 142 St., N. Y. C.....	720.00	
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A 36 St., So. Farrington, Va.....	1,875.00	1,596.76
Helen L. Koss, 5320 Rock Creek Rd. NE., Washington, D. C.....	1,010.72	2.20
Lilla Lechow, 2728 Henry Hudson Pkwy., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.....	579.25	
Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.....	1,155.00	204.36
Emily Lehan, 417 West 121 St., N. Y. C.....	780.00	
Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Pk., Nassau, N. Y.....	3,000.00	2,388.58
Mary Louise Mayer, 657 Francis St., Pelham Manor, N. Y.....	525.00	
Elizabeth L. McCarthy, 132 West 71 St., N. Y. C.....	16.00	
May McKinsey, 111 East 26 St., N. Y. C.....	1,117.35	93.08
Jessie D. Ortell, 18 Gramercy Park S., N. Y. C.....	720.00	
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles St., N. Y. C.....	1,875.00	1,257.44
Betty S. Rosenthal, 410 Nicholson St. NW., Washington, D. C.....	660.00	48.95
Eileen Rouse, 39 East 36 St., N. Y. C.....	150.00	
William Rouse, 39 East 36 St., N. Y. C.....	1,020.00	.50
Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	780.00	
Bert Lind Samalman, 155 West 20 St., N. Y. C.....	780.00	.70
Anne M. Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.....	1,200.00	1,734.55
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.....	1,875.00	3,180.85
Charles H. Slayman, Jr., Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.....	1,560.00	1,454.32
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.....	273.00	
Elizabeth S. Vanacore, 1176 Pelham Pkwy., Bronx, N. Y.....	450.00	
Sadie Winston, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.....	780.00	
	45,513.03	32,734.33

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year..... \$149,507.95

Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)..... 149,507.95

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement.....

Grand total of all expenditures to date filing for calendar year..... 149,507.95

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD,

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 9th day of April A. D. 1946.

LYDIA CONSTANTINO,

Notary Public, State of New York.

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-six Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE

(If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

See schedule No. 1.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under par. (1):

Contributions in amounts of less than \$50..... \$6,123.25

Contributions in amounts of from \$50 to \$499.99 (see schedule No. 2 attached for names and addresses of contributors)..... \$1,430.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (2)..... 27,553.25

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year-----\$200,553.25

Total sum of contributions reported under (3)-----200,553.25
Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement-----36,200.00

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year-----236,753.25

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Expenses, see schedule No. 3-----48,202.54

Pay roll and travel expenses, see schedule No. 4:

Pay roll-----62,439.84
Travel expenses-----26,028.46

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)-----136,670.84

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4)-----None

Schedule No. 1

Jonas Reiner, 148 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Harold F. Linder, 927 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Sam A. Lewisohn, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Mayer family, 31 Union Square, New York City.
Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer, 11 Broadway, New York City.
Henry A. Loeb, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Loeb Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Maurice Wertheim, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Mrs. Wm. Korn, 875 Park Avenue, New York City.
Leo Spitz, Universal International Pictures, California.
Edward A. Norman, 60 Beaver Street, New York City.
Alfred A. Cook, 20 Pine Street, New York City.
J. Blaustein, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. H. B. Sulzberger, 1015 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
John H. Whitney, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Henry Ittleson, 1 Park Avenue, New York City.
Albert D. Lasker, New York City.
Fred Lazarus, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Pope, 1705 Seminole Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Benjamin Lazarus, 200 Hudson Street, New York City.
Mrs. Felix Warburg, care of Mr. Jos. A. Marks, 52 William Street, New York City.
Chase National Bank (loan, individually guaranteed), 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Schedule No. 2

Phi Epsilon Pi Fraternity, care of Stanley R. Sundheim, 520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaac Gerstley, 213 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Howard A. Loeb, 1420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philip Kind, Sr., S. Kind & Sons, Chestnut Street at Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Friends of Lithuania, care of Mr. P. J. Zuris, president, 1434 Clarence Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
Julius Liebman, 955 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Irving M. Engel, 7 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City.
H. Wendell Endicott, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Mass.
Robert D. Steefel, 55 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman, Congregation Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue at Sixty-fifth Street, New York City.
Dr. John W. Slawson, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Hooven Letters Inc., 352 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Miss Lillian R. Adelman, Adelman Foundation, Inc., 36 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Shull, 525 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
Alan M. Stroock, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Gustave M. Berne, 90-04 One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Alan B. Wolosoff, 78-11 One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Kew Gardens, N. Y.
David S. Weinstein, 90 Ash Drive, Great Neck, N. Y.
N. J. Leigh, 31 Shore Drive, Great Neck, N. Y.
Herman W. Block, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City.
Ira M. Younker, 115 Broadway, New York City.
Myron S. Falk, Jr., 17 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York City.
J. Halperin, 163-18 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.
Jerome I. Udell, 28 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.
Aronold Saxe, 85 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Harry H. Greenberg, 463 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
David A. Udell, 46 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.
Mrs. Lester Hofheimer, 995 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Milton Weill, 65 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City.
John M. Schiff, 52 William Street, New York City.
Lesem Bach & Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Herbert H. Maass, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.
Nathan Strauss, WMCA, 1657 Broadway, New York City.
Harold S. Buttenheim, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
Edward Karfoil, 99 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John F. Lewis, Jr., 1500 Lincoln-Libert Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Viola W. Bernard, 930 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Alfred Baker Lewis, P. O. Box 682, Grand Central Annex, New York City.
George G. Sharp, 30 Church Street, New York City.
George W. Naumburg, Room 4008, Lincoln Building, New York City.
Walter Hochschild, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Henry L. Heming, 120 Broadway, New York City.
Dr. A. A. Brill, 15 West Seventieth Street, New York City.
Mrs. Joseph Lillenthal, 115 East Fifty-third Street, New York City.
S. Agoos, 209 South Street, Boston, Mass.
Miss Esther Lowenthal, 21 Dryads Green, Northampton, Mass.

Sidney H. E. Skidell, 155 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.
Samuel Zemurray, 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Rt. Rev. Paul Matthews, Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
Mrs. Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Playwicky, New Hope, Pa.
Saul L. Epstein, 4 Parkwood Drive, Great Neck, N. Y.
Irving L. Gelder, 26 Pond Road, Great Neck, N. Y.
Edward Werner, Colonial Mills, 498 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
I. C. Bernhard, Beech Lane, Great Neck, N. Y.
Elias Stein, 622-640 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
Samuel C. Dretzin, care of Surrey Motors, 49-21 Northern Boulevard, Queens, N. Y.
Fred Schwartz, 132 West Forty-third Street, New York City.
Miss Claire Lipkins, Beech Lane, Great Neck, N. Y.
Jerome C. Neuhooff, Allied Millinery Co., 14 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.
Max Schott, 40 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City.
Miss Georgina M. Wilkins, 1337 Fourth Avenue, Columbia, Ga.
Howard Lindsay, 50 West Eleventh Street, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Buegeleisen, 316 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Ralph I. Straus, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Beardsley Ruml, 151 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
Charles A. Berns, "21" Brands, Inc., 23 West Fifty-second Street, New York City.
Miss Luch Ward Stebbins, 2731 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, 459 Longwood Avenue, Glencoe, Ill.
W. A. Brandenburger, 500 Ochsner Building, Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Bayard James, 24 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.
Mrs. Dudley Wadsworth, Westport, Conn.
Lincoln & Therese Filene Foundation, care of Mr. Lincoln Filene, Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Washington, Summer, Hawley, Franklin Streets, Boston, Mass.
Alexander Konoff, Conmar Products Corps., 140 Thomas Street, Newark, N. J.
Samuel Goldwyn, 1041 North Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
Herbert M. Rothschild, John Stuart Inc., Fourth Avenue at Thirty-second Street, New York City.
Soss, care of Herman Lipin and Mitchell Leventhal, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.
Mrs. Leo S. Bing, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City.
Mrs. Howard T. Mosher, 216 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Lehman Brothers, care of Mr. H. J. Szold, 1 William Street, New York City.
Wachtell, Manheim & Grouf, care of Mr. Harold Manheim, 1 Cedar Street, New York City.
James Marshall, 150 Broadway, New York City.
Albert Heller, 125 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
William Dresal, National Cooler Corp., 1600 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. William S. Ladd, 25 East Eighty-third Street, New York City.
Thomas Watson, International Business Machines Corp., 590 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Edgar L. Rossin, 61 Broadway, New York City.
Albert G. Milbank, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York City.

Mrs. William O. Wiley, Bridgehampton, N. Y.
 Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Parker, 100 Milwaukee Road, Janesville, Wis.
 Henri J. Dourif, the Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington, W. Va.
 H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex.
 Leopold Mannes, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
 Dan Golenpaul, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Jack I. Straus, 151 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.
 Mrs. Frederick A. Godley, 63 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.
 Joseph C. Grew, Manchester, Mass.
 Thomas P. Hazard, Peace Dale, R. I.
 Louis Ruthenberg, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.
 Harold H. Swift, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.
 Harold M. English, Hollywood, Calif.
 John Danz, 201 Palomar Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Mrs. Edna M. C. Wales, Saturday Coves, Northport, Maine.
 Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Locust Valley, N. Y.
 Mrs. Stanley M. Richter, West Lake Farms, Danbury, Conn.
 Mrs. Ryer Nixon, 944 Chestnut Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 Mrs. F. N. Iglehart, R. D. 1, Lutherville, Md.
 Morris Goodman, Goodman & Co., 41 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mrs. Martha E. Gerbode, 2560 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 Thurlow E. Coon, 2051 West Lafayette, Detroit, Mich.
 Mrs. Barton Crocker, 37 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
 Barney Balaban, 1501 Broadway, New York City.
 Miss Agnes A. Abbot, Harvard, Mass.
 J. M. Kaplan, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Robert I. Wishnick, 295 Madison Avenue, New York City.
 Dewitt Gutman, 1000 Park Avenue, New York City.
 Henry L. Moses, 41 Broad Street, New York City.
 George B. Bernheim, Proskauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendelsohn, 11 Broadway, New York City.
 Mrs. Henry S. Glazier, Waldorf-Astoria Towers, 100 East Fiftieth Street, New York City.
 Harrison S. Hires, Migis Lodge, South Casco, Maine.
 Mrs. Robert Le Moyne Barrett, 2038 West Morenzo Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.
 W. W. Jacobi, Walsen Consolidated Mercantile Co., 2 Broadway, New York City.
 D. S. Gottesman, Central National Corp., 22 East Fortieth Street, New York City.
 Worcester Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, 6 Chatham Street, Worcester, Mass.
 Miss Linda S. Hires, Mermont Plaza, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Mrs. Lane Malsin, 1150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Walter S. Mack, Jr., 907 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Mrs. M. C. Rosenfeld, 1706 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Miss Ruth Allen, 41 Bowdoin Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Brayton Wilbur, Wilbur-Ellis Co., 334 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 Robert K. Straus, Omnibook, 76 Ninth Avenue, New York City.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Grimson, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.
 S. D. Leidesdorf, 125 Park Avenue, New York City.
 Wilfred P. Cohen, 28 Nassau Drive, Great Neck, N. Y.
 Walter N. Rothschild, 422 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Walter N. Mendelsohn, 11 Broadway, New York City.
 Abram I. Elkus, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
 Arthur S. Meyer, New York State Board of Mediation, 270 Broadway, New York City.
 Mrs. B. L. Sommer, 3400 West Forrest Hill, Peoria, Ill.
 Abraham Levine, Presto Lock Co., 100 Outwater Lane, Garfield, N. J.
 H. H. Nordlinger, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
 Mrs. Noah W. Taussig, 40 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York City.
 Weingarten Bros., 808 Prairie Avenue, Houston, Tex.
 Mrs. Arthur Hodges, post-office box 383, Lakeville, Conn.
 Alvin Coleman, Coleman & Co., 468 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin V. Becker, 179 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Worden Bitker, 3340 North Windermere Court, Milwaukee, Wis.
 O. E. Geppert, Danoyer-Geppert Co., 5325 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 O'Donnell Iselin, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
 Mrs. Francis M. Jencks, 1 West Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.
 H. F. Willkie, box 240, Louisville, Ky.
 Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York Joint Board, 35 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.
 Miss Kate d'A. Bonner, 39 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City.
 Mrs. H. F. Cannon, 15 East Sixty-second Street, New York City.
 Canterbury Shops, Inc., 392 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, 510 Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fleisher, 224 East Church Road, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hollander, 2604 Queen Anne Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.
 Irving Halm, International Distributors, 5 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.
 Miss Helen D. Harbison, the Barclay, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Irving H. Chase, 63 Prospect Street, Waterbury, Conn.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Harvey, Radnor, Pa.
 Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc., 565 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Van Horne, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Arnold S. Askin, Askin Stores, Inc., 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
 Joseph H. Louchheim, 1150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Leonard Marx, Marx Realty Co., 20 West Forty-third Street, New York City.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Samuel, 115 Broadway, New York City.
 Mrs. Norton Downs, 854 Mount Pleasant Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Frank L. McNeny, Tower, Petroleum Building, Dallas, Tex.
 Mrs. Julia Day Yoemans, Putney, Vt.
 Charles Hopkinson, Manchester, Mass.
 Miss Louisa C. James, 26 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.
 D. S. Lyman, 636 Church Street, Evanston, Ill.
 John Pierrepont, Far Hills, N. J.
 Moss Hart, 1501 Broadway, New York City.
 S. H. Scheuer, room 2210, 39 Broadway, New York City.
 Paul Tilles, Michaels Bros., 10 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Louis Bry, 226 Hollywood Avenue, West End, N. J.
 Irving Valentine, 40 Worth Street, New York City.
 Norman S. Rabb, 129 Valentine Street, West Newton, Mass.
 Salny & Salny, 341 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Rudolph H. Wyner, 237 Dean Road, Brookline, Mass.
 Goulston & Storrs, care of Messrs. Ehrmann & Markell, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
 Miss Margaret Shaw Campbell, 130 Woodland Road, Sewickley, Pa.
 Mrs. James M. Faulkner, 255 Goddard Avenue, Brookline, Mass.
 Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Highland Farm, Doylestown, Pa.
 A. J. Marshall, 515 North Pickney Street, Madison, Wis.
 Arthur Fluegelman, 1412 Broadway, New York City.
 Monroe Goldwater, 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.
 Samuel Hausman, 10 East Thirty-second Street, New York City.
 Paul H. Klingenstein, 1120 Park Avenue, New York City.
 Arde Bulova, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Richard M. Lederer, 35 Heatherbloom Road, White Plains, N. Y.
 Mrs. Gustave D. Pope, box 251, Apple Lane Farm, Pontiac, Mich.
 Nicholas M. Schenck, president, Loew's Inc., Broadway at Forty-fifth Street, New York City.
 Robert A. Rowan, Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Mrs. Francis Biddle, 1669 Thirty-first Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Marshall Ludington Brown, 20 East Burton Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Elliot C. R. Laidlaw, 758 West Eighth Street, Plainfield, N. J.
 Mrs. Michael Lerner, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.
 B. S. Hornstein, Charles Stores Co., Inc., 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
 Henry M. Hubshman, 20 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City.
 Irving D. Karpas, 1372 Broadway, New York City.
 Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, 52 William Street, New York City.
 Mrs. Julia Fox Brooke, box 60, Palo Alto, Calif.
 Mrs. Asho I. Craine, 5504 Brite Drive, Bethesda, Md.
 H. Golden, Magna Products Corp., 155 Perry Street, New York City.
 Harold Goodkind, Harlen Ranch, rural free delivery No. 1, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Miss Elizabeth Creed, 128 Indian Road, Piedmont, Calif.
 Miss Ann V. Craig, 905 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.
 Moses I. Feuerstein, 303 Eastern Avenue, Malden, Mass.
 Israel Friedlander, 32 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
 Monte M. Lemann, 1424 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman, Barrytown, N. Y.
 Miss Elizabeth F. Gamble, 1431 Waverly Street, Palo Alto, Calif.
 Louis E. Goodman, room 262, Post Office Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Schedule No. 3, expenses

Academy Multigraphing Co., 7 E. 15 St., N. Y. C., mimeographing expense	\$30.90
Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., mimeographing expenses	471.98
Academy Press, 112 4th Ave., N. Y. C., mimeographing expense	4,860.86
Acme Newspictures, Inc., 461 8th Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services expense	6.00
American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave., N. Y. C., telephone and telegraph	\$6.99
American Trade Press Clipping Bureau, 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines	30.00

Edwin R. Armstrong, 362 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.:		Consolidated Press Clipping Bureau, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines.....	\$283.84	Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	\$2,450.42
Literary service.....	\$200.00	Cut-Rate Sign Co., 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	7.50	Manhattan Office Equipment Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment.....	9.70
Travel expenses.....	75.60	D'Arcy Printing and Lithographing Corp., 132 White St., N. Y. C., stenograph, mimeograph, photograph.....	288.66	Manhattan Storage & Transfer Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals.....	22.59
Literary service.....	200.00	District of Columbia Photo Print Service, 1018 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	30.55	Meco Press, 4 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	2,791.01
Do.....	200.00	Devans Secretarial Service, 1742 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	53.50	Merit Studios, Inc., 105 W. 52 St., N. Y. C., public service and expense.....	110.67
Travel expenses.....	78.06	Directory Associates, 236 7th St. SW., Washington, D. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	3.50	Frederic Methot, 1 University Pl., N. Y. C., literary services.....	250.00
Literary service.....	200.00	Echo Print Shop—Davis Bros., 60 E. Park Ave., Long Beach, N. Y., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	9.00	Charles A. Michie, 1424 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C., literary and travels.....	566.65
Do.....	225.00	Elm City Broadcasting Corp., 1110 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn., public service and expenses.....	7.50	Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	27.35
Travel expenses.....	72.80	Myron Ray Ely, Box 2385, Knoxville, Tenn., travel expense.....	153.25	Milton C. Johnson Co., 78 Walker St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	52.02
Do.....	21.70	Travel expense.....	25.99	Monroe's Transfer & Storage Co., 318 3d St. NE., Washington, D. C., freight, drayage.....	5.00
Astor Supply Co., Inc., 9 N. Moore St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	28.16	Field counsel fees.....	500.00	E. Morrison Paper Co., 1009 Penn. Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies.....	11.21
Bachrach, 1611 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., publicity service expenses.....	12.24	Travel expense.....	51.78	Muzak Corp., 151 W. 46th St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	13.00
H. Baum & Son, 616 E. St. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment.....	15.00	Field counsel fees.....	250.00	May McKinsey, petty cash, April-June.....	3,270.15
Baum's, Inc., 1416 Eye St. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment.....	126.00	Travel expense.....	89.43	J. M. McGuire & Co., 1476 Broadway, N. Y. C., rentals.....	51.90
Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., messenger service.....	67.20	Field counsel fees.....	250.00	James Sheldon, 140 W. 86 St., N. Y. C., public services and expenses.....	116.40
Florence E. Bell, 421 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographic expense.....	55.00	Travel expense.....	54.97	National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 30 Rockefeller Pl., N. Y. C., public services and expenses.....	10.50
Benedict & Benedict, 99 John St., N. Y. C., insurance.....	817.27	Field counsel fees.....	250.00	National Committee on Immigration Policy, 36 W. 44 St., N. Y. C.:	
William Benjamin, 215 4th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals.....	8.93	Travel department.....	200.00	Telephone and telegraph.....	36.55
Bluestone Photoprint Co., 173 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., printing expense.....	58.56	Travel expense.....	161.98	Books, newspapers, magazines.....	160.00
Allen T. Burns, local and travel.....	60.44	Eric Cullenward & Associates, 414 TWA Building, San Francisco, Calif., public service and expenses.....	54.10	Do.....	10.00
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, books, newspapers, magazines.....	145.70	Joe Feigley Association, 1731 E. St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery, stenography expenses.....	516.72	Telephone and telegraph.....	18.55
Eric Bresler, 130 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., public service.....	52.80	Foreign Policy Association, Inc., 22 E. 38th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	30.26	National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.:	
Barney Beek, 15 Elliott Pl., N. Y. C., public service.....	58.10	Ginn's, 1417 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., supplies and equipment.....	68.50	Books, newspapers, magazines.....	32.00
California State Federation of Labor, 402 Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif., freight, express.....	12.91	J. Godson, local and travel.....	168.26	Do.....	40.00
Capitol Office Supply Co., 1129 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies.....	815.09	Earl G. Harrison, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.:		Do.....	2.12
Celebrity Information and Research Service, Inc., 150 E. 54th St., N. Y. C., research service.....	8.00	Travel and local.....	4.26	National Social Welfare Assembly, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. C., postage.....	5.40
Central Typing and Adding Machine Co., 2019 14th St. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals.....	88.00	Do.....	105.23	NYC League of Women Voters, 461 4th Ave., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	8.00
Chase National Bank, New York City, interest on notes.....	244.27	Do.....	10.96	N. Y. S. Unemployment Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., pay-roll taxes.....	555.99
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., 723 13th St. NW., Washington, D. C., telephone.....	348.53	Do.....	57.67	New York Telephone Co., box 222, Station O, N. Y. C., telephone.....	1,773.44
City News Publishing Co., 33 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	15.00	Refund, travel and local.....	12.42	Nu-Method Matrix & Plate Co., 231 W. 39th St., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	1.60
Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes.....	435.88	Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	2,890.32	Peerless Towel Supply Co., Inc., 372 Gold St., Brooklyn, N. Y., cleaning, maintenance, repair.....	27.68
Committee of Correspondence of the Council for Community Action, 1 W. 85th St., N. Y. C., stenography expenses.....	124.80	Hotel Pierre, local expense.....	150.11	Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	100.07
Stenography expenses.....	9.00	Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., local expense.....	544.01	Pierpont Estates Inc., 36 W. 44 St., N. Y. C., rent.....	1,800.00
Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 4th St., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	10.00	International Office Appliances, Inc., 328 Broadway, N. Y. C., miscellaneous rentals.....	15.00	Pine Hill Crystal Spg. Water Co., 132 St. and Brook Ave., N. Y. C., water.....	40.30
Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	1.70	Itkin Bros., Inc., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., stationery, equipment.....	384.45	Press Association Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C., public services and expenses.....	36.72
Conduit Wiring Co., 429 7th Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	30.00	Rudolph Kemmerling, 12 E. 44 St., N. Y. C., public service and expense.....	30.00	Public Printer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	472.73
Congressional Quarterly, 732 17th St. NW., Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	36.00	Abby Lewis, 123 W. 13th St., N. Y. C., public service and expense.....	52.80		
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Box 133, Station D, N. Y. C., light.....	211.84	William T. Lozar, 360 E. 55 St., N. Y. C., public service and expense.....	52.80		
		Malcolm R. Leete, 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., local expense.....	6.00		
		George Lehman, R. F. D. 2, Danbury, Conn., public service and expense.....	58.10		
		Henry T. Lipman, 386 4th Ave., N. Y. C., local and travel.....	56.98		

Mason Adams, 324 W. 24th St., N. Y. C., public services and expenses..... \$35.60

Roger DeKoven, 360 Central Pk. W., N. Y. C., public services and expenses..... 75.15

Harold O. Dyrenforth, 55 W. 95th St., N. Y. C., public services and expenses..... 31.65

Alice Frost, 14 Sutton Pl., N. Y. C., pub. serv. & exp..... 35.60

Alan Hewitt, 400 E. 52d St., N. Y. C., pub. serv. & exp..... 39.55

Wilda Hinkle, 333 E. 42d St., N. Y. C., pub. serv. & exp..... 39.55

Charlotte Holland, 56 E. 88 St., N. Y. C., public services and expenses..... 39.55

Barry Hopkins, 105 W. 55th St., N. Y. C., public services and expenses..... 31.65

Gilbert Mack, 74 Sperry Blvd., New Hyde Pk., N. Y., pub. serv. & exp..... 89.55

Arnold Moss, 30 Beekman Pl., N. Y. C., public service and expenses..... 31.65

Theodore Osborn, 54 Grove Ave., Larchmont, N. Y., pub. serv. & exp..... 35.60

Bryna Raeburn, 88 Van Reypen St., Jersey City, N. J., public service and expenses..... 35.60

A. Victor Rubel, 485 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., public service and expenses..... 64.00

Richard Sanders, 3970 47 St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y., public service and expenses..... 31.65

Everett Sloane, 300 Central Pk. W., N. Y. C., public service and expenses..... 75.15

Sidney Slon, 144-20 77 Ave., Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y., public service and expenses..... 39.55

Vivian Smolen, 3536 76 St., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., public service and expenses..... 31.65

Frank Telford, 444 W. 12d St., N. Y. C., public service and expenses..... 150.00

Donald Agger, pub. serv. & exp..... 75.00

Ransdell Inc., 806-16 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D. C., books, newspapers, magazines..... 319.60

Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo 5, N. Y., rentals..... 181.60

Rialto Mimeo. & Typ. Sv. Bureau, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing and printing..... 1,760.85

Ray Richmond, 49 Grove St., N. Y. C., literary service..... 200.00

Ritter Travel Bureau, 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., travel..... 405.09

Russell Sage Foundation, 130 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines..... 3.50

Rockhill Radio, 18 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.:
 Public service and expenses..... 56.10
 Do..... 38.26
 Do..... 51.00
 Do..... 600.68
 Do..... 22.96
 Do..... 324.21
 Do..... 220.84
 Do..... 11.35
 Do..... 352.41
 Do..... 61.68
 Do..... 62.96
 Do..... 15.30
 Do..... 45.53
 Do..... 35.33
 Do..... 16.53

San Francisco CIO Council, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif., freight and express..... 3.04

Schoene, Freehill, Kramer & Fannell, 1744 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.:
 Travel and local..... \$176.36
 Petty cash expenses..... 112.25
 Counsel fees..... 1,000.00
 Petty cash expenses..... 18.75
 Counsel fees..... 1,000.00
 Petty cash expenses..... 105.23
 Travel and local..... 100.21
 Counsel fees..... 1,000.00

Seattle CIO Council, 84 Union St., Seattle, Wash., freight and express..... 8.34

Serve Well Waxing & Mtce. Co., 40 Union Square, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs..... 12.00

Heien Shuford, petty cash..... 144.73

Simax Stationery Co., Inc., 43 E. 46 St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies..... 4.08

Skinker & Garrett, 1719 Eye St. NW., Washington, D. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs..... 29.79

S. Mark Smith, 138 W. 95th St., N. Y. C., literary services..... 125.00

Stern Office Furniture Co., 1159 21 St. NW., Washington, D. C., furniture and equipment..... 127.00

Stokes Coal Co., Inc., 5th Ave. & 142d St., N. Y. C., heat..... 169.24

Chas. G. Stott & Co., Inc., 1310 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., stationery and equipment..... 125.37

Survey Associates Inc., 112 E. 19 St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 600.00

Terminal Printing & Publishing Co., 41 First St., Hoboken, N. J., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 122.00

Dorothy Torr, 1028 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 283.65

The Trades Unionist, 720 5th St. NW., Washington, D. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 13.25

Tru-Rite Inc., 116 Broad St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies..... 61.95

Union Towel Supply Div., 50 Church St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs..... 11.98

United Ser. of New Amer., Inc., 15 Park Row, N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines..... 8.25

U. S. Recording Co., 1121 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., publishing service and expenses..... 74.94

Washington, D. C. Unemployment Insurance Fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes..... 32.46

Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36th St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs..... 203.68

Weiman & Lester, 106 E. 41 St., N. Y., publishing service and expenses..... 2.83

Western Newspaper Union, 304 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 444.74

Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegraph and cables..... 614.05

White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs..... 80.00

Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C., rentals and freight..... 39.72

Willkie Mem. of Freedom House, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., rent..... 20.00

Williams Printing Co., 440 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif., stenography, mimeographing, printing..... 165.02

H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., N. Y. C., publishing service and expenses..... 1.14

Mrs. Allan Scott Wolfe, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rent..... \$1,200.00

Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, 1 E. 57th St., N. Y. C., postage..... 400.00

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., postage..... 120.00

Yale Review, New Haven, Conn., books, newspapers, magazines..... 3.00

Total expense..... 48,725.10

Less reimbursement from other organizations for cost of literature furnished..... 522.56

Total net expense..... 48,202.54

Schedule No. 4, pay roll and travel expense

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Charlotte E. Abbott, 327 E. 50 St., New York, N. Y.	\$1,020.46	\$1,074.79
Anita Altman, 862 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	660.00	
Kathleen Arneson, 58 Devonshire Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J.	227.50	
Florence Bachrach, 1000 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.	758.00	
Lillian Baral, 9850 67 Ave., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,500.00	67.75
Violet G. Benmels, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.	1,215.00	507.18
Harry L. Bennett, Jr., 127 Schuler St., Syracuse, N. Y.	500.00	626.04
William S. Bernard, 68 West 88 St., New York, N. Y.	1,875.00	2,745.16
Rebecca Bestimt, 5201 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.	735.00	42.50
Elizabeth Buck, 45 Church St., Montclair, N. J.	1,080.00	1,231.20
Gloria Caplan, 562 W. 113 St., New York, N. Y.	658.07	753.64
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 E. 48 St., New York, N. Y.	435.00	2.39
Anna H. Clark, 107 E. 89 St., New York, N. Y.	1,296.14	28.59
Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va.	2,730.77	385.79
Cecilia R. Davidson, 170 W. 73 St., New York, N. Y.	1,380.00	101.68
E. Jane Davis, 60 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.	463.84	
Louise M. Egner, 505 W. 54 St., New York, N. Y.	150.39	
Leila Fleisher, 3538 W. Pl. N. W., Washington, D. C.	855.84	16.26
John T. D. Franzen, 92 Pearl St., Seymour, Conn.	116.28	14.31
Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.	1,005.00	1,380.31
Olga Gochas, 4708 A Homer Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	9.00	
Leeds Gulick, Wyckoff, N. J.	100.60	
Evelyn Harmon, 34 E. 64 St., New York, N. Y.	81.20	
Peggy Harris, 121 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	1,325.07	1,169.44
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72 Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,875.00	550.19
Miriam D. Hughes, 144 E. 40 St., New York, N. Y.	382.50	
Gabrielle A. Jaffe, 436 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	682.50	
Selma E. Jerskey, 302 W. 86 St., New York, N. Y.	747.11	1.80
Anna B. Johnson, 509 W. 142 St., New York, N. Y.	665.07	1.20
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619 A 36 St., S. Fairlington, Va.	1,875.00	769.63
Mary E. Jones, 274 Mott St., New York, N. Y.	48.48	
Eric Koehler, c/o Lowey, 13 W. 9 St., New York, N. Y.	940.72	831.45
Emily Lehan, 417 W. 121 St., New York, N. Y.	780.00	
Clara Leiser, 16 St. Luke's Pl., New York, N. Y.	1,305.00	633.28
Anna Lewita, 304 W. 99 St., New York, N. Y.	780.00	
Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Park, Nassau, N. Y.	3,000.00	1,316.11
Jeanne H. Martin, 600 W. 122 St., New York, N. Y.	270.58	
May McKinsey, 111 E. 26 St., New York, N. Y.	975.00	36.19

Schedule No. 4, pay roll and travel
expense—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Richard F. Meehan, 2100 Connecticut Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.	\$1,276.60	\$25.90
Jessie D. Ortell, 18 Gramercy Park S., New York, N. Y.	710.00	-----
Robert W. Pearson, 103-26 68 Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	1,500.00	1,381.67
Pearl Richardson, 214 N. Main St., Pratt, Kans.	1,305.00	1,272.47
Patricia K. Ritter, 107-70 Central Ave., New Haven, Conn.	928.46	985.81
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles St., New York, N. Y.	1,875.00	956.67
Eileen Rouse, 39 E. 36 St., New York, N. Y.	150.00	-----
William Rouse, 39 E. 36 St., New York, N. Y.	802.50	-----
George E. Rundquist, 436 Grant Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	957.63	902.45
Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	750.53	2.45
Barbara Sanders, 100-40 Francis Lewis Blvd., Hollis, L. I.	720.00	-----
Arnold Sapiro, 131 W. 70 St., New York, N. Y.	6.75	.10
Gertrude Schofield, 4018 Hampton St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.	80.80	-----
Ruth Seekamp, 9118 Hollis Ct. Blvd., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.	311.35	-----
Anne M. Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.	1,200.00	1,887.10
Mary S. Sherman, 325 E. 77 St., New York, N. Y.	252.12	-----
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.	1,500.00	327.70
Ruth Siegel, 60 E. 94 St., New York, N. Y.	6.92	-----
Adeline Singer, 534 W. 124 St., New York, N. Y.	183.08	.10
Charles H. Slayman, Jr., Muskegon Bldg., Muskegon, Mich.	1,348.00	675.80
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.	273.00	-----
Blossom Steinert, Box 1731, Plaza Sta., St. Louis, Mo.	1,088.76	575.96
Carmen B. Turner, 2111 18th St. S.E., Washington, D. C.	523.93	5.95
Elizabeth S. Vanacore, 1176 Pelham Pkway., Bronx, N. Y.	444.20	-----
Frank D. Vanacore, 455 W. 35 St., New York, N. Y.	234.60	22.20
Jack Wasserman, 2717 S. Veitch St., Arlington, Va.	3,000.00	65.03
Beatrice Wellington, 122 E. 82 St., New York, N. Y.	1,260.00	860.44
June Welsh, 4708 Homer Ave. S.E., Washington, D. C.	641.50	7.20
Steven Williams, 2747 Ordway St. N.W., Washington, D. C.	1,827.69	1,735.28
Sadie Winston, 101 Post Ave., New York, N. Y.	730.00	-----
Edward P. Wolfe, 1392 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	36.00	-----
Vinton E. Ziegler, 53 Hartsdale Rd., Elmsford, N. Y.	2,010.00	51.32
Total	62,439.84	26,028.46

Amount

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year (total of schedules Nos. 3 and 4)-----

\$136,670.84

Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)-----

136,670.84

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement-----

48,760.61

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year-----

185,431.45

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but

where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

New York,

New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 9th day of July A. D. 1947.

MARY KATHLEEN KELLY,

Notary Public, State of New York.

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 39 East Thirty-Sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Alverthorpe, Meetinghouse Rd., Jenkintown, Pa.

Edith G. Rosenwald, Alverthorpe, Meetinghouse Rd., Jenkintown, Pa.

Edgar B. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.

Edith R. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Herbert Lehman, 820 Park Avenue, New York City.

Herbert H. Lehman, 820 Park Avenue, New York City.

Barry Bingham, care of Louisville Courier, Louisville, Ky.

Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York City.

David M. Levy, 136 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Marshall Field, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

Elias A. Cohen, 118 William Street, New York City.

John J. Raskob, Empire State Building, New York City.

B'nai Brith, care of L. Gutterman, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Amount

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)-----

\$2,200.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (2)-----

2,200.00

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year-----

\$36,200.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (3)-----

36,200.00

Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement--

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year-----

36,200.00

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure (see schedules attached)-----

47,706.93

(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph 4-----

1,053.68

Total sum of expenditures reported under (5)-----

1,053.68

Employees' expenses, Jan. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1947

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Jack Wasserman, 2717 S. Veitch St., Arlington, Va.	\$500.00	-----
Helen A. Shuford, 2909 Olive Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.	615.38	-----
Rebecca Bestimt, 5201 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.	101.79	-----
Lella Fleisher, 3538 W. Pl. N.W., Washington, D. C.	364.16	-----
May McKinsey, 111 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.	665.00	-----
William S. Bernard, 68 West 58th Street, N. Y. C.	1,875.00	\$1,183.82
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles Street, N. Y. C.	600.96	342.96
Selma Edith Jerkey, 302 West 86th St., N. Y. C.	698.56	-----
Anna B. Johnson, 509 West 142d St., N. Y. C.	636.40	-----
Barbara Sanders, 10040 E. Lewis Blvd., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.	240.00	-----
Sadie Winston, 101 Post Ave., N. Y. C.	105.16	-----
E. Jane Davis, 60 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.	75.00	-----
Goldie Hendler, 1217 Washington Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	6.92	-----
Dorothy B. Goldman, 353 E. 53 St., N. Y. C.	30.75	-----
Arnold M. Sapiro, 131 West 70th St., N. Y. C.	4.13	-----
Ruth Siegel, 60 E. 94th St., N. Y. C.	34.60	-----
Eileen Rouse, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C.	29.40	-----
William Rouse, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C.	109.83	-----
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 E. 48th St., N. Y. C.	210.00	-----
James M. Kieran, 123 Washington Pl., N. Y. C.	2,048.07	42.93
Leo J. Margolin, 12 Norfolk Rd., Island Park, N. Y.	1,000.00	552.62
Lillian Baral, 9850 67th Ave., Forest Hills, N. Y.	1,325.00	96.88
Emily Lehan, 417 W. 121st St., N. Y. C.	196.00	-----
Beatrice P. Salid, 291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	66.45	-----
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72d Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y.	625.00	160.25
Rev. Vinton E. Ziegler, 53 Hartsdale Road, Elmsford, N. Y.	1,336.68	175.24

Employees' expenses, Jan. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1947—Continued

Employees' expenses, Jan. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1947—Continued

Employees' expenses, Jan. 1, 1947-Mar. 31, 1947—Continued

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense	Name and address	Salary	Travel expense	Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Leeds Gulick, Wyckoff, N. J.	\$795.00	-----	Elizabeth Buck, 45 Church St., Montclair, N. J.	\$572.24	\$589.71	Robert W. Pearson, 10326 68th Rd., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	\$273.07	\$200.00
Anne Meredith Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.	1,200.00	\$1,597.94	Allen T. Burns. Not available.	-----	10.34	Pearl Richardson, 214 N. Main St., Pratt, Kans.	515.28	673.69
Kathleen Arneson, 58 Devonshire Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J.	849.03	45.10	Gloria Caplan, 562 West 113th St., N. Y. C.	122.58	-----	Patricia K. Ritter, 107-70 Central Ave., New Haven, Conn.	185.60	200.00
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A 36th St., S. Fairlington, Va.	1,307.70	1,044.34	Cecilia Rasovsky Davidson, 170 West 73d St., N. Y. C.	355.61	200.00	Beatrice Wellington, 122 E. 82d St., N. Y. C.	458.76	349.38
Jessie D. Ortell, 18 Gramercy Park South, N. Y. C.	110.00	-----	Rev. John T. Franzen, 92 Pearl St., Seymour, Conn.	-----	9.56	Anita Altman, 862 E. 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	407.50	-----
Violet G. Bemmels, 153 Foster Ave., Valley Stream, L. I.	548.08	11.28	Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.	167.50	231.91	Anna Lewita, 304 West 99th St., N. Y. C.	320.00	-----
Harry L. Bennett, Jr., 127 Schuler St., Syracuse, N. Y.	261.54	435.85	Eric Koehler, c/o Loewy, 13 West 9th St., N. Y. C.	329.53	322.55	Jeanne Howard Martin, 600 West 122d St., N. Y. C.	68.68	-----
			Clara Leiser, 16 St. Luke's Place, N. Y. C.	317.88	354.30	Total	22,665.91	8,830.65

Date	Name and address	Purpose	Amount
Jan. 7, 1947	Nat'l Com. on Immigration Policy, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.	Telephone	\$102.85
Feb. 6, 1947	do	do	132.82
Mar. 19, 1947	do	do	123.99
Feb. 6, 1947	Western Union Tel. Co., 153 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.	Telephone	86.01
Jan. 29, 1947	Schoone, Freehill, Kramer, Fonelli, 1744 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Counsel fees	1,000.00
Feb. 27, 1947	do	do	1,000.00
Mar. 28, 1947	do	do	1,000.00
Feb. 27, 1947	do	Petty cash	200.00
Mar. 14, 1947	Pine Hill Crystal Spring Co., 132d St. & Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Water	16.59
Mar. 19, 1947	Frances R. Jaffin, 640 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	Commission	50.00
Feb. 17, 1947	Landy Sign Co., 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.	Printing on door	21.00
Mar. 31, 1947	Remington Rand, Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo.	Rental typewriter	28.88
Mar. 26, 1947	Weissberger, Moving Stge. Co., 214 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.	Moving expense	116.91
Jan. 29-Mar. 19, 1947	Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 6th Ave., N. Y. C.	Typewriter rental	92.44
Mar. 24, 1947	Albert Manion Co., 1742 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Furniture and equipment	113.95
Do	Central Typewriter Co., 2019 14 St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Typewriter rental	23.50
Do	Devans Secretarial Service, 1742 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Stenographic service	16.95
Jan. 14, 1947	Waldorf Astoria, Lex. Ave. & 49th St., N. Y. C.	Dinner	223.07
Mar. 31, 1947	Hotel Pierre Banquet Dept., Fifth Ave. & 61st St., N. Y. C.	do	50.00
Jan. 29, 1947	Hart Steno Bureau	Stenographic service	11.06
Feb. 25, 1947	Bachrach Pictures	Photos	10.50
Jan. 17, 1947	Collector of Internal Rev., 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.	Social security tax	30.83
Jan. 20, 1947	N. Y. S. Un. Ins. Fund, Albany, N. Y.	Unemployment insurance taxes	29.47
Mar. 4, 1947	Raymond M. Gordon, 529 W. 111 St., N. Y. C.	Publicity expense	30.00
Mar. 14, 1947	American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	Telephone	65.25
Jan. 23, 1947	do	Rent	100.00
Mar. 14, 1947	do	do	192.50
Mar. 30, 1947	Common Council for Amer. Unity, 20 West 40th St., N. Y. C.	Mimeo. expenses	14.67
Jan. 2, 1947	do	Rent	15.00
Mar. 4, 1947	Ellmore L. Wolfe, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	Mimeo. expenses	37.00
Mar. 13, 1947	Pierpont Estate, Inc., 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C.	Rent	300.00
Jan. 23, 1947	Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.	Stenographic service	600.00
Mar. 31, 1947	do	do	20.40
Mar. 4, 1947	Academy Press, 112 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	do	12.24
Do	do	do	236.64
Jan. 14-Mar. 19, 1947	Bar Assn. Steno Service, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.	do	148.41
Mar. 4, 1947	Church World Service, Inc., 37 E. 36th St., N. Y. C.	do	40.34
Feb. 17-Mar. 31, 1947	Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	do	14.35
Mar. 26-31, 1947	Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Pl., N. Y. C.	do	539.24
Jan. 14, 1947	Helene Manne, 1472 Broadway, N. Y. C.	do	24.32
Mar. 19, 1947	Nat'l League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.	do	12.80
Jan. 2-Mar. 31, 1947	Rialto Mimeo & Typewriter Service, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C.	do	40.00
Feb. 25, 1947	May McKinsey, 39 E. 36th St., N. Y. C.	Petty cash fund	410.48
Mar. 31, 1947	American Aid to France, 1757 Broadway, N. Y. C.	Furnishing supplies of coal	150.00
Mar. 20, 1947	do	Rent	484.40
Jan. 23-Mar. 31, 1947	Itkin Bros., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	Furniture	200.00
Mar. 27, 1947	Public Relations Asso., Inc., 1737 H St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	2,647.00
Do	Stern Office Furniture, 1159 21 St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	155.00
Mar. 7, 1947	Manhattan Office Eq. Co., Washington, D. C.	do	233.40
Mar. 31, 1947	Public Affairs Com., Inc., 22 E. 38th St., N. Y. C.	do	305.80
Mar. 11, 1947	I. Lask, 1245 Grand View Pl., N. Y. C.	Pamphlets	93.50
Mar. 27, 1947	Lloyd E. Wyble, 1432 P St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Repairs	15.00
Mar. 24, 1947	United Nations Council of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	35.00
Jan. 14, 1947	Carli Laklan, 175 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	Contribution	100.00
Jan. 31, 1947	do	Literary service	50.00
Mar. 14, 1947	do	do	35.00
Do	Edwin Armstrong, c/o Mrs. Miller, 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.	do	158.16
Mar. 31, 1947	do	do	175.00
Mar. 14, 1947	do	do	200.00
Mar. 31, 1947	do	Traveling expenses	50.00
Mar. 24, 1947	Ray Richmond, 49 Grove St., N. Y. C.	do	59.95
Jan. 23-Mar. 14, 1947	Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.	Literary service	25.00
Mar. 27, 1947	Capitol Office Sup. Co., 1129 Vermont Av. NW., Washington, D. C.	Messenger service	75.50
Feb. 17, 1947	Hooven Letters, Inc., 352 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	Stationery and supplies	52.94
Mar. 27, 1947	Chas. G. Stott Co., Inc., 1310 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	do	245.03
Jan. 7-Mar. 28, 1947	Meco Press, 59 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.	do	26.78
Feb. 6, 1947	Acme Newspictures, Inc., 461 8th Ave., N. Y. C.	do	490.24
Jan. 14, 1947	Ed Burnett, 405 E. 54th St., N. Y. C.	Publicity expenses	17.25
Feb. 6-Mar. 14, 1947	Earl G. Harrison, U. of Pa., Law S., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	300.00
Do	Myron Ray Ely, Box 2385, Knoxville, Tenn.	Traveling	42.16
Do	do	Field counsel fees	1,500.00
Mar. 30, 1947	Emily Cronheim, 2321 Lincoln Rd. NE., Washington, D. C.	Traveling expense	678.71
		do	200.00
		Research	75.00
	Total sundry expenses		16,210.37

SUMMARY

Total employees' expenses:		
Salary	\$22,665.91	
Travel expense	8,830.65	
Total sundry expenses as above		\$31,496.56
		16,210.37
Total expenses, item 4		47,706.93

(6) Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)----- \$48,760.61

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year----- 48,760.61

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn (affirmed) before me this 9th day of April A. D. 1947.

VICTORIA J. CECH.

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 147 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE (If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

Lessing J. Rosenwald, Alverthorpe, Meetinghouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

Edith G. Rosenwald, Alverthorpe, Meetinghouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

Marshall Field, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Adele R. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

David M. Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Edith R. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.

Edgar B. Stern, 11 Garden Lane, New Orleans, La.

Marion R. Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y.

Max Ascoli, 23 Gramercy Park South, New York, N. Y.

(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)----- \$27,000.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (2)----- 27,000.00

(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year----- 27,000.00

Total sum of contributions reported under (3)----- 27,000.00

Amount Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement.. None

Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year----- \$27,000.00

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:

Date	Name and address	Purpose	Amount
Dec. 17, 1946	Myron R. Ely, Box 2385, Knoxville, Tenn.	Traveling expenses	\$76.30
Dec. 30, 1946	do	do	69.45
Do	do	Pay roll less taxes	226.35
Dec. 17, 1946	Anne Meredith Selby, 155 Colorado Blvd., Denver, Colo.	Traveling expenses	220.43
Dec. 30, 1946	do	do	186.37
Do	do	Pay roll less taxes	172.62
Dec. 13, 1946	Lillian Baral, 9850 67th Ave., Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.	do	168.32
Dec. 30, 1946	do	do	168.32
Dec. 13, 1946	Anna Johnson, 509 West 142d St., New York, N. Y.	do	28.35
Dec. 30, 1946	do	Pay roll	22.50
Dec. 13, 1946	Dorothy S. Goldman, 353 East 53d St., New York, N. Y.	Pay roll less taxes	26.21
Do	William S. Bernard, 68 West 58th St., New York, N. Y.	do	230.38
Dec. 24, 1946	do	Traveling expenses	33.82
Dec. 30, 1946	do	do	35.15
Do	do	do	6.00
Dec. 13, 1946	May McKinsey, c/o W. Bernard, 36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Pay roll less taxes	230.38
Dec. 18, 1946	Bar Association Steno Service, 36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.	Petty-cash fund	50.00
Dec. 30, 1946	do	Steno. and mimeo. service	65.36
Dec. 24, 1946	The American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.	do	3.30
Dec. 30, 1946	do	Rent	100.00
Do	do	Steno. and mimeo. service	9.60
Do	do	Postage	5.07
Do	Selma E. Jerskey, 302 West 86th St., New York, N. Y.	Pay roll less taxes	59.32
Dec. 18, 1946	Chase National Bank, 18 East 48th St., New York, N. Y.	Federal withholding taxes	208.33
Do	National Committee on Immigration Policy, 36 W. 44th St. (W. S. Bernard).	Traveling expenses	60.82
Total			2,463.25

Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)----- \$2,463.25

(5) Total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under par. (4)----- 24.42

Total sum of expenditures reported under (5)----- 24.42

(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year----- 2,487.67

Total sum of expenditures reported under (6)----- 2,487.67

Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement----- None

Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year----- 2,487.67

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

WASHINGTON,

District of Columbia, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing

has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON DISPLACED PERSONS,

WILLIAM S. BERNARD, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 15th day of January A. D. 1947.

MARIAN W. FLORY.

FORM A

(To be filed quarterly with the Clerk of the House of Representatives only)

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE FILED, IN DUPLICATE, WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE LOBBYING ACT

(Public Law 601, 79th Cong.)

Name: Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons.

Business address: 303 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE

(If additional space is required, the information may be attached)

(a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day preceding the date of filing—

Contributions

(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title:

Schedule 1.

	Amount
(2) The total sum of the contribution made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1)-----	\$14,303.48
Total sum of contributions reported under (2)-----	14,303.48
(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year-----	66,391.48
Total sum of contributions reported under (3)-----	66,391.48
Total sum of contributions reported in previous statement-----	74,852.84
Grand total of all contributions to date of filing for calendar year-----	141,244.32

Expenditures

(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure:	
Pay roll and travel, schedule 2-----	28,074.37
Expenses, schedule 3-----	33,000.71
Total sum of expenditures reported under (4)-----	61,075.08
(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under par (4)-----	None

Schedule 1

Janet Rosenwald, Meetinghouse Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Julius Rosenwald 2d, 7910 Whitewood Road, Elkins Park, Pa.
 Julia K. Rosenwald, 7910 Whitewood Road, Elkins Park, Pa.
 Robert L. Rosenwald, Box 96, Rushland, Pa.
 Barbara K. Rosenwald, Box 96, Rushland, Pa.
 Isadore M. Scott, 268 Lenox Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
 Harry H. Snellenburg, Jr., Henny Penny Farm, Almshouse Road, Ivyland, Pa.
 Helen R. Snellenburg, Henny Penny Farm, Almshouse Road, Ivyland, Pa.

Schedule 2, pay-roll and travel expenses, Apr. 1-June 30, 1949

Name and address	Pay roll	Travel
Lillian Baral, 9850 67th Avenue, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.	\$1,500.00	\$285.42
William S. Bernard, 14 E. 80 Street, N. Y. C.	2,505.00	3,803.74
Gloria Best, 310 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.	724.74	2.25
Hanni Blumenfeld, 310 W. 97 Street, N. Y. C.	836.94	3.24
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 E. 48th Street, N. Y. C.	588.23	20.90
Helen G. Crisses, 1200 College Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.	231.56	-----
Irene G. Cushman, 17 Croshaw Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.	585.00	-----

Schedule 2, pay-roll and travel expenses, Apr. 1-June 30, 1949—Continued

Name and address	Pay roll	Travel
Lella Fleisher, 3538 W Place NW., Washington, D. C.	\$915.00	\$8.40
Elizabeth Gardiner, 1005 Battledrive Drive, Nashville, Tenn.	1,084.51	1,310.16
Tadenz N. Hudes, 112-15 72d Road, Forest Hills, L. I.	1,875.00	953.23
Selma Edith Jerskey, 302 W. 86 Street, N. Y. C.	780.00	1.10
Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St, Boston, Mass.	346.76	150.00
Emily Lehan, 360 E. 50 Street, N. Y. C.	1,305.00	60.47
Constance McArdle, 1211 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.	65.77	-----
May McKinsey, 500 West End Avenue, N. Y. C.	1,170.00	10.21
Thelma Plafker, 285 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	317.90	.30
Emil Rosenberg, 25 Charles Street, N. Y. C.	1,875.00	1,023.66
William Rouse, 39 E. 36 Street, N. Y. C.	338.80	23.55
Bert Lind Samalman, 155 W. 20 Street, N. Y. C.	915.00	333.56
Louise Smith, 1489 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.	225.07	-----
Lillian Stone, 1796 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.	667.61	.39
Harriet G. Trowbridge, 182 Waverly Place, N. Y. C.	60.92	-----
Marjorie S. Vaes, 48 E. 63 Street, N. Y.	390.00	-----
Sadie Winston, 101 Post Avenue, N. Y. C.	780.00	-----
Total-----	20,083.71	7,990.66

Schedule 3, expenses, Apr. 1-June 30, 1949

Name and address	Amount
Academy Photo Offset, Inc., 15 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing-----	183.50
Addressing Mach. & Equip. Co., 20 E. 22d St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies-----	8.19
Adkar Mimeograph Corp., 100 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs-----	3.87
Rudy Adler, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	27.00
Aero Electric & Hardware, 530 3d Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs-----	1.52
Sal Amato, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	31.50
Bell Messenger Service, 152 W. 42 St., N. Y. C., messenger service-----	254.12
Benedict & Benedict, 99 John Street, N. Y. C., insurance-----	345.73
Alvin Boretz, 6936 Hessler Ave., Arverne, L. I., literary services-----	125.00
Mrs. Nemiah Boynton, 75 Chestnut St. Boston, Mass., travel expenses-----	43.67
Allen T. Burns, 336 Northlawn, E. Lansing, Mich., travel expenses-----	255.70
James T. Carroll, 220 E. 42 Street, N. Y. C., literary services-----	75.00
Carmen Caruso, 5 Appletree Lane, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y., publicity services-----	29.70
Central Typewriter Co., 2019-14 St. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals of equipment-----	15.00
Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, N. Y. C., bank charges-----	1.09
Chesapeake & Potomac Tel., 723 13 St. NW., Washington, D. C., telephone and telegraph-----	124.66
Coastal Recording Co., Inc., 136 W. 52d St., N. Y. C., publicity services-----	40.96
Collector of Internal Revenue, 110 E. 45th St., N. Y. C., pay-roll taxes-----	392.29
Columbia Reporting Co., 631 Penn Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., steno, mimeo, printing-----	110.00

Common Council for American Unity, 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines, stationery, and supplies-----	\$49.28
Consolidated Edison Co., box 138, Station D, N. Y. C., light, heat, power-----	170.15
Consolidated Press Clip Bureau 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., books, newspapers, magazines-----	676.60
Continental Envelope Co., 20 W. 22 Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies-----	41.18
Jim Conway, 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., publicity services-----	75.00
Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va., legal fees-----	75.00
Roger De Koven, 360 Central Park West, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	35.60
Joseph De Santos, 1391 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., publicity services-----	25.80
Dupli-Kate Service, 1740 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., steno, mimeo, printing-----	12.95
Enterprise Letter Service, 1744 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies-----	4.00
Ever-Ready Steno Service, 1745 K St. NW., Washington, D. C., steno, mimeo, printing-----	16.25
Jerome S. Flinston, 313 E. 13 Street, N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing-----	177.48
Joseph Fischer, 183 W. 4 Street, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing-----	816.18
Lella Fleisher, Washington, D. C., petty-cash expenses-----	46.18
John G. Garamoni, 7412 W. Winona Ave., Harwood Heights, Ill., publicity services-----	45.00
John Gart, 228 E. 68th St., N. Y. C., publicity services-----	522.00
Gist & Chairs, Inc., 1021 15th St. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies-----	3.50
Gene Goldsmith, 86 Rowayton Ave., Rowayton, Conn., literary services-----	300.00
Gramercy Stationery Co., 284 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies-----	.36
Graphic Syndicate Inc., 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing-----	7.50
Mitchell Grayson, 233 E. 34 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	450.00
Bill Griffin, 170 E. 78 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	35.60
Evelyn Hellem, 56 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., stenographing, mimeographing, printing-----	9.65
Hooven Letters, Inc., 352, 4 Ave., N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing-----	68.20
Intl. Office Appliances, Inc., 29 E. 22 St., N. Y. C., rentals of equipment-----	45.00
Itkin Bros., Inc., 375 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs-----	15.00
Stegmund Jeremias, 313 E. 17 St., N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses-----	1,026.40
Edwin Jerome, 405 E. 54 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services-----	33.70
Curtis E. Johnson, 4619A S. 36 St., Arlington, Va., counsel fees and expenses-----	2,270.50
Milton C. Johnson Co., 78 Walker St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies-----	73.95
Joint Senate and House Recording, Washington, D. C., publicity expenses-----	81.30
Ben Kagan, 7312 35 Ave., Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y., literary services-----	225.00

Frances Lafferty, 10 W. 96 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	\$35.60	Rialto Service Bureau Inc., 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	\$225.51
La Salle Letter Co., 45 White Street, N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	3,292.14	Pearl Richardson, 148 E. 48 Street, N. Y. C.: Research services.....	170.00
Malcolm R. Leete, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass., petty-cash expenses.....	1.50	Counsel fees.....	40.00
Lincoln Warehouse Corp., 1195 3d Ave., N. Y. C., freight, dray, express, etc.....	186.95	Travel expenses.....	425.25
Aline Mac Mahon, 1 W. 64 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	52.80	Riddell Realty Co., 1742 K St. NW., Washington, D. C.: Rent.....	405.00
Manhattan Letter Co., 45 Astor Place, N. Y. C., stenographing, mimeographing, printing.....	1,752.67	Telephone and telegraph.....	15.00
Manhattan Office Equip. Co., 639 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., rentals of equipment.....	87.00	Gustave Roberte, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	31.50
Leo J. Margolin, 235 E. 22 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses.....	1,280.57	Howard Rodman, 7236-112 St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., literary services.....	75.00
Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, 881 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass., payroll taxes.....	15.00	Laura V. Rubin, 80 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	60.00
Meco Press, 4 E. 45th Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	1,095.05	Jerry M. Sage, 946 Boston Post Rd., Rye, N. Y.: Counsel fees.....	90.00
Mercury Messenger Corp., 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C., messenger service.....	4.29	Research services.....	112.50
Geo. W. Millar & Co., Inc., 284 Lafayette St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	68.13	Travel expenses.....	196.98
Robert Milner, 311 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., books, news, magazines.....	30.65	Shelburne Hotel, 303 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.: Rent.....	500.00
Wilfrid Mirsky, 92 State St., Boston, Mass., travel expenses.....	75.00	Rent tax.....	25.00
Arnold Moss, 30 Beekman Place, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	33.70	Various expenses.....	19.00
J. M. McGuire & Co., 1476 Broadway, N. Y. C., rentals of equipment.....	34.60	Joseph Singer, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	27.00
May McKinsey, N. Y. C., petty cash expenses.....	164.42	Everett Sloane, 300 Central Park West, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	33.70
National Social Welfare Assembly, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. C., books, newspapers, magazines.....	10.00	Stokes Coal Co., Inc., 5th Ave and 142d St., N. Y. C., light, heat, power.....	19.78
N. Y. S. Un. Insurance Fund, Albany, N. Y., pay-roll taxes.....	495.84	Chas. G. Stott & Co., Inc., 1310 New York Ave. NW., Washington, D. C., stationery and supplies.....	5.31
New York Telephone Co., Box 222, Station O, N. Y. C., telephone and telegraph.....	2,259.38	William Sudduth, 17 E. 87 Street, N. Y. C., travel expenses.....	111.00
Dave Novallis, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	58.50	Telanserphone, Inc., 224 E. 38 Street, N. Y. C., telephone and telegraph.....	27.95
Oram & Rich, 8 W. 40th Street, N. Y. C., publicity service and expenses.....	2,120.66	Scott Tennyson, 134 W. 58 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	33.70
Dave Ornstein, Local 802, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	58.50	Terminal Display Art Service, 5 W. 21st St., N. Y. C., publicity expenses.....	12.24
Packers Press, 209 W. 38 Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	819.62	Paul Tripp, 45 Prospect Pl., Tudor City, N. Y. C., literary services.....	100.00
Par-X Letter Service, 35 W. 19 Street, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	52.51	Tru-Rite, Inc., 116 Broad Street, N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	12.35
Peerless Towel Supply Co., 372 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., stationery and supplies.....	.50	Wallie Warren & Associates, 131 W. 2 St., Reno, Nev., counsel fees and expenses.....	1,602.16
Permacam Co., 1 Bond St., N. Y. C., stationery and supplies.....	11.66	Washington, D. C., Unemployment Insurance Fund, Washington, D. C., pay-roll taxes.....	18.75
Pierpont Estates Inc., 36 West 44 St., N. Y. C., rent.....	1,200.00	Watson Elevator Co., Inc., 407 W. 36 St., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	34.00
Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water, 132 St. & Brook Ave., Bronx, N. Y., water.....	14.03	Western Union Telegraph Co., 60 Hudson St., N. Y. C., telegrams and cables.....	305.73
Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Walnut and Pacific St., Stamford, Conn., stationery and supplies.....	2.47	White House Home Service, 1128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C., cleaning, maintenance, repairs.....	41.00
Postmaster, N. Y. C., stamps for meter.....	250.00	Wholesale Typewriter Co., 155 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C., rentals of equipment.....	139.11
Public Service Letter & Printing Co., 105 E. 16th Street, N. Y. C., stenography, mimeographing, printing.....	84.24	WOR Program Service, Inc., 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity expenses.....	2,681.25
Radio Daily, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C., publicity services.....	140.00		33,000.71
John Ralph, 494 Hudson Street, N. Y. C., literary services.....	100.00	(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year.....	61,075.08
Richard C. Raymond, 538 E. 83 Street, N. Y. C., publicity services and expenses.....	63.58	Total sum of expenditures reported under (6).....	61,075.08
		Total sum of expenditures reported in previous statement.....	80,537.75
		Grand total of all expenditures to date of filing for calendar year.....	141,612.83

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

OATH OF PERSON FILING

STATE OF NEW YORK,

County of New York, ss:

I, William S. Bernard, being duly sworn, depose (affirm) and say that the foregoing has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete declaration.

WILLIAM S. BERNARD.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this 7th day of July A. D. 1949.

LYDIA CONSTANTINO.

EXTRACTS FROM FEDERAL REGULATIONS OF LOBBYING ACT

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 303. (a) It shall be the duty of every person who shall in any manner solicit or receive a contribution to any organization or fund for the purposes hereinafter designated to keep a detailed and exact account of—

(1) all contributions of any amount or of any value whatsoever;

(2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution of \$500 or more and the date thereof;

(3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such organization or fund; and

(4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made and the date thereof.

(b) It shall be the duty of such person to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure of such funds exceeding \$10 in amount, and to preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least 2 years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

RECEIPTS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 304. Every individual who receives a contribution of \$500 or more for any of the purposes hereinafter designated shall within 5 days after receipt thereof rendered to the person or organization for which such contribution was received a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution and the date on which received.

STATEMENTS TO BE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE

SEC. 305. (a) Every person receiving any contributions or expending any money for the purposes designated in subparagraph (a) or (b) of section 307 shall file with the Clerk between the first and tenth day of each calendar quarter, a statement containing complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) the name and address of each person who has made a contribution of \$500 or more not mentioned in the preceding report; except that the first report filed pursuant to this title shall contain the name and address of each person who has made any contribution of \$500 or more to such person since the effective date of this title;

(2) the total sum of the contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1);

(3) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such person during the calendar year;

(4) the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of \$10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such person, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure;

(5) the total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4);

(6) the total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such person during the calendar year.

(b) The statements required to be filed by subsection (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

STATEMENT PRESERVED FOR 2 YEARS

SEC. 306. A statement required by this title to be filed with the Clerk—

(a) shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and directed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C., but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the Clerk of its nonreceipt.

(b) shall be preserved by the Clerk for a period of 2 years from the date of filing, shall constitute part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.

PERSONS TO WHOM APPLICABLE

SEC. 307. The provisions of this title shall apply to any person (except a political committee as defined in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and duly organized State or local committees of a political party), who by himself, or through any agent or employee or other persons in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, solicits, collects, or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes:

(a) The passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

(b) To influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

REPORTS AND STATEMENTS TO BE MADE UNDER OATH

SEC. 309. All reports and statements required under this title shall be made under oath, before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

PENALTIES

SEC. 310. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this title, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) In addition to the penalties provided for in subsection (a), any person convicted of the misdemeanor specified therein is prohibited, for a period of 3 years from the date of such conviction, from attempting to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any proposed legislation or from appearing before a committee of the Congress in support of or opposition to proposed legislation; and any person who violates any provision of this subsection shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

EXEMPTION

SEC. 311. The provisions of this title shall not apply to practices or activities regulated by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act nor be construed as repealing any portion of said Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a year and a half ago the American Legion filed a protest with the Committee on the Judiciary over the fact that the total

monthly salary pay roll of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons was \$51,000.

Mr. President, as I said a little while ago a number of persons came into the United States. I want to go back and show the kind of treatment the American people have been receiving according to the testimony of Representative Ed GOSSETT, who has served 12 years on the old Immigration Committee of the House and on the House Committee on the Judiciary, longer than any other Representative. I want to read further from his testimony:

I have been rather interested to note in the press—

This is Representative GOSSETT testifying—

I have been rather interested to note in the press and to hear some of my colleagues say that certain individuals were, so to speak, Senator, "sitting on this bill." If such is the case, I want to commend as patriotic citizens and good public servants those who may be sitting on this bill. In my opinion, future generations will rise up to call them blessed, and I am convinced in my own mind that they will have won a major skirmish at least in the cold war for survival. Whoever may be instrumental in the defeat of legislation of this character will be of real public service.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] interrupted him. I want to ask, Mr. President, who is a better witness, who knows more about the subject than Representative GOSSETT, who for 12 years has been a member of the old Immigration Committee of the House and made a study of this question? Is he not a better witness on the subject than some Senator who never has even attended a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary or a meeting of the Immigration Committee and who knows nothing about the subject?

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] interrupted Representative GOSSETT and said:

Right there, Congressman GOSSETT, I do not think that anybody in the Senate Judiciary Committee is sitting on the displaced persons bill. As a matter of fact, we have had many hearings. It is a vast subject and seems to have become very controversial.

Of course, some have interpreted it that the committee has been sitting on the bill, but I happen to be a member of the subcommittee to which this bill was referred, and we have had many, many meetings. The information has been voluminous, very controversial, and not confined to the specific question of the displaced persons in the area of western Europe. The question is becoming bigger each day rather than smaller.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to sit down while speaking.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator. I continue reading:

Representative GOSSETT. Senator, you are quite right. You cannot confine this question of displaced persons to a few that we have permitted to remain in camps under our custody for several years. There is no doubt but what there are a hundred million people in the world who are just as much in distress

and who are about as greatly displaced as are the several hundred thousand under our care and custody. There are a hundred million people who would like to pick up, lock, stock, and barrel, and move into this country; and I cannot blame them for that. There are certainly many millions of people who are just as deserving if not more deserving than those to whom we have heretofore shown such great preference. And in my opinion, which I hope to develop, here, as I go along, the Celler bill rewards the least deserving and the least desirable and in many instances the most dangerous of the millions of folks who would like to come to this country. In the first place this legislation has been propagandized and promoted by—

This, Mr. President, is what Representative GOSSETT said:

In the first place this legislation has been propagandized and promoted by one of the cleverest, best-financed, best-organized lobbies in the history of the country. I have here a clipping from the Christian Science Monitor headed "Lobbyists list spending of \$5,000,000 annually."

"Biggest spenders so far," says the article, "are the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons"—

And here is a list put out by the American Legion in May of 1947, listing some 16 individuals here in the city of Washington as registered lobbyists for the Displaced Persons Act, whose salaries total \$152,000 a year. Now, it is a rather sad commentary, I think, on the way we have to work that if you have so much organization and so much money promoting any particular thing—and there is no organization and no money spent fighting this program—you are just up against a pretty tough proposition to prevent its passage. When you have to contend with a lobby as well-organized and as well-financed as the displaced persons lobby is, it takes courage and statesmanship of a high order to defeat the lobby's schemes.

Senator JENNER. Do you want to put the article and bulletin in the record?

Representative GOSSETT. I offer them as a part of the record.

(The article from the Christian Science Monitor, in part, is as follows:)

"LOBBYISTS LIST SPENDING OF \$5,000,000 ANNUALLY"

(By Josephine Ripley, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

"WASHINGTON.—Lobbyists are spending some \$5,000,000 a year to put their side of the story over with Congress, according to account books now laid open under the law.

"Much of this expenditure goes for salaries, which range anywhere from \$3,000 to \$25,000 or more a year, with lesser amounts put down for entertainment—parties or dinners for Members of Congress.

"Biggest spenders so far are the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., the Committee for the Marshall Plan To Aid European Recovery, and the National Physicians Committee—all of whom have already spent more than \$100,000 in promoting their causes on the Hill.

"The Citizens Committee is working actively in behalf of legislation concerning taxation and Government economy. The physicians group has been lobbying against compulsory health insurance."

(The legislative bulletin of the American Legion is as follows:)

"[Legislative bulletin issued by the national legislative committee, the American Legion, John Thomas Taylor, director, 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C., Bull. No. 17. May 21, 1947]

"DISPLACED PERSONS"

"The intensive, aggressive, all-out drive, supported by numerous organizations and apparently with unlimited financial backing,

continues and the agitation goes on to break down our immigration laws to admit so-called displaced persons into our country. Addressing a national triennial dinner of one organization last week, United States Attorney General Tom Clark and Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson urged that the United States admit its share of displaced families. Also, in a press conference, President Truman made a similar plea. The term 'fair share' is used almost exclusively as applying to United States obligations in connection with displaced persons. However, no mention is ever made of the thousands of displaced persons who entered the country during wartime as refugees or under some other so-called emergency action—if these figures were compiled they would no doubt show that the United States is already harboring much more than its fair share of displaced persons.

"In addition to numerous organizations registered with the Senate and the House of Representatives who are working in behalf of the admission of displaced persons, either by relaxing immigration quotas or otherwise, during the past quarter the following persons have been registered with Congress as legislative representatives of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons."

Name:	Annual salary
Kiernan, James M.	\$ 15,000.00
Cooley, Thomas M.	12,000.00
Margolin, Joe J.	12,000.00
Wersman, Jack	12,000.00
Ziegler, Vinton E.	8,000.00
Bernard, William S.	7,500.00
Johnson, Curtis Edward	7,500.00
Ely, Myron Ray	6,000.00
Pearson, Robert W.	6,000.00
Shuford, Helen Alcott	6,000.00
Leiser, Clara	5,220.00
Richardson, Pearl	5,220.00
Harris, Peggy	5,220.00
Franzen, John T. D.	5,040.00
Kocher, Eric	5,040.00
Steinart, Blossom	5,040.00
Wellington, Beatrice	5,040.00
Selby, Meredith	4,800.00
Buck, Elizabeth	4,320.00
Ritter, Patricia	4,080.00
Gardiner, Elizabeth	4,020.00
Abbott, Charlotte E.	4,000.00
Bennett, Harry L., Jr.	3,000.00
Total	152,020.00

The reports which were submitted a little while ago, showing \$2,500, are evidently for the quarter, and not for each month, as stated by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

According to its own sworn report, this organization pays out a total of \$152,020 in salaries alone for 1 year to lobby among Senators and Representatives.

In addition to salaries, these people also receive "actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses," which includes such items as air and railroad fares, hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone, and postage. As they are operating from two different addresses in New York City, which no doubt requires much traveling to Washington in connection with their lobbying activities, these expenses are no doubt very extensive.

The established policy of the American Legion is definitely opposed to relaxing any immigration, deportation, or naturalization laws and the national legislative committee is directed to oppose any legislation contrary to Legion policy. The Legion's views on this important matter will be presented to the House Committee on the Judiciary, which has scheduled open hearings on June 4 on H. R. 2910, introduced by Representative William G. Stratton, of Illinois, "To authorize the United States during an emergency period to undertake its fair share in the resettlement of displaced persons in Ger-

many, Austria, and Italy, including relatives of citizens or members of our armed forces, by permitting their admission into the United States in a number equivalent to a part of the total quota members unused during the war years."

Now we come to the question of persons of German ethnic origin. Yesterday I received a telegram from Theodore H. Hoffmann, national chairman of the Steuben Society of America. The Steuben Society is one of the greatest patriotic organizations in the United States. Long before World War II came along they were busy fighting the bund. What does Mr. Hoffmann say about this displaced-persons debate? This telegram was addressed to me, from New York City, and was sent at 3:53 p. m., October 13:

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 13, 1949.
HON. WILLIAM LANGER,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

House sponsored DP bill viciously discriminatory against persons of German ethnic origin. Section 13 bitterly resented by American citizens of German descent because sponsor has purposefully designed it to stop German immigration completely. No one is fooled by camouflage of patriotic fervor. Congress committees have studied problem of 12,000,000 expellees at source which must be eased by including expellees in DP legislation on fair and equitable basis. Germany unable to digest influx from the east to which we gave approval in Potsdam. Constitutes most serious danger to peace in central Europe. In the name of enlightened self-interest utilize our testimony before Senate Judiciary Subcommittee August 5 in floor debate. Recommend your attention our suggestions to revise McCarran bill sent to the Senator August 9.

STEBUEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA,
THEO. H. HOFFMANN, National Chairman.

I stated that I would read a letter from a man in North Dakota who had hired one of the displaced persons as a maid. This letter is from one of the outstanding families in our State. The writer is vice president of the Truax-Traer Coal Co., of Minot, N. Dak.

TRUAX-TRAER COAL CO.,
Minot, N. Dak., September 30, 1949.
The Honorable WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have noticed in the September 26 issue of Time magazine that the administration's DP bill is now in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Under this bill the administration is trying to liberalize the importation of displaced persons into the United States over the usual immigration quotas.

I wish to give you our personal experience with a DP in our household, which is not an isolated experience but appears to be the general pattern of everyone with whom we have come in contact in North Dakota who have sponsored DP's.

As one of the gullible sponsors who believed in the displaced-persons program, we, too, made application for one of these poor, homeless Europeans, offering a home and prevailing wages for a domestic servant.

After 2 months, we were sadly disillusioned and much wiser Americans. Our homeless DP arrived, speaking no English and with just the faintest conception of housekeeping in America. After 8 weeks of constant supervision and training, we succeeded in teaching Anna enough English so that she could tell us she was quitting. She complained bitterly about working more than 8 hours and not receiving \$125 a month,

which is not the prevailing wage for housework in this vicinity. Regardless of language difficulty, we had no trouble in understanding that she was contemptuous of Americans and certainly had no gratitude at being here.

Since we had made application through a church agency, we complained and, after checking with Washington, we find that no one has any control of the DP's after their arrival in this country. They are free agents to move about the country at will and to enter any labor market they desire.

Our original understanding of the DP bill was that we, the sponsor, were to assume responsibility for a period of 1 year and that, conditions being satisfactory, they were to stay with the sponsor for that period of time before they enter the labor market. Under false pretenses, they accept domestic and farm labor jobs with no intention of staying just in order to get to this country.

In view of our experience and that of other North Dakotans, I do not feel that the immigration quotas should be relaxed or ignored to permit these people to enter this country as DP's and in the course of a few weeks become free agents, competing with American labor.

While we are opposed to any further extension of the DP bill, we realize that the administration is for it and that it cannot be entirely defeated. Therefore, we feel definite provisions should be made protecting sponsors and insuring DP employment in noncompetitive positions, such as domestic and farm labor, for a stipulated period, and that any violation of such stipulation will subject the violator to deportation.

Sincerely yours,

WES KELLER.

Mr. President, that letter is written by Mr. Wesley E. Keller, vice president of the Truax-Traer Coal Co., of Minot, N. Dak. Mr. Keller is one of the outstanding citizens of that community. He is now in this city, and yesterday I obtained his permission to read this letter.

Mr. President, I have previously risen on the floor of this Senate and have briefly discussed certain aspects of the present displaced persons law. I am fully aware of the fact that some of my colleagues may be persuaded to believe certain outstanding facts pertaining to pending legislation, while others may fully understand those facts but are persuaded to disbelieve them. It is a matter of conscientious guidance that determines in this deliberate body the fate of all pending legislation, and with it the destiny not only of our very own people, but, as in this case, that of millions of others not now in our midst.

Mr. President, I wish to confine my remarks to a subject dear to my heart, and it is dear to the hearts of the people of my State. It is the plight of millions of helpless people who for generations lived peacefully in certain eastern European countries, but who, by one single stroke of the pen, found themselves expelled from their homes and driven from their soil for no other reason, Mr. President, than that they spoke German. Never, in the course of inhuman events, has any group of people been so ruthlessly treated as the so-called expellees who augment their daily prayers with a supplication that somewhere on earth a place can be found where their sole crime, the stigma of being able to speak only German and of being of German ethnic origin, will be pardoned, so that they may once again raise their faces

skyward and breathe an air not polluted with bigotry, abuse, and the stench of rotting bodies of their miserable friends and wretched relatives. Mr. President, those people would like to be as far away from a town named Potsdam as they could. In fact, they would relish being located in an area where nobody had ever heard of Potsdam, the town in which those people were, as we Americans say, "sold down the river."

Mr. President, I am turning back the pages of history for a few moments. Since eastern Europe became an important source of immigration to us, many new factors have been added to the population of the United States. Some forty years ago the commission on immigration conducted an investigation among the newer immigrants in this country, and it became apparent that the true racial status of many of them was imperfectly understood, even in communities where they were most numerous. The difficulties encountered in properly classifying the many ethnical names that were employed to designate various races or peoples suggested the preparation of a volume that would promote a better knowledge of the numerous elements included in the immigration movement. This work was prepared, and its title was "Dictionary of Races and Peoples."

While this dictionary treats and discusses more than 600 subjects, covering all the important and many of the obscure branches or divisions of the human family, it was intended primarily as a discussion of the various races and peoples indigenous to the countries furnishing the immigration movement to the United States, or which may become sources of future immigration.

Mr. President, until 1899, when the bureau of immigration first classified arriving immigrants according to the race or people to which they belonged, practically all population statistics respecting the foreign-born in the United States were recorded only by country of birth. Previous to the adoption of the allegedly improved method of recording immigration statistics, the Bureau of the Census had attempted in some instances to distinguish among the various eastern European peoples in the population; and as a result of this effort, reports of subsequent censuses included more or less accurate data relative to the Polish and Bohemian elements in the population. In the first-mentioned case, this grouping was accomplished by regarding for census purposes the former kingdom of Poland as a geographical entity, instead of provinces of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, as Poland had been politically for more than a century. In the same way, Bohemia was considered as a geographical unit, instead of a part of Austria. With these exceptions, however, I wish all Senators to realize that the early census reports made no distinction between the many important ethnical factors to be found among natives of eastern European countries resident in the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield for any purpose.

Mr. McFARLAND. I merely have one question.

Mr. LANGER. I refuse to yield for any purpose. I said when I started the matter was so important that I knew I would be interrupted when I came to convincing Senators sitting before me and I did not want to be interrupted. When I get through I shall be glad to answer any questions the distinguished Senator may have.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wanted to know whether it would be all right to sit down to listen to the distinguished Senator.

Mr. LANGER. I decline to yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I shall sit down anyway.

Mr. LANGER. Poland and Bohemia also appeared as "countries of birth" in earlier immigration statistics, but when the movement of population from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States to the United States assumed large proportions the old method of recording arrivals only by the country of their nativity was of little value in determining the ethnical status of such immigrants, and the Bureau of Immigration finally adopted the racial classification. I am talking about the dictionary definition of the word "ethnic." The Bureau recognized 45 races or peoples among immigrants coming to the United States, and of these 36 were indigenous to Europe. This classification was adopted by the Immigration Commission in collecting and compiling data respecting the foreign-born in this country, and it was also made the principal basis of the dictionary of races and peoples. I have it upon splendid authority, Mr. President, that in the preparation of that dictionary it was neither the plan of the Commission nor the purpose of the author to attempt an original discussion of anthropology or ethnology, but rather to bring together from the most reliable sources such existing data as it was believed would be useful in promoting a better understanding of the many different racial elements that were being added to the population of the United States through immigration.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, does the Senator wish a more comfortable chair? If so, I suggest the Senator take this one.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. President, in the abstracts of the voluminous reports of the Immigration Commission at that time, it was admitted that the possibility of error was not precluded. I now quote direct from that report as follows:

It need not be explained, in view of the vastness of the ethnological field and the present imperfect state of science, that mistakes are inevitable in a work of this nature. It is not to be regarded as written for the ethnologist, but for the student of immigration: for the one who wants in convenient form an approximately correct statement as to the ethnical status of immigrant races or peoples, their languages, their numbers, and the countries from which they come.

Thus we see, Mr. President, that then as now there is a vagueness about not

only the determination of any ethnic origin of any group of people, but also the exact meaning of "ethnic origin" as such. I venture the assertion that there is not a single Senator on this floor, not a single Senator seated before me, who can define the term "ethnic origin," because Senators simply do not know the meaning of the term. The real definition of the term will be found in the constitution of the International Refugee Organization. Just how could anyone accurately define the term "ethnic origin," Mr. President? It seems to me to be an arbitrary expression ferreted out at Potsdam for the purpose of appeasing the Soviet delegates at that conference, and thereby licensing their hordes to legally crack a cat-o'-nine-tails brutally over the heads of some 12,500,000 innocent people whose mental caliber and moral codes are as admirable as their distant relatives in my State and many of the other sovereign States of the Union, whether it be North Dakota, South Dakota, or Missouri, whether it be Minnesota or Kansas, or whether it be the State of Washington. The term "people of German ethnic origin" was never heard of until it was found in the agreement signed at Potsdam. As I said before, it was placed there for the purpose of discriminating against nearly 70,000,000 people who came into the British and American zones of occupation. I am speaking, Mr. President, of those so-called expellees, who, pursuant to the Potsdam agreement of 1945, made with the permission of Truman and Joe Stalin and the Prime Minister of the British Empire, all three of whom signed the document—because of that, these millions upon millions of expellees had their property confiscated, and were forced to flee their persecutors and drift into Germany and Austria, only to discover that a salty insult had been rubbed into their original wounds by being expressly excluded from care, maintenance, and immigration opportunities to other countries in accordance with the constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

Mr. President, I ask any Senator upon this floor, either as a lawyer or as a Senator, whether a greater example of injustice has ever come to his attention? Mr. President, never, as a lawyer or as a Senator, has a greater example of injustice come to my attention. Never has a more fiendish plot been perpetrated under the guise of political expediency. I repeat it, so every Senator may never forget it. Never has a more fiendish plot been perpetrated under the guise of political expediency, than the Potsdam agreement, signed by the head of the United States, the Prime Minister of England, and Uncle Joe Stalin. Never in peacetime has so large a congregation of humanity been caused to float aimlessly on the sea of broken dreams, deprived of a pilot, and robbed even of their compass. Pushed, kicked, beaten, and cowed, with only the remnants of clothes to warm them, their aching feet protected by cardboard, newspapers, or tattered rags, these outcasts eke out an existence as scavengers in the woods or

in the back alleys of cities and villages because their only crime was being of German ethnic origin.

I am sure my distinguished colleague upon the floor at the moment, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], will agree with me that the thousands upon thousands and scores of thousands of citizens of North Dakota certainly are entitled to better treatment than that. There was a time when the platform of the Democratic Party said the party was in favor of civil rights, that the party favored the freeing of the slaves. Yet, as a matter of fact, President Truman signed the Potsdam agreement sending into slavery 12,500,000 people.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to my distinguished colleague from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. I wonder whether the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota will agree with me that, so far as North Dakota is concerned, the real hardship cases are outside the displaced-persons camps, and include people of German ethnic origin who are completely without money, destitute, and with no way of being helped under the displaced-persons bill. I have tried in many cases to get very worthy people over here with their relatives, where they would have a fine home, but there has been no chance whatever of doing it.

Mr. LANGER. I agree with my distinguished colleague. He is exactly correct. It is truly a crying shame, Mr. President, that the meaning of words can be changed by just one letter. I am convinced, in connection therewith, that those who plotted this slogan of German ethnic origin probably never knew that such a word as "ethnic" existed.

I venture to say that even my good friends, the correspondents, here, cannot define the term "ethnic." They do not know what it means. The distinguished colleague. He is exactly correct. [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is a graduate of the great University of Harvard, and I understand that for seven generations his ancestors have attended Harvard. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts came to me, a man raised upon the prairies of North Dakota, and asked me to define for him the term "ethnic." He did not know what it meant. The same thing is true of every other Senator upon this floor.

Absolutely blind to ultimate consequences, the schemes at Potsdam permitted their vindictive spirit to run rampant, and through almost similar tactics now employed by pressure lobbies seeking passage of the so-called Celler bill (H. R. 4567), suavely goaded the gullible Americans into agreeing to a proposition that severed the anchor chain of millions of human beings, turning them loose to rummage for themselves among strange and hostile people devoid of sympathy for them simply because they were of German ethnic origin. Mr. President, those cold-blooded schemers apparently knew all about the natural evolution by elimination. They were well aware of the fact that at first only the human scavengers would survive, and

then, whatever would be left, would be obliged to exist like human vultures, all because of their crime, being of German ethnic origin.

I recall, Mr. President, that I have previously pointed out to the Members of this great deliberative body that virtually no boulevard of escape has been left open to those unfortunate expellees from eastern Europe. Every road that would lead to a slight betterment for them has been blockaded. Even the paths that might lead to alleviating the gnawing emptiness in their stomachs were barricaded, Mr. President, because they were denied eligibility to receive even a slice of bread from the vast stock piles of supplies donated by our very own Government for distribution through the International Refugee Organization.

Mr. President, we have sent hundreds of millions of dollars over there, but not one crust of bread was given to any of these expellees, even though they were starving. They never lifted their hands against the United States of America.

Thanks to the pressure groups to which I alluded a moment ago, those unfortunates are still not eligible to anything except condemnation, vilification, and anything under the sun in the way of torture—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of my suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. LANGER. I yield provided I do not thereby lose the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from North Dakota may yield for the purpose of a quorum call, without prejudicing his rights to the floor after the quorum call has been made.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if there is any particular purpose—

Mr. WHERRY. I thought the Senator from North Dakota might have a brief respite, and there may be some negotiations.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, if the Senator would make his request an hour from this time I think it would be better.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is very important, if the Senator could yield now, for the reasons I have mentioned.

Mr. LANGER. I yield for that purpose, provided I do not lose my rights, including the one granted me by unanimous consent.

Mr. WHERRY. I would not make the request on any other basis.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Downey	Hill
Anderson	Eastland	Hoey
Baldwin	Eaton	Holland
Brewster	Ellender	Humphrey
Bridges	Ferguson	Ives
Byrd	Fulbright	Jenner
Cain	George	Johnson, Colo.
Capehart	Graham	Johnson, Tex.
Chapman	Green	Johnston, S. C.
Connally	Gurney	Kenn
Cordon	Hayden	Kerr
Donnell	Hendrickson	Kilgore
Douglas	Hickenlooper	Knowland

Langer	Malone	Schoeppel
Leahy	Millikin	Smith, Maine
Lodge	Morse	Thomas, Okla.
Long	Myers	Thomas, Utah
Lucas	Neely	Watkins
McCarthy	O'Connor	Wherry
McFarland	O'Mahoney	Wiley
McKellar	Pepper	Williams
McMahon	Russell	Young
Magnuson	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to know whether or not it might be possible for us to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to vote at 7 o'clock tonight on the motion to recommit. If there is a chance that we may vote, I will put the request. If there is not, I will save my breath.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. CAIN. Speaking for a number of Senators who are interested, I think all of us would deeply appreciate the majority leader submitting the unanimous-consent request for a vote at 7 o'clock.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the motion submitted by the able Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] to recommit the pending measure to the Committee on the Judiciary at 7 o'clock tonight, the time between now and then to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to suggest to the distinguished Senator from Washington that in the division of time there must be 1 hour figured for the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], so that would have to be a part of the consideration.

Mr. LANGER. I shall want one more hour.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I do not object, but request that the time be controlled by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], because it was on the motion of the Senator from Michigan that the pending bill came to the floor. I desire to cooperate with the Senator from Michigan, but I think he should control the time for those opposed to the motion, and I myself gladly accord him control of the time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the amendment to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I understood that when we were able to obtain unanimous consent the Senator from North Dakota would not lose his right to the floor, in order that we could have this unanimous-consent agreement to vote at 7 o'clock. Am I correct in understanding that as part of the agreement the Senator from North Dakota will take another hour?

Mr. LANGER. I will conclude in 30 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request, as amended, of the Senator from Illinois [Mr.

LUCAS], the majority leader? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I wish to make just one statement. I know that the Senator from North Dakota will not lose the floor, but I hope he will lose his chair. When I was out of the Chamber, and very few Senators were present, the Senator from North Dakota got unanimous consent to proceed to finish his speech sitting in a chair. In all my experience in the Senate, and I think this covers the experience of every other Member of the Senate, I have never seen such a unanimous consent request granted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for one question?

Mr. LUCAS. In a moment. My only concluding statement is that I regret that the unanimous consent request was granted, because if we are to start a precedent of the United States Senate of permitting Senators to sit in their seats or in a chair at any place where they choose to sit and read their statements for a couple of hours or 3 hours, I think we are deteriorating as a legislative body, so far as the dignity of the United States Senate is concerned.

I now yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I do not know whether I can raise a point of order or not, but the Senator from North Dakota has greatly inconvenienced me, making it necessary for me constantly to stand, because he has transgressed on my rights, taking a chair especially built for me. I do not know whether a point of order can be raised or not. If so, I would raise it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there might be some excuse for the Senator from Oregon, who is suffering from a serious injury.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, may I inquire as to what is the minute of the hour at which we begin to divide the time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair supposes it begins at the present time.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I should like to inquire of the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Illinois whether they realize that in probably the most famous proceeding in which the Senate in its entire history ever was involved, the impeachment of a President of the United States, the proceedings were under the charge and conduct of a gentleman in a wheel chair.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, that is quite an interesting observation.

Mr. WHERRY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. How many minutes has the present occupant of the chair allotted to the Senator from North Dakota in behalf of the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CAIN. I may say, Mr. President, that 30 minutes have been allotted to the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Thirty minutes have been allotted to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with the matter of Germans of ethnic origin not being included in the bill, I very respectfully call the attention of the Senate to the fact that a year ago I made a motion in the Committee on the Judiciary that a definition of people of German ethnic origin be included. A roll-call vote was had on the motion, and it was defeated in the committee by a vote of five to four. Therefore, I voted against the bill which was adopted by a vote of 12 to 1 in the committee. Later on the Senate floor the bill was amended, and section 12 providing for the entry of a greater number of Germans and Austrians, was adopted by voice vote, as I recollect.

In order to show, Mr. President, how very complicated the entire problem is I want to read some of the headings in a document entitled "A Résumé of (A) General Immigration Situation, and (B) Displaced Person Situation." The headlines are as follows:

Excludable and deportable classes. Admissible classes, border crossers, overseas aliens, migrations to continental United States.

Illegal entries: Mexican border, Canadian border, ship jumpers, stowaways, smugglers, illegal aliens.

Displaced persons situation.

Who is a displaced person?—The Volksdeutsche, the Greeks, the Arabs.

Persons presently embraced as displaced persons under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

Potential scope of the displaced persons problem.

Number of refugees and displaced persons resettled in the United States—Refugees during the war years—Refugees to Oswego—Presidential directive of December 22, 1945—The Displaced Persons Act of 1948—Displaced persons admitted since 1945 under our regular quota laws.

Religious affiliation of displaced persons admitted into the United States as of August 5, 1949, under the Displaced Persons Act.

Displaced persons resettled in other countries of the world: Israel, United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia, France, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Venezuela, other countries.

The study of the refugees in each particular country is a job by itself and should be most carefully gone into.

Settlement of displaced persons in the United States (compared to settlement of aliens generally and population generally).

Unemployment situation.

Housing situation.

Mr. President, the Senators who voted so casually to report the bill from the committee, as I have said, do not know anything about the subject matter, and I say again that, in my judgment, the only Senator who thoroughly understands the subject matter is the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL].

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the document from which I have just read the headlines may be printed at this point in my remarks. The résumé was prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the document was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OCTOBER 1, 1949.

A RÉSUMÉ OF (A) GENERAL IMMIGRATION SITUATION AND (B) DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION

(A) GENERAL IMMIGRATION SITUATION

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, over 81,000,000 aliens and citizens arrived and were examined at ports of entry in the United States. Approximately half of these persons were aliens and approximately half were citizens. Approximately 78,000,000 of these arrivals were from Canada and Mexico. The statistics show a progressive increase in the number of arrivals during the course of recent years.

I. Excludable and deportable classes: The immigration laws exclude certain classes of aliens from admission into the United States and provide for their deportation if found in the United States. These classes include aliens who are paupers, subversive, or who are physically, mentally, or morally defective and aliens who are racially inadmissible. There are, however, a number of exceptions to these provisions.

II. Admissible classes:

1. Immigrants are aliens who are admitted for permanent residence. This class has two subdivisions as follows:

(a) Quota immigrants: The total authorized annual quota for all countries is approximately 154,000. The annual quota of any nationality is a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in the United States in 1920 having that national origin, bears to the total number of inhabitants, but the minimum quota for any quota country is 100. Virtually all of the quota countries are European countries. About five-sixths of the quota is allocated to countries of northern and western Europe and only one-sixth is allocated to countries of southern and eastern Europe.

(b) Nonquota immigrants: This group consists chiefly of alien spouses and children of citizens, and natives of independent Western Hemisphere countries. There is no numerical limitation on this group.

The following table shows the total quota and nonquota immigrants admitted to the United States for each fiscal year from 1941 to 1948:

Year ending June 30—	Quota	Non quota	Total
1948.....	92,526	78,044	170,570
1947.....	70,701	76,591	147,292
1946.....	29,065	79,626	108,721
1945.....	11,623	26,496	38,119
1944.....	9,394	19,157	28,551
1943.....	9,045	14,680	23,725
1942.....	14,597	14,184	28,781
1941.....	36,220	15,556	51,776

It is to be noted that the maximum quota has not been used. This is due to the fact that a few countries with large quotas have used only a relatively small percentage of their quotas. Great Britain and Northern Ireland, together with an annual quota of over 65,000, have used less than 11 percent of their quota; Elre has used only 11.1 percent of its quota of approximately 18,000. However, the countries with small quotas (chiefly the countries of southern and eastern Europe) are oversubscribed for many years in advance. The approximate waiting time for immigrants in the nonpreference class under the Turkish quota is 30 years and under the Greek quota 50 years. The German quota of approximately 25,000 has a registered demand of over 700,000. The Polish quota of approximately 6,500 has a registered demand of over 114,604.

In order to get an accurate picture of the net immigration to this country, it is necessary to consider the excess of immigrant

aliens admitted over emigrant aliens departed. The statistics from 1941 to 1948 are as follows:

Period	Immigrant aliens admitted	Emigrant aliens departed	Excess of admissions over departures
1948.....	170,570	20,875	149,695
1947.....	147,292	22,501	124,791
1946.....	108,721	18,143	90,578
1945.....	38,119	7,442	30,677
1944.....	28,551	5,669	22,882
1943.....	23,725	5,107	18,618
1942.....	28,781	7,363	21,418
1941.....	51,776	17,115	34,661

2. Nonimmigrants are aliens who are admitted temporarily. This class has two subdivisions as follows:

(a) Border crossers (from Mexico and Canada who enter for periods of less than 30 days): There are approximately 39,000,000 such recorded entries of aliens during 1948. All such aliens are required to have border-crossing cards except citizens of Canada, and British subjects domiciled in Canada, who are not required to have any documentation.

(b) Overseas aliens (who come from countries other than Mexico and Canada): All such aliens, except natives of Cuba, are required to have nonimmigrant visas which entitle them to admission for periods up to 6 months.

The statistics from 1941 to 1948 on arriving overseas nonimmigrants are:

1948.....	476,006
1947.....	366,305
1946.....	203,469
1945.....	164,247
1944.....	113,641
1943.....	81,117
1942.....	82,457
1941.....	100,008

III. Migrations to continental United States—not strictly immigration:

1. Returning citizens and repatriates: During the period from 1938 through 1948, the number of arrivals of the United States citizens from abroad exceeded the number of United States citizens departing by over 330,000. This movement has necessitated the establishment of a special agency in the State Department to facilitate repatriation of American citizens who have been living abroad. This net gain of over 330,000 is exclusive of the net gain of citizens from Territories and possessions.

2. Migration of citizens from Territories and possessions: During the course of the period from 1938 through 1948, the statistics show a net gain into the United States of citizens from the Territories and possessions of approximately 237,000. It is reported that the arrivals from Puerto Rico alone are running at a rate of over 1,000 a week, and that the net gain of Puerto Rican citizens who have migrated to the United States in the last 8 years is approximately 116,000.

IV. Illegal entries:

1. Mexican border: Apprehensions during the first 6 months of the 1949 fiscal year were at a rate of 25,000 a month. One hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-two illegal entrants were apprehended on the Mexican border in 1948.

2. Canadian border: Canadian citizens, or British subjects domiciled in Canada, are admitted on the Canadian border without any documents whatsoever for temporary periods. Five years' residence is required as a prerequisite for naturalization as a Canadian citizen. The residence requirement, except for 1 year, may be in any of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Because of the loose check system on the Canadian border and the great expanse of territory in which there is no check-point, it is impossible to give any reasonable estimate of the actual number of

persons who are getting through illegally on the Canadian border. No record entry is made even at the check-points of the identity of persons who allege that they are Canadian citizens and who are admitted for periods less than 30 days. Therefore, it is not known how many of such persons who are admitted presumably as Canadian citizens or as British subjects domiciled in Canada, and presumably for less than 30 days, have entered with an intention of remaining in the United States permanently.

Since the war approximately 175,000 to 200,000 European aliens have migrated to Canada. Included in this group are approximately 61,000 displaced persons. It is the opinion of a number of the Immigration and Naturalization Service officials and consular officers, who operate on the Canadian border and in Canada, that a substantial number of these 175,000 to 200,000 aliens are using Canada as a stepping-stone for ultimate admission into the United States. This opinion is based in part on the substantial number of applications by such aliens for documents for admission into the United States as visitors. It is felt by the immigration and naturalization officers that approximately 50 percent of these aliens will, after having acquired the necessary residence in Canada, undertake to gain admission into the United States ostensibly for temporary periods, but with the intention of remaining here permanently.

3. Ship jumpers: Four thousand three hundred and fifty-three ship jumpers were apprehended in 1948.

4. Stowaways: Estimated at 100 a month.

5. Smugglers: Four hundred and twelve smugglers of aliens were apprehended in 1948. The number who were actually smuggled is unknown.

V. Illegal aliens: The scope of the problem of illegal aliens is indicated by the fact that the number of forced departures for the last 5 years has exceeded the number of immigrants entering the country legally during that period.

1. Indications from records (June 1947):

(a) The data accumulated pursuant to the Alien Registration Act of 1940 indicated as of June 1947, that there were over 358,000 cases of aliens in the United States who presumably were in an illegal status. No one, of course, knows how many illegal aliens there are in the United States. The investigations of possible illegal aliens is confined almost exclusively to record entry cases.

(b) There are still pending from the Alien Registration Act of 1940, over 100,000 cases to be investigated and the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that if the manpower were available there would be over 500,000 investigations of potential illegal aliens in the United States in the present fiscal years.

2. Nonrecord cases:

(a) Typical of the comments of the Immigration and Naturalization Service officers respecting investigations of illegal aliens is the following: "We have little or no what we might call free-lance investigations; that is, to go out and try to find aliens who are illegally in the country."

(b) The district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Detroit area estimates that there are approximately two million illegal aliens in the United States. A former American Consul on the Canadian border estimates the number of illegal aliens in the United States from three to five million. The Immigration and Naturalization Service officials estimate that there are approximately 50,000 Cubans illegally in the United States in the Miami, Fla., area. The Immigration and Naturalization officials in the Los Angeles area estimate that there are approximately 50,000 illegal aliens in the general vicinity of Los Angeles and that they are unable to keep control of them due to the lack of manpower.

(c) The unprecedented number of overseas nonimmigrants (over one million of whom were admitted in the last three fiscal years), constitute in part an additional backlog of potential illegal aliens.

Displaced persons situation

At the end of the war the Allied armies became the guardians of approximately 8,000,000 persons who had been displaced during the war. Approximately 7,000,000 of these persons were repatriated to their native countries within a period of some few months, leaving about 1,000,000 persons who because of fear of persecution refused to return to their homelands.

I. Who is a displaced person? The constitution of the International Refugee Organization embraces all persons in the world (1) who are, or who may hereafter be, out of their country of nationality or former residence and who are unwilling to return because of fear of persecution, and (2) who fled from Germany or Austria because of Nazi persecution and have, under certain conditions, returned but have not been resettled. Notwithstanding this broad definition there are several groups of persons who are presently de facto displaced who are not embraced within the definition, including:

1. The Volksdeutsche: The constitution of the International Refugee Organization expressly excluded persons of German ethnic origin (who number from ten to fifteen million persons) who pursuant to the Potsdam agreement of August 1, 1945, were forcibly expelled from eastern European countries and driven into Germany and Austria.

2. The Greeks: Although there are approximately 500,000 Greeks who have been displaced from their homes during the Greek Civil War, most of these persons are presently in their native land of Greece, and are therefore ineligible under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization for resettlement or other services.

3. The Arabs: Although there are approximately 900,000 Arabs who have been displaced from their homes in the Palestine War, most of these persons are also in their native land and are consequently ineligible under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

II. Persons presently embraced as displaced persons under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization:

1. There are now in the occupied areas of Europe approximately 625,000 displaced persons who are registered and qualify under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization. Approximately 380,000 of these persons are in displaced-persons camps and centers and approximately 245,000 of these persons are registered with the International Refugee Organization but are outside camps and centers. Of those displaced persons who are registered with the International Refugee Organization but who are outside of camps and centers, approximately 33,000 receive care and maintenance from the International Refugee Organization. Approximately 500,000 of the 625,000 displaced persons in the occupied areas who are registered with the International Refugee Organization were displaced during the war or shortly thereafter. Approximately 100,000 of such persons have arrived after this period.

2. The Displaced Persons Act expires on June 30, 1950. Under the present program of the Displaced Persons Commission, all of the 205,000 displaced persons will have arrived prior to that date. It is significant that the same date, June 30, 1950, has been set for the termination of the International Refugee Organization. The International Refugee Organization states that only 172,000 displaced persons will be left in the camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy on that date and that 161,000 will constitute a "hard core" who will be denied resettlement.

ment opportunities because of physical, social, or economic handicaps.

III. Potential scope of the displaced-persons problem:

1. New registrations for International Refugee Organization status in the occupied areas of Europe over the course of the last several months has been running at an average rate of approximately 26,000 per month. New approvals by the International Refugee Organization for care and maintenance (as distinguished from International Refugee Organization status) over the course of the last year has been running at an average rate of approximately 8,700 per month.

2. It is estimated that there is a potential of several million displaced persons in the eastern European countries.

3. Outside the occupied areas of Europe there are several million persons who qualify under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization. These persons include displaced persons in China, Pakistan, and other areas in the Far East.

4. As noted previously, there are also large numbers of persons who are de facto displaced but who are not eligible under the constitution of the International Refugee Organization. This group includes Arabs, persons of German ethnic origin, and Greeks.

IV. Number of refugees and displaced persons resettled in the United States:

1. Refugees during the war years:

(a) Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, in testifying before a congressional committee in 1943, stated that we had authorized and issued some 580,000 visas for victims of persecution by the Hitler regime.

(b) Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and now head of the Citizen's Committee on Displaced Persons, in 1944 estimated the number of refugees actually admitted into the United States during the 10 years of the Nazi regime, 1934-43, to be somewhere between 200,000 and 300,000.

(c) The Common Council for American Unity estimated that we received for the years 1934-43, 279,649 refugee immigrants.

(d) Maurice R. Davis in his book, "Refugees in America," makes the following statement (p. 27):

"It, therefore, seems reasonable to conclude, (1) that approximately 250,000 refugees had been admitted up to June 30, 1944, for permanent residence, (2) that approximately 200,000 refugees were admitted for temporary stay, and (3) that of the latter approximately 15,000 were still here at the close of the fiscal year 1944."

2. Refugees to Oswego: Pursuant to a directive of the President dated June 9, 1944, 982 refugees were removed from Italy to a reception center at Oswego, N. Y., and thereafter granted the status of permanent residence.

3. Presidential directive of December 22, 1945: A Presidential directive of December 22, 1945, caused to be set aside 90 percent of the nonpreference portion of the quotas of certain European countries for exclusive use of displaced persons then in Germany, Austria, and Italy. Pursuant to this Presidential directive, approximately 44,000 displaced persons were granted admission into the United States for permanent residence.

4. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948: The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 provides for the admission into the United States for permanent residence of 205,000 displaced persons over a 2-year period, beginning July 1, 1948, and ending June 30, 1950. The act also provides for the adjustment of status of a number not to exceed 15,000 displaced persons who were already admitted into the United States on a temporary basis. As of September 28, 1949, 84,746 displaced persons have been admitted into the United States pursuant to the act. The chairman of the

Displaced Persons Commission testified that, although the present program did not get under way until October 1948, the aggregate number provided for under the present law would arrive in the United States under present schedules within a period of 19 months instead of within a period of 24 months, as provided for in the law. The current flow of displaced persons into the United States pursuant to the law is running at a rate of approximately 15,000 per month.

There have been validated to date assurances, pursuant to the law, for an aggregate number of approximately 272,000 displaced persons. With reference to assurances the chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission testified as follows:

"We have no trouble in getting enough assurances * * * so far as assurances are concerned. We shall receive many more than 205,000, many more. They are coming in at that terrific rate."

5. Displaced persons admitted since 1945 under our regular quota laws: As noted above, pursuant to a priority for displaced persons contained in the Presidential directive of December 22, 1945, approximately 44,000 displaced persons were admitted into the United States for permanent residence for a period ending June 30, 1948. It may be assumed, however, that some displaced persons have been admitted into the United States as regular immigrants without the benefit of the priority contained in the President's directive, not only during the effective period of the directive (December 22, 1945, to June 30, 1948) but also since June 30, 1948. For the fiscal years 1945 to 1948, inclusive, a total of approximately 90,000 immigrants were admitted into the United States from those countries of Europe from which the displaced persons originated. For the same period approximately 78,000 persons were admitted from these countries as nonimmigrants.

V. Religious affiliation of displaced persons admitted into the United States as of August 5, 1949, under the Displaced Persons Act:

1. As of September 28, 1949, 84,746 displaced persons had been admitted into the United States pursuant to the Displaced Persons Act. Approximately 51 percent of these persons were of the Catholic faith; 29 percent were of the Jewish faith; 10½ percent were of the Protestant faith; and, 10½ percent were of the Orthodox faith.

VI. Displaced persons resettled in other countries of the world:

1. There are no reliable estimates of the total number of refugees and displaced persons who have been resettled in other countries of the world other than those displaced persons resettled through the International Refugee Organization. The International Refugee Organization has published the following statistical data respecting the number of international organization displaced persons who have been resettled in each of the below-mentioned countries:

July 1, 1947-June 30, 1949:

Israel.....	121,861
United Kingdom.....	82,262
United States of America.....	68,677
Canada.....	66,256
Australia.....	54,079
France.....	35,031
Argentina.....	26,968
Belgium.....	22,054
Brazil.....	19,865
Venezuela.....	12,101
Other countries.....	28,881

VII. Settlement of displaced persons in the United States (compared to settlement of aliens generally and population generally):

1. Of the 5,000,000 aliens in the United States who registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, almost 70 percent were concentrated in urban areas of 50,000 population or over, while only 34.4 percent of the

total population (including aliens) were in such urban centers.

2. Of those displaced persons arriving on or before June 30, 1949, 55 percent have settled in cities of 100,000 population or greater, 22 percent in cities up to 100,000 population, and 23 percent in rural areas.

VIII. Unemployment situation:

In November 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census estimates, 1,800,000 were unemployed. This figure has progressively increased since then. It totaled 2,500,000 in January 1949, 3,200,000 in February 1949, 3,300,000 in May 1949, 3,800,000 in June 1949, and 4,100,000 in July 1949. The increase in unemployment between June and July was due mainly to the increase in adult unemployment. Out of the 4,100,000 unemployed, 3,100,000 were adults.

The average hours of work reached 38.9 hours in June. Except for the previous 2 months, this was the lowest average since the end of 1940. Weekly earnings average \$1.40 below the December 1948 peak as a result of the decline in the hours of work.

IX. Housing situation:

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in a report on the National Housing Commission Act, shows that at the start of 1947 there were 2,200,000 married couples in nonfarm areas living as extra families doubled up in homes with other families, and about 300,000 married couples were living in hotels, rooming houses, tourist camps, and similar places.

It was estimated by Mr. Harry C. Bates, chairman of the American Federation of Labor housing committee, in March 1948 as follows:

"Almost one-fifth of the families in America living in cities, towns, and villages were either doubling up, living in overcrowded conditions, or in trailers, rooming houses, or even in tents."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate to the fact that yesterday the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] read the speech prepared by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. That speech appears beginning on page 14490 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and ending on page 14500.

Mr. President, I fully realize that immigration is not the primary means of solving the plight of the expellees, nor do I advocate wholesale importation of them. And they, too, are quite aware of the fact that there is no possible way of speedy relief for all. But as an American, Mr. President, as one who is proud to be a citizen of a country that has always been known throughout the universe as a Nation that stands for fair play above anything else, a Nation that invariably has taken up the cudgels for the underdog, I admit with immeasurable shame that my country has sanctioned the exclusion of these victims of international trickery from the assistance and aid of the International Refugee Organization. Yes, it grieves me to admit that thus far we have permitted the pressure groups and the Potsdam schemers to keep all the gates that would lead to some degree of relief closed to these miserable people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the speech I have prepared may be printed in the RECORD at this point, in view of the limitation imposed under the unanimous-consent agreement.

There being no objection the remainder of Mr. LANGER's remarks were to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Voltaire, Tolstoy, Victor Hugo, and other literary giants by comparison wrote in high school terms when we view the tragedy of the expellees. According to available reliable sources, Mr. President, so far in the process of drifting from place to place, haunting from pillar to post, over 3,000,000 of these expellees have perished somewhere along the way. Indeed, some of them were so brutally treated by the people who expelled them that they died of their injuries before they had a chance to escape their homelands.

There have been isolated cases, Mr. President, where some Polish or Russian peasants have held out a helping hand here or there. The expellees were not mistreated so much by the peasants, but by the local government authorities and their agents. They were—and presumably still are—ruthless in their ghastly treatment of these unfortunates. Once away from their homeland, the expellees are only permitted to perform the severest kind of manual labor. Many cannot perform even the lightest task because they have not the strength to do so, and barely manage to drag their famished bodies from place to place. Of the surviving 12 to 12½ million expellees, between 7 and 8 million of them have finally reached the western zones of Germany where they constitute a serious social, moral, economic, and political problem.

In the preceding Congress I was successful in obtaining an amendment to the Displaced Persons Act to the effect that as a token of justice these persons of German ethnic origin would be permitted to use part of the German-Austrian quotas totaling 12,000 a year. However, Mr. President, it is a sad but true fact that to date only something over 300 visas have been issued to members of the expellee group. How can the contemptible pressure groups backing the Celler bill talk with a straight face about discrimination? How can there be even a whisper of discrimination coming from those groups when of the annual number of expellees legally authorized to be admitted in the German-Austrian quota, visas were issued to only 2½ percent of that total?

Mr. President, it is a repugnant fact that the bills now pending in the Senate other than my bill fail to embrace expellees. True, the Celler bill (H. R. 4567) which passed the House of Representatives, carries forward the provision of the present law which I proposed giving token relief to expellees. However, the bill does not embrace these people in the general category of displaced persons as such, and Representative CELLER has expressed himself caustically and firmly in opposition even to the token provision. That fact alone, Mr. President, leads me to believe that the various bills now pending before Congress—none of which embrace the expellees—were inspired directly or indirectly by the despicable pressure groups I was obliged to mention before. Those measures, Mr. President, as well as the infamous Celler bill, would expand the existing displaced-persons law to bulging proportions, enveloping hundreds of thousands of aliens, whose sole melodramatic claim to eligibility as a displaced person would be that they, not unlike many millions of others, have a burning desire to come to the United States.

Ever since the winds blew across the seven seas to the cradles of ancient civilizations there has been a wanderlust among men. It was the cause of the discovery of the Western Hemisphere. Indeed, Mr. President, I cannot blame a soul for wanting to join the happiest, healthiest, most prosperous people in the world. But why should those lobbyists want to exclude deserving people from eligibility for the only reason that they are of German ethnic origin? I have a very

sharp idea about that subject. And I have little doubt about some other Senators entertaining very definite notions about why those groups do not wish others to have an opportunity to migrate to America. They just don't want any more than just a tiny percentage of those not belonging to their ilk to come to the United States. That small percentage, Mr. President, is held up as a front to show that they—of all people—could scarcely be accused of discrimination. Those very, very few expellees, Mr. President, who were issued visas were used simply as window dressing; used to throw off any criticism, no matter how deserved or well-founded.

Yes, Mr. President, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, some may believe and never understand, some may understand but never believe. It is tragic because it isn't even amusing. And it can never be amusing, Mr. President, when the ultimate outcome of our deliberations involves human lives. But I do know that only those who do understand and believe are the ones who realize how deep a wound the exclusion of expellees has inflicted upon the souls and hearts of some 12,000,000 people. But, then again, it must be difficult for those willfully and knowingly inflicting the injury to realize the effect.

Yes, Mr. President, the desire to come to this magic land of ours has stirred many men and women to deeds almost unparalleled in human endeavors. They have sailed in tiny schooners and smacks, and in fragile boats to find their way over here. They have paid fabulous sums to be smuggled into our territory. They have crawled and risked death to come to this great land of ours, striving tirelessly to reach a haven with a fuller existence. It is not a new phenomenon.

The displaced persons have been held up to us as angels whose wings were slightly seared while in search of the flame of liberty, Mr. President; but, many of the displaced persons we have thus far received have been far from angelic. There have been smuggles of jewelry and other valuables. In the United States Government publication *Trials of German War Criminals*, we learn that many of the so-called displaced persons cannot return to their native country not because they are afraid of communism, but because of their war crimes which their neighbors know so well. Yet, the lobbyists claim that they are really desirable people for the United States because they are anti-Communists. We must bear in mind that the Nazis and Fascists also were very much anti-Communists. The truth of the matter is, Mr. President, that what is left of the so-called displaced persons in Europe consist, with some exceptions, of the hard core of Europe's teeming humanity. The reason for that is that other immigrant-receiving countries have sent commissions over there to select the best available types. What was left was generously presented to us.

Let me at this point cite one example of the type of displaced persons we have been receiving. I am quoting from the testimony of Representative Ed Gossert, of Texas, who appeared at a hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on August 26 of this year, during which he introduced a letter from a hosiery-company executive in Nazareth, Pa., addressed to Mr. Ugo Carusi, Chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission. I now quote that letter:

"I am writing to you in regard to two displaced persons I received through the Church World Service, who arrived in New York on May 29, on the *General Taylor*. These people proved to be very unsatisfactory and I feel that the Displaced Persons Commission should have some knowledge of the situation. I went to New York and met them at the pier and brought them directly to Nazareth, Pa. On the way home I noticed

they seemed rather nervous, which would probably be natural. However, they showed no particular interest in the scenery, traffic, et cetera, which you would expect displaced persons to do. My wife helped them unpack their baggage and they had a brand-new fur coat which I estimate was worth \$800 to \$1,000. After they were here 3 days, they asked where they could have diamonds appraised. They emphasized good, flawless diamonds. They also wished to know what sterling silver was worth per pound. This immediately struck me as being very odd for displaced persons. It so happened that Reverend Helfferich, who is in Europe working on displaced-persons operations, was here on furlough the first week in June. Incidentally, Reverend Helfferich is also the person who advised me to sign assurances for displaced persons. He had been at my home in Nazareth and told us how happy any of the displaced persons in Europe would be for just a home as we offered them. While he was on furlough, I contacted him and explained the situation to him and he, therefore, came to my home and talked to these people. He became very angry at their attitude and informed me when he left that he also felt these people were no good and that he would immediately make a report to Church World Service. However, he would be back in Europe in a few days.

"I waited for about 2 weeks to hear from Church World Service and then telephoned them regarding the matter. They informed me they were working on the matter and would write me regarding it in a few days. They wrote to me and also to Mrs. Proskuriakow, the elder of the two displaced persons in my home, and informed her that any articles they had brought with them could not be sold for 2 years and just 2 days after that there was someone here to see them who said he was from New York; a very rough-looking and arrogant fellow who I presumed lifted the diamonds about which they spoke to me. After this man was there to see them, we could notice a big change for they were not nervous nor did they ask any more questions regarding things which they brought with them. I wish to state here that I never saw the diamonds or the silverware but the fur coat I did see. Since only the daughter could speak English, the mother presumably could not. I introduced them to some Polish families in Nazareth. In checking with these people I found they told them some more things which they also mentioned to me, that while in Germany they had someone help them with their housework. They did not fix their own hair but went to the hairdresser, and they did not use ration cards because they could not get the things they wanted, and that this was one reason they were anxious to get out of Germany because they were afraid they would get caught not using ration cards. These Polish people were also naturally very disgusted with them. Another thing they did while visiting these people was that they talked in Russian for both of them spoke Russian more fluently than any other language. They stayed at my home from May 30 until July 8. On July 8 they asked to go see some friends in Philadelphia. They promised to return on the tenth. On the tenth the daughter came back with a man whom she introduced as Mr. Young, with a New York license plate on his car, and informed us that they were leaving as they had secured employment elsewhere. She informed me that this was a free country and they could go where they pleased—that was why they came to the United States because they had checked with Canada and found they must sign an assurance for 2 years. They had checked the Argentine and found they must sign an assurance for a certain length of time but here they did not sign anything so they were leaving.

"The man with her was very insulting so I made him get out of the house and wait for her outside. This seemed to frighten her and she left with him without taking the rest of their baggage. However, on Saturday, July 23, the daughter who is 18 and a minor, came back again for the baggage with a man having a Rhode Island license plate on his car. She told us that her mother was working in Washington, D. C., and that she was living in Cassville, N. J. What I have done in this matter so far is to inform the customs officials and they sent a man up to check their baggage still at my home after they had left on July 8. However, they had already cleaned out everything of importance including the many letters they received from the time they got to my place until they left on July 8. I also went to the trouble of going to New York City and making another full report to Church World Service on July 18. I felt that this was important because these people definitely are part of a ring who have people sign assurances for them but they never expect to stay with the parties making the assurance. From the time they arrived they never unpacked half of their baggage and would also not let me have the fur coat properly stored. They told me that many of their friends coming over within the next month also would not expect to live up to their moral obligations. There is also the case of the displaced person who came over on the same boat as they did, who had signed an assurance for farm work in Iowa, but who expected to stay in Brooklyn. He was, however, sent to Iowa but in a few days' time my displaced persons received a letter from him asking if they could locate a job for him here in the east. It is my opinion, and also my wife's, that people of this nature should be deported as they are certainly not the type that are going to make good citizens of the United States of America. I so informed Church World Service and they say there is nothing legally that can be done about it. I am also going to take the matter up with our Congressman from this district because if these people are left free to do just as they please, our displaced-persons law needs changing very quickly. People of this nature are certainly discouraging others from signing assurances for displaced persons for I know several people who were going to take displaced persons, but have absolutely washed their hands of the matter after hearing of our experience. It is also going to make it a lot harder for the many deserving people who are still in Europe to get over here and receive the chance that they should have. I trust you will give this matter your attention and inform me as to the disposition of it."

That, Mr. President, is, in full, the letter from a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania who sincerely wished to help an unfortunate couple of Europeans and who simply became the unsuspecting—and I dare say undeserved—victim of the propaganda of these lobby groups.

Yet the expellees, of whom I am certain the major portion to be of more desirable character than the DP's so far admitted, receive no consideration whatsoever. Ah, yes, their crime is being of German ethnic origin. There are in this country well over 20,000,000 people of German ethnic origin, so to speak: That is, people who are direct descendants of German settlers, who came here before and after the Colonial days. Yes, Mr. President, in the winter of 1945 and during 1946 the despicable atrocities committed against the expellees baffle the human conception of decency. The uprooting of the people with German names and with German blood in their veins in the countries behind the iron curtain such as Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, etc., may well be called the greatest peacetime crime in his-

tory. They were uprooted simply because they were of German ethnic origin. Because the authorities in power wanted their property, they were loaded on trains and shipped westward. Train crews were known to have thrown babies out of the windows off into the snow as the trains sped across the desolate country toward occupied Germany. Hardly any of the expellees picked up and moved voluntarily. They were simply thrown out, ruthlessly and unceremoniously. Most of them are farmers who love the soil.

Mr. President, I now come to a point that may be well known to some of my colleagues, but is not generally known to all the Members of this body. According to recent estimates of the Bureau of the Census, the over-all population of the United States has increased to about 149,000,000. However, it appears that the chief increase is in urban and rural nonfarm areas. It may be partly because of a gradual decrease in our natural resources, and it may be as a result of the tremendous mechanization of farming that thousands and thousands of Americans, especially young adults, have moved from farming districts to urban centers. But, Mr. President, in 11 States, constituting our so-called bread basket, and enveloping the Corn, Wheat and Hog Belts, the population between 1940 and 1948 had decreased by over 500,000 souls, or an over-all aggregate loss of 2.96 percent. In the State of North Dakota the estimated loss in population was but 10,471, or from 641,935 in 1940 to 631,464 in 1948. The State of Missouri is reputed to have dropped from a population of 3,748,664 in 1940 to 3,539,187 in 1948, a net loss of 245,477 people, or 6.4 percent. Nevertheless, Mr. President, regardless of whether we label it a second industrial revolution or attribute it to the desire of the younger generation to rush to urban areas, the fact remains that in those agricultural States there is today a complete lack of homesteading philosophy. There is room for skilled and willing agricultural workers in those States, Mr. President, and those displaced persons who posed as farmers merely as a vehicle to be admitted into the United States, but who actually never handled a spade or a plow in their lives, won't stay on the farms they originally were assigned to. I am not belaboring this point unnecessarily, Mr. President, but my contention is that, by and large, the expellees would prove to be far more dependable than those displaced persons who, upon arriving here, turn their backs on their benefactors. Yes, Mr. President, many farmers in my section of the country would welcome some experienced expellees to help them plant and harvest the crops. But, they also have heard the distant grumbings about displaced persons quitting their assigned homes. Nobody can blame people who hesitate seeking to obtain the help of alien farmers when the disgraceful records established by displaced persons throughout the country have rocked the confidence of millions.

On page A4501 of the Appendix of the Record appears an interesting example of the eagerness with which a group of displaced persons assumed their rights and privileges, but none of the attendant responsibilities. The article in question appeared in the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal on July 9 of this year. The article concerns an interview with an officer of one of the transports carrying displaced persons to a southern port. It states that five of the displaced persons aboard the United States-bound Army transport *General Howes* last week refused to work at the ship's housekeeping routine, a stint which they agreed in writing to do on their voyage toward freedom. It also stated that this officer shares the feelings of the ship's higher officers in being worried about that quality of the immigrants

being brought over under the displaced persons program. One of the mates, who asked that his name not be used, the article further stated, made this analysis: "We have some splendid people aboard, who will certainly become an asset to the Nation—musicians, skilled workmen, artists, and scientists. But they are a small minority of the total passenger list. It seems to me the United States is letting itself in for a very raw deal on quality."

Those were the opinions, Mr. President, of two wholly disinterested people. They had no axes to grind. They had no relatives aboard ship. They simply were doing their job in operating a vessel delivering a cargo from a foreign shore to an American port. But the powerful lobbies continue fighting for the passage of the Celler bill which would permit more and more of their variety of displaced persons to enter this great country. How blind to reality these lobbying scoundrels must think us to be; how naive they must regard us to be, when they think that some of us at least are not fully aware of the undeniable facts. No, Mr. President, I am one of those who admire the thoroughness and conscientious manner of the senior Senator from Nevada, Mr. McCARRAN, who, as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, has given the displaced persons problem an impartial study. He knows that this Celler bill will do nothing for displaced persons in Greece, in the Near East where thousands and thousands of Arabs are just as much displaced persons as in Europe, nor for the thousands of displaced persons in Asia. The senior Senator from Nevada is fully aware of the infiltration scheme that lies behind the Celler bill, and he also realizes that it will discriminate against the millions of expellees for whom I am pleading, and have been pleading for some time.

Mr. President, on Monday, September 26, a vessel docked in New York City with displaced persons aboard. It carried 892 immigrants, including 422 males, 304 females, 41 infants up to 2 years of age and 125 children between the ages of 2 and 16, according to the IRO office located here in Washington. Their arrival brought the grand total of displaced persons so far admitted under the terms of the displaced persons law of 1948 to 82,207, Mr. President. Not one was destined for my State. Yes, not a single one, Mr. President. Where did they all go? Only 6 went as far South as North Carolina, or exactly a little less than seven-tenths of 1 percent. The balance went chiefly North, and 13 went as far west as the State of Washington. New York welcomed with open arms 283 of them, or almost 32 percent. The farming States received very, very few. Of that shipload only 19 were destined for Wisconsin, Iowa took 15, South Dakota 17, Indiana 6.

I wonder just how long the discrimination against expellees will continue, Mr. President? They have to scour the woods in spring and summer to find some food to put in their stomachs—wild berries, maybe a squirrel once in a while. They are not permitted to work in any capacity other than the severest and lowest types of manual labor which most of them right now are too weak to perform.

Undernourished, bereft of all their possessions, and entirely without a place they can call their own, these people are virtually condemned to death. Again, I say, never have I heard of a more revolting crime committed against so large a group of industrious people in peacetime. Yet we sit idly by while the life of this remnant of once-proud people is slowly ebbing away. We were struck with horror at the atrocities of the Nazi crimes. Our spines were chilled when we read of the gas chambers, and when after the surrender of Germany we were shown stomach-churning photographs of the heaps

of innocent dead we vowed that we would pledge ourselves and dedicate our future efforts to prevent a repetition of such outrages against humanity—anywhere, any time. Yes, Mr. President; virtually the entire civilized world did just that. I say "civilized world," for it is obvious to me that a considerable portion of the world contains people that are not quite civilized, Mr. President. But, nevertheless, we, along with the civilized peoples of this world, promised we would never permit such ravishings again. Yet scarcely a finger has been lifted for the relief of the expellees, and we sit quietly in this Chamber while those very expellees are slowly being exterminated like rats, and welcome into our midst shipload after shipload of displaced persons, many of whom have greatly abused our hospitality.

I, therefore, vigorously assert that I am opposed to this resolution to discharge the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the bill H. R. 4567 to amend the Displaced Persons Act. I am opposed to the resolution because it forecloses the presentation of the facts to this body which are even now being carefully assembled. I am opposed to this resolution because it is the opening wedge of a scheme to ram through this Senate a vicious, discriminatory bill which is designed to tear down our protective immigration systems. Let those who lend themselves to this design bear the consequences of their folly.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that Mr. GOSSETT is probably the best-informed Representative out of the 435 Members on matters of immigration. He is the dean of the Congressmen on the subject of immigration. For 12 years he has served on the House Immigration Committee. I ask unanimous consent that his testimony before the subcommittee, which was presided over by the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], may be printed in full at this point in my remarks, together with the questions asked him. Representative GOSSETT's testimony begins in the middle of page 405 and continues through page 478 of the hearings.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator JENNER. The committee will come to order.

We will continue the hearing on displaced-persons legislation. Congressman GOSSETT, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. ED GOSSETT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Representative GOSSETT. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Ed Gossett. I am serving my sixth term as a Member of the House of Representatives from the Thirteenth Congressional District of the State of Texas. During most of my years of service in the House I have been on the Immigration Committee, and since the Reorganization Act I have been a member of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Judiciary Committee of the House. While I do not pose as an expert on immigration matters, through necessity and duty I have become familiar with a number of aspects of the problem. As a matter of fact, I have served longer on the Immigration work than any present Member of the House of Representatives, so I think I do have a little knowledge of this subject.

I am sorry my friend and colleague, Congressman CELLER, cannot be here this morning, since he and I have debated this DP problem for the last several years in the House and on the radio and before forums of various and sundry kinds.

Now, of one thing I am quite sure: that immigration should be both selective and restrictive in the national interest. This problem, like every other problem, ought to be determined by the sole standard of what is for the best interest of America, and that alone.

The bill on which you are now holding hearings, the so-called Celler bill, violates both concepts of a sane and sound national policy. That is, it is nonrestrictive and it is nonselective, as I think I will show as I go along.

I have been rather interested to note in the press and to hear some of my colleagues say that certain individuals were, so to speak, Senator, "sitting on this bill." If such is the case, I want to commend as patriotic citizens and good public servants those who may be sitting on this bill. In my opinion, future generations will rise up to call them blessed, and I am convinced in my own mind that they will have won a major skirmish, at least in the cold war, for survival, whoever may be instrumental in the defeat of legislation of this character.

Senator JENNER. Right there, Congressman GOSSETT, I do not think that anybody in the Senate Judiciary Committee is sitting on the displaced-persons bill. As a matter of fact, we have had many, many hearings. It is a vast subject and seems to have become very controversial.

Of course, some have interpreted it that the committee has been sitting on the bill, but I happen to be a member of the subcommittee to which this bill was referred, and we have had many, many meetings. The information has been voluminous, very controversial, and not confined to the specific question of the displaced persons in the area of western Europe. The question is becoming bigger each day rather than smaller.

Representative GOSSETT. Senator, you are quite right. You cannot confine this question of displaced persons to a few that we have permitted to remain in camps under our custody for several years. There is no doubt but what there are a hundred million people in the world who are just as much in distress and who are just as greatly displaced as are the several hundred thousand under our care and custody. There are a hundred million people who would like to pick up—lock, stock, and barrel—and move into this country; and I cannot blame them for that. There are certainly many millions of people who are just as deserving if not more deserving than those to whom we have heretofore shown such great preference. And in my opinion, which I hope to develop here as I go along, the Celler bill rewards the least deserving and the least desirable, and in many instances the most dangerous of the millions of folks who would like to come to this country.

In the first place, this legislation has been propagandized and promoted by one of the cleverest, best financed, best organized lobbies in the history of the country. I have here a clipping from the Christian Science Monitor, headed "Lobbyists list spending of \$5,000,000 annually."

"Biggest spenders so far," says the article, "are the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons * * *" and here is a list put out by the American Legion in May of 1947, listing some 16 individuals here in the city of Washington as registered lobbyists for the Displaced Persons Act, whose salaries total \$152,000 a year. Now, it is a rather sad commentary, I think, on the way we have to work that if you have so much organization and so much money promoting any particular thing—and there is no organization and no money spent fighting this program—you are just up against a pretty tough proposition, when you have to contend with a lobby as well organized and as well financed as the displaced-persons lobby is.

Senator JENNER. Do you want to put the article and bulletin in the record?

Representative GOSSETT. I offer them as a part of the record.

(The article from the Christian Science Monitor, in part, is as follows:)

"LOBBYISTS LIST SPENDING OF \$5,000,000 ANNUALLY

"(By Josephine Ripley, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

"WASHINGTON.—Lobbyists are spending some \$5,000,000 a year to put their side of the story over with Congress, according to account books now laid open under the law.

"Much of this expenditure goes for salaries, which range anywhere from \$3,000 to \$25,000 or more a year, with lesser amounts put down for entertainment—parties or dinners for Members of Congress.

"Biggest spenders so far are the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., the Committee for the Marshall Plan To Aid European Recovery, and the National Physicians Committee—all of whom have already spent more than \$100,000 in promoting their causes on the Hill.

"The Citizens Committee is working actively in behalf of legislation concerning taxation and Government economy. The physicians' group has been lobbying against compulsory health insurance."

(The Legislative Bulletin of the American Legion is as follows:)

"[Legislative Bulletin issued by the National Legislative Committee, the American Legion, John Thomas Taylor, director, 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C., Bulletin No. 17, May 21, 1947]

"DISPLACED PERSONS

"The intensive, aggressive, all-out drive, supported by numerous organizations and apparently with unlimited financial backing, continues and the agitation goes on to break down our immigration laws to admit so-called displaced persons into our country. Addressing a national triennial dinner of one organization last week, United States Attorney General Tom Clark and Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson urged that the United States admit 'its share of displaced families.' Also in a press conference President Truman made a similar plea. The term 'fair share' is used almost exclusively as applying to United States obligations in connection with displaced persons. However, no mention is ever made of the thousands of displaced persons who entered the country during wartime as refugees or under some other so-called emergency action—if these figures were compiled they would no doubt show that the United States is already harboring much more than its 'fair share' of displaced persons.

"In addition to numerous organizations registered with the Senate and House of Representatives who are working in behalf of the admission of displaced persons, either by relaxing immigration quotas or otherwise, during the past quarter the following persons have been registered with Congress as legislative representatives of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons:

Name:	Annual salary
Kiernan, James M.	\$15,000
Cooley, Thomas M.	12,000
Margolin, Leo J.	12,000
Wasserman, Jack	12,030
Ziegler, Vinton E.	8,000
Bernard, William S.	7,500
Johnson, Curtis Edward	7,500
Ely, Myron Ray	6,000
Pearson, Robert W.	6,000
Shuford, Helen Alcott	6,000
Leiser, Clara	5,220
Richardson, Pearl	5,220
Harris, Peggy	5,200
Franzen, John T. D.	5,040

"Name:	Annual salary
Kocher, Eric.....	\$5,040
Steinart, Blossom.....	5,040
Wellington, Beatrice.....	5,040
Selby, Meredith.....	4,800
Buck, Elizabeth.....	4,320
Ritter, Patricia.....	4,080
Gardiner, Elizabeth.....	4,020
Abbott, Charlotte E.....	4,000
Bennett, Harry L., Jr.....	3,000

Total..... 152,020

"In addition to salaries, these people also receive 'actual amount of out-of-pocket expenses,' which includes such items as air and railroad fares, hotels, meals, telegraph, telephone, and postage. As they are operating from two different addresses in New York City, which no doubt requires much traveling to Washington in connection with their lobbying activities, these expenses are no doubt very extensive.

"The established policy of the American Legion is definitely opposed to relaxing any immigration, deportation, or naturalization laws and the National Legislative Committee is directed to oppose any legislation contrary to Legion policy. The Legion's views on this important matter will be presented to the House Committee on the Judiciary, which has scheduled open hearings on June 4 on H. R. 2910, introduced by Representative William G. Stratton (Illinois), 'to authorize the United States during an emergency period to undertake its fair share in the resettlement of displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy, including relatives of citizens or members of our armed forces, by permitting their admission into the United States in a number equivalent to a part of the total quota numbers unused during the war years.'

"The foregoing will give you some idea of the strength of the opposition to this item on our legislative program. It behooves all Legionnaires, members of the American Legion Auxiliary, and our families and friends to be continuously alert to the fight we have on our hands and to work hard to counteract the efforts of those who would admit thousands of aliens, in spite of the fact that millions of veterans and other American citizens are inadequately housed and that thousands of disabled and other veterans are struggling to rehabilitate themselves in useful occupations which might be taken by aliens others are seeking to have admitted to our country.

"On-the-job training: On Thursday, May 15, hearings were held before the Senate subcommittee (Senator WAYNE MORSE, Oregon, chairman) of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee on S. 407, introduced by Senator ERNEST W. McFARLAND (Arizona), to eliminate the specific limitation on the compensation for productive labor and subsistence allowances which may be received by veterans obtaining educational or on-the-job training benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and to eliminate the 2-year limit for on-the-job training under that act.

"S. 407 was introduced at the request of the American Legion to repeal those sections of Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress, which place ceilings on the earnings and subsistence allowances of veterans exercising the benefits of title II, education of veterans under the GI bill. As reported to you, Public Law 679 was enacted during the closing days of the last session of Congress and signed by the President on August 8, after adjournment. Up to now it has cost our veterans more than \$150,000,000.

"The House Veterans' Affairs Committee has reported the Kearney bill (H. R. 246), raising the ceilings, which is not satisfactory to us as the plan of ceilings should never be placed in the law affecting veterans' rights and benefits. The House bill has been tied up in the Rules Committee ever since it was

reported. We are looking forward to early action by the Senate committee on our bill.

"Veterans' preference: The latest development in the continuous drive on the part of those who would sabotage the Veterans' Preference Act is the introduction of the bill S. 1244, by Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON (Washington), for the purpose of regulating the conditions of employment of mechanics and helpers at all Government navy yards, naval stations, arsenals, and other Government establishments, and for other purposes. The bill provides that the minimum rate of pay for each trade or occupation shall be used as a probationary rate of pay for new employees for a period of 3 months, after which employees shall be advanced to the intermediate rate of pay for 6 months when they would receive the maximum rate of pay so long as retained in the service. The bill also makes provision for transfer to other Government agencies of discharged employees. But the language of the bill which would be the opening wedge to completely break down veterans' preference in all agencies is, 'When reduction in the force in any trade or occupation becomes necessary, seniority shall prevail; those employees having the shortest length of service in * * *'

Representative GOSSETT. To begin with, we ought to examine our immigration policy. I think that is what your committee is doing, and it is to be commended for doing it. As we all know, we passed our basic immigration laws back in the early twenties, following World War I, out of necessity. It then became apparent that millions of foreign persons were coming in here annually. And, strange to say, the people who were so strongly supporting this legislation, including my esteemed chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, were very much opposed to that bill. They did not want any restrictions. They used the same arguments then as now: That the basic immigration laws of this country were discriminatory; that we were pointing out certain areas and certain peoples as inferior. That was not the case at all. No person of foreign birth, however distinguished, however capable he is, has any right to come here. It is simply a privilege that we extend. No alien has a vested interest in coming to this country.

So we set up our basic immigration policies, assigning quotas under which 154,000 persons, largely Europeans, were permitted to come.

We have made numerous exceptions, as is well known to the committee. We permit ministers to come. We permit the spouses and minor children of American citizens to come. We permit students to come. We permit visitors to come. We let alien seamen come in here after so many years' service on American-flag ships over and above quotas; and that provision has been abused rather generously.

I personally sponsored and helped pass through the House a bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts. I enthusiastically supported the Judd bill removing race as a bar to naturalization and seeking to equalize the immigration laws.

I think most of the members of this committee have done so. But now we are asked to practically eliminate immigration bars insofar as so-called displaced persons go.

At the end of the war, there were some 8,000,000 of these. Our military forces, together with those of the allied countries, offered to repatriate and take back to their places of abode all of these so-called displaced persons who wanted to go. We encouraged them to go back. And under our supervision, largely, 7,000,000 were returned to the places from which they had fled. But around a million, in rough figures, refused to go home.

Now, the advocates of this legislation come in, and they say that these people would have been liquidated had they elected to go

home. In fact, there was so much said on that subject that Major General Rooks got a bit provoked about it, and he issued a statement.

This, too, appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, on June 4, 1947.

"In defense of repatriation, when there are no political hazards involved, General Rooks pointed out that out of more than 7,000,000 persons repatriated since the end of the war not one substantiated incident of persecution after repatriation has come to his attention." I will leave this for the record, if you desire.

Senator JENNER. We will be glad to receive it for the record.

(The article referred to is as follows:)

[From the Christian Science Monitor of June 4, 1947]

"UNRRA HEAD SEES POLITICS IN REFUGEE GROUP'S CHARGES

"(By Josephine Ripley, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

"WASHINGTON, June 4.—The usually even temper of Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, erupted in indignation today over recent attempts to discredit UNRRA's handling of displaced persons.

"UNRRA will not, in its short remaining span of life, yield to this smear campaign," he declared at a special press conference.

"The charge which touched off this blast at critics had to do with a statement from the Refugee Defense Committee of New York to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"The refugee defense group—in which Charles Poletti, Robert M. La Follette, Dorothy Thompson, and David Martin are interested—declared in a memorandum to the House Committee that 'if the International Relief Organization should develop into the continuation both in personnel and in policy of the unlamented UNRRA, then it will earn for itself the curses of all its million wards—as UNRRA has already done for itself.'

"POLITICAL MOTIVE CHARGED

"General Rooks charged that that statement was inspired by political and not humanitarian motives. The purpose behind it, he declared, is to block, 'even at the expense of gross slander, any further repatriation of Poles, Balts, Ukrainians, and Yugoslavs to their homelands.'

"The point at issue is repatriation policy; UNRRA's policy has been to encourage repatriation when the displaced person has no reason to fear political persecution or mistreatment should he return to his homeland.

"Many of these people would return, General Rooks claims, if there were not a deliberate campaign being conducted among the DP's to discourage such a decision.

"This campaign, he charged, is being conducted by those who are opposed to any repatriation to countries now regarded as under Russian influence or domination.

"He accused this group of preferring 'to see these unhappy displaced persons sit where they are, in camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy, until they rot thoroughly—and largely at the expense of the American taxpayer—rather than go home, where, I am convinced, the greater part of them would find their best opportunity to rehabilitate themselves.'

"REPATRIATION SUCCESSFUL

"In defense of repatriation, when there are no political hazards involved, General Rooks pointed out that out of more than 7,000,000 persons repatriated since the end of the war not one substantiated incident of persecution after repatriation had come to his attention.

"UNRRA's policy to encourage repatriation under these circumstances is in accord with that of the United States Government, the

United States Army, and the British Government.

"There are still more than 700,000 persons remaining today in DP camps. Repatriation is going on slowly, at the rate of about 10,000 to 12,000 a month, according to latest figures.

"UNRRA's responsibility for these refugees terminates on June 30, when it is hoped that the IRO may be ready to take over. Congress has still to vote on the United States contribution to the Organization, \$75,000,000 being the figure requested by the President.

"If the IRO is not able to take over by the end of the month, UNRRA could carry on for another month or two, General Rooks stated."

Representative Gossett. We had lengthy hearings on the bill passed in the last session of Congress; and they were hearings, by and large, for the proponents of the legislation. They sent in to the committee supposedly well-informed persons. And I asked witness after witness to point out one instance where these persons that we had repatriated had been persecuted, and no single instance of that kind was ever brought to the attention of the committee; just vague, indefinite charges to that effect.

Incidentally, I went with a committee of Congressmen to Europe last fall. We were there in October. And I believe Colonel Sage is in the room here, or he was.

Senator JENNER. He was. He just left.

Representative Gossett. He went with our group to visit a camp called Salzheim, outside the city of Frankfurt. That was a camp made up of Polish Jews. And we looked the camp over, and then we went into the office to talk with the self-elected superintendent or manager of the camp, a man named Epstein, and his assistant manager. They were both Polish Jews and very bright fellows. And I was not asking these questions, but other members of our group did ask:

"Why do you not go back to Poland?"

And these gentlemen said, "We do not want to go back to Poland."

Of course, that was not quite in line with the usual propaganda, but they apparently were not trying to make any case for themselves. They were perfectly honest.

So, someone else said, "Well, are you not afraid to go back to Poland?"

"No; we are not afraid to go back to Poland. We want to go to the United States."

I do not have any quarrel with them on that. I do not blame them for it.

This man, Epstein, after a few questions, said that he has been a principal of a school in Poland.

"Well, could you get your job back?"

"Yes, I could get my job back. I do not want it back."

The other man had been in the real estate business. It turned out that he had what he said to be, and I am sure was, a very nice home in some little Polish town.

"Well, have they taken that away from you?"

"No, I still own it."

"Could you get it back?"

"Yes."

It turned out that he was having difficulty collecting his rent, but that was the only difficulty he had had.

"Well," they said, "is the Polish Government anti-Semitic?"

"No, it is not anti-Semitic. There is some anti-Semitism in Poland, but the government is not anti-Semitic, and we could go back."

Now, they were perfectly honest. They just wanted to come to America. And I dare say that their statement applied to the great number of persons in that camp.

Mr. ARENS. I wonder if I could interrupt you at this point. The present law, Mr. Gossett, provides a 40-percent priority for those persons who come from countries which have been de facto annexed by Russia, Communist Russia.

Do you have any observation to make with reference to whether or not persons in that category could go back?

Representative Gossett. You mean could go back to the places where they came from?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Representative Gossett. I think undoubtedly 90 percent of them could, with complete safety.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any estimate to make on the relative safety of the people who are in the priority with respect to those that are not within the priority?

Representative Gossett. I doubt if there would be much difference as to the safety factors involved.

Incidentally, on that score, I would like to deviate, here, just a bit. I went out and made a speech some months ago to the Conference of Rural Women of the State of Maryland at the University of Maryland. And following my speech, I was taken to task by the gentleman who heads up the DP program for the State of Maryland. And a young man wrote me a letter defending me against the charges made. Now, I would just like to read that letter to you. I think it is very informative, and I put it in the record with his permission, after writing him:

"BALTIMORE, Md., June 16, 1949.

"Hon. Ed Gossett.

"DEAR SIR: I want to express my sincere gratitude to you for your speech which you presented to the rural women's group at the University of Maryland, in which you were in sympathy with halting immigration of the type such as we are now witnessing.

"I am a student at the university and a veteran of the Second World War, and I want to say that you deserve merit for bringing to the attention of my fellow Marylanders the nature of immigrants that are now coming to this country. No greater truth could have been stated, when you declared that many of these people have been planted in these camps to infiltrate into this country to serve alien causes.

"The Baltimore Morning Sun carried a report on your address to the university group at College Park, Md., and at the same time inserted some comments from William L. Laukaitis, chairman of the Maryland Displaced Persons Committee, who charges, about you and your statements: 'I think he is talking bunk when he describes the displaced persons as heroes. They are liberty-loving people who have fled their homelands, fled from the Communists, because they wanted freedom.'

"The reason I want to bring this to your attention, sir, is because Mr. Laukaitis is, as I am, of Lithuanian descent. I know the gentleman who made the remarks about your speech and wish to say that he represents the most reactionary pro-Nazi interest in the city of Baltimore. No sooner had Mr. Laukaitis helped bring these displaced persons, especially the ones from Lithuania, over, than he has allowed them to speak almost immediately at rallies about the need to join a crusade to help liberate poor little Lithuania. Nothing is said about the Nazis or their methods.

"As an American, I know allegiance to America is foremost; but do these people who are bringing these immigrants over know that? Also, what about the present unemployment situation in the United States? There are nearly four and a half million unemployed. Where are these newly arrived displaced persons to get work? Are they to take over the jobs of the Americans and the many ex-GI's who have fought to defeat the Axis Powers?"

I am getting down to the point I wanted to call to your attention.

"It is these same Lithuanian displaced persons, although I admit not all, for there are probably some sincere ones in the group, who were recruited by Dr. Rosenberg into branches

of the Nazi SS. These Lithuanian SS troops carried out mass pogroms against the Jews in Lithuania and against Russian troops that were in the area.

"I bring to your attention the true documentary evidence as it is produced in the United States Government publication, Trial of German War Criminals, which is available in the Government Printing Office. It is these same displaced Lithuanians who cannot return to their native country, not because they are afraid of communism, but because of their war crimes, which their Lithuanian neighbors know so well. Mr. Laukaitis is affiliated with the United Lithuanian Relief Committee, which has been sending aid to such persons under the guise that they are anti-Communist. This committee no doubt has played an important part in bringing many of these undesirables over here. This committee has asked me and many other persons of Lithuanian descent to give funds and clothing to aid war-ravaged Lithuania. But, however, in 1947 only \$16 was sent to Lithuania. Upon investigation, which I made, to the State Department, and also documentary record made in the booklet, Foreign Aid Appropriation Bill for 1949, Hearings of the House of Representatives, volume 2, I found these figures correct. Upon investigation, I found that the practice of sending aid to Lithuania has been discontinued and all funds, running as high as several thousands of dollars, were sent to camps in Germany and Austria, and so forth, to aid these people, who were no doubt, as you have charged, planted in those camps.

"Mr. Laukaitis no doubt will say that these people will be of benefit to America because they are such good anti-Communists. No doubt. But we must remember that the Nazis and Mussolini's Fascists were also good anti-Communists. I think our present Government is doing more than well in keeping down any subversive threat in America, and I don't think we have to bring over pro-Nazi criminals and the scum of Europe to do this job for us."

Now, that was news to me. I did not know about that. So I checked up with some people who are supposed to know, and they verified what this gentleman has said—that among this fine group, as we have been told, from the Baltic areas, are many that were members of the Nazi SS and were pro-Nazi.

We all know the history of this country. It is quite a joke about how people would change their names and go out to my State or somewhere in the West. That was true of these DP camps. It was an opportunity for a lot of criminals to at least escape from the condemnation of their neighbors.

And in the early days we gave these people 2,000 calories, when those on the outside only got 1,500. We practically invited folks to come into our DP camps. And the less desirable, the less diligent, in many cases, did come, and they have stayed.

Now the situation grows worse. It is sad but true that those people, by and large, are the scum of Europe, with some exceptions. The cream has been skimmed off time and time again. Other countries have sent teams in there, just to pick out people, without a lot of the red tape that we have embroiled our operations with. And they have gotten the best workers and the best artisans. And what remains, by and large, are those who refuse to work or who cannot work or who are there for one purpose or another.

I will go into this question of policy just a bit further. Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of sociology in New York University, in 1943, discussing the implications of population trends for postwar policies, concludes that immigration should be restricted. He expresses the danger of new immigration in these words. And incidentally, Dr. Fairchild is a very eminent man in his field, and he

has written a good many books on these subjects.

"We are fighting this war for the sake of democracy, the rights of the common man, the eradication of race prejudice, and the general recognition of human equality. If the findings of science were in accord with unenlightened liberal sentiment, there might be no particular danger. Since this is not the case, it is essential that the peace negotiators be prepared to recognize and to make clear to the world that what may seem like a narrow or illiberal policy is really a liberal policy, because it promises the greatest welfare for the greatest number of people over the longest period of time."

Woodrow Wilson expressed the same convictions, and I think most of our leading scholars and statesmen recognize that the only way we can remain strong and can lead the world in the paths of peace is to protect our borders against the influx of large numbers of foreign persons. Even the best of them have to be here so long to become assimilated and for roots to grow deeply.

I am sure the Senate committee is well aware that every commission and every board that we have had investigating national security or economic problems—about the first thing they say when they come in is that we have got to remain a strong and a virile and a united nation. Well, now, by no stretch of the imagination can anyone say that the admission of additional numbers of displaced persons can in any way contribute to our security, economic, political, social, or otherwise.

I dislike castigating and reflecting upon the quality of those who remain in the DP camps, but I have quite a few communications here that I want to call to the attention of the committee. And I did not make any research into this; these are things that just incidentally came into my office.

Here is a letter addressed to Mr. Ugo Carusi, Chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission. It is from Nazareth, Pa., dated July 26, 1949, from 29 North New Street, in Nazareth by a man named Walter S. Kostenbader. And I am told by his Congressman that he is a very outstanding, responsible businessman and a good citizen.

"I am writing to you in regard to two displaced persons I received through Church World Service. They are:

"Elsbieta Kucharska-Proskuriakow, age 40; Lucynea Kucharska, age 18, who arrived in New York on May 29, from the *General Taylor*.

"These people proved to be very unsatisfactory and I feel that the Displaced Persons Commission should have some knowledge of the situation. I went to New York and met them at the pier and brought them directly to Nazareth, Pa."

This man runs a hosiery company in Nazareth.

"On the way home I noticed they seemed rather nervous which would probably be natural. However, they showed no particular interest in the scenery, traffic, et cetera, which you would expect displaced persons to do. My wife helped them unpack their baggage and they had a brand new fur coat which I estimate was worth \$800 to \$1,000. After they were here 3 days, they asked where they could have diamonds appraised. They emphasized good, flawless diamonds. They also wished to know what sterling silver was worth per pound. This immediately struck me as being very odd for displaced persons.

"It so happened that Reverend Helfferich, who is in Europe working on displaced-persons operations, was here on furlough the first week in June. Incidentally, Reverend Helfferich is also the person who advised me to sign assurances for displaced persons. He had been at my home in Nazareth and told us how happy any of the displaced persons in Europe would be for just a home as we offered them. While he was on furlough,

I contacted him and explained the situation to him and he, therefore, came to my home and talked to these people. He became very angry at their attitude and informed me when he left that he also felt these people were no good, and that he would immediately make a report to Church World Service. However, he would be back in Europe in a few days.

"I waited for about 2 weeks to hear from Church World Service and then telephoned them regarding the matter. They informed me they were working on the matter and would write me regarding it in a few days. They wrote to me and also to Mrs. Proskuriakow and informed her that any articles they had brought with them could not be sold for 2 years and just 2 days after that there was someone here to see them who said he was from New York; a very rough looking and arrogant fellow who I presume lifted the diamonds about which they spoke to me. After this man was there to see them, we could notice a big change for they were not nervous nor did they ask any more questions regarding things which they brought with them. I wish to state here that I never saw the diamonds or the silverware but the fur coat I did see.

"Since only the daughter could speak English, the mother presumably could not. I introduced them to some Polish families in Nazareth. In checking with these people, I found they told them some more things which they also mentioned to me—that while in Germany they had someone help them with their housework. They did not fix their own hair but went to the hairdresser, and they did not use their ration cards because they could not get the things they wanted, and that this was one reason they were anxious to get out of Germany because they were afraid they would get caught not using ration cards.

"These Polish people were also naturally very disgusted with them. Another thing they did while visiting these people was that they talked in Russian, for both of them spoke Russian more fluently than any other language.

"They stayed at my home from May 30 until July 8. On July 8 they asked to go to see some friends in Philadelphia. They promised to return on the 10th. On the 10th the daughter came back with a man whom she introduced as Mr. Young, with a New York license plate, and informed us that they were leaving, as they had secured employment elsewhere. She informed me that this was a free country and they could go where they pleased—that was why they came to the United States, because they had checked with Canada and found they must sign an assurance for 2 years. They had checked the Argentine and found they must sign an assurance for a certain length of time, but here they did not sign anything, so they were leaving. The man with her was very insulting, so I made him get out of the house and wait for her outside. This seemed to frighten her and she left with him without taking the rest of their baggage. However, on Saturday, July 23, the daughter, who is 18 and a minor, came back again for the baggage with a man with a Rhode Island license plate. She told us that her mother was working in Washington, D. C., and that she was living in Cassville, N. J.

"What I have done in this matter so far is to inform the customs officials and they sent a man up to check their baggage still at my home after they had left on July 9. However, they had already cleaned out everything of importance, including the many letters they received from the time they got to my place until they left on July 9. I also went to the trouble of going to New York City and making another full report to Church World Service on July 18.

"I felt that this was important because these people definitely are part of a ring who

have people sign assurances for them, but they never expect to stay with the parties making the assurance. From the time they arrived they never unpacked half of their baggage and would also not let me have the fur coat properly stored. They told me that many of their friends coming over within the next month also did not expect to live up to their moral obligations. There is also the case of the displaced person who came over on the same boat as they did, who had signed an assurance for farm work in Iowa, but who expected to stay in Brooklyn. He was, however, sent to Iowa, but in a few days' time my displaced persons received a letter from him asking if they could locate a job for him here in the East.

"It is my opinion, and also my wife's, that people of this nature should be deported as they are certainly not the type that are going to make good citizens of the United States of America. I so informed Church World Service and they say there is nothing legally that can be done about it. I am also going to take the matter up with our Congressman from this district because if these people are left free to do just as they please, our displaced-persons law needs changing very quickly. People of this nature are certainly discouraging others from signing assurances for displaced persons for I know several people who were going to take displaced persons but have absolutely washed their hands of the matter after hearing of our experience. It is also going to make it a lot harder for the many deserving people who are still in Europe to get over here and receive the chance that they should have. I trust you will give this matter your attention and inform me as to disposition of it."

We all know that the DP camps have been the black-market centers of Europe. I do not know whether the situation is still as it was, but in the early days when we maintained those camps over there we never had any restrictions, and we still have none. Although a lot of screaming was done about maintaining concentration camps, we let people come and go from the very beginning. We tore down all the barricades. So they would come in, get food and clothing and rations, and go out and sell it on the black market, go over to another camp, change their names, and do the same thing all over again.

Here is a letter written to Congressman TEAGUE, dated April 13, 1949. This is from one of the colonel's friends. Incidentally Colonel TEAGUE was the first American officer in Cherbourg and had quite a lot of experience in Europe and has been over a couple of times since. He took a little poll in Europe in 1947. I am authorized to quote him. And out of 100 American officers that he asked, What should we do about the DP's? the only one that thought we ought to admit any DP's was our good friend Colonel Sage, who was in here a moment ago. And he was in charge of the DP program. He was the only one.

I have talked to, I expect, several hundred American officers and enlisted people and persons employed by the Government in a civilian capacity in the State Department. And except for those who are a part of the program, I have yet to talk to a single one who does not agree that we are doing a great disservice to our country in bringing these folks over here and that we are getting the worst and not the best of the millions of folks who want to come in.

Here is what this officer writes to Colonel TEAGUE:

"Now, Colonel, I have something very important to tell you about, but I will just give you a brief picture, but hope you can come over here personally so that I can give you the proof and explain to you the entire situation. There is definitely a Communist ring working here in Germany, particularly in Polish DP camps. This group is trying to

infiltrate the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. These DP's are working in conjunction with IRO to see that all their papers are easily prepared for immigration to the above-mentioned countries."

And here is an article appearing in the New York Times, Monday, May 16, 1949:

"DP search yields undeclared gems—Thousands of dollars' worth of valuables are seized by Boston customs men."

They were seized from DP's seeking to come in here.

Mr. DAVIS. We would like to have that in the record.

Representative Gossett. All right. You may have that.

(The article referred to is as follows:)

"DP SEARCH YIELDS UNDECLARED GEMS—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF VALUABLES ARE SEIZED BY BOSTON CUSTOMS MEN"

"BOSTON, May 15.—Customs inspectors today searched the baggage of 829 displaced persons arriving from Bremerhaven, Germany, aboard the United States Army transport *General Leroy Eltinge* and seized undeclared jewelry, silverware, and merchandise valued by the officials at thousands of dollars. The inspectors declined to set a specific figure.

"In addition, the staff of 80 inspectors removed large stocks of declared items pending payment of duty.

"The surprise, inch-by-inch search was staged, customs officials said, as the result of the discovery of approximately \$10,000 in undeclared items aboard the transport *Marine Jumper*, which docked here May 5. Previously only routine checks were conducted. An Army spokesman here from New York said that smaller amounts had been uncovered in DP ships arriving in that port.

"Deputy Collector William Griffin, who led the group of customs agents, inspectors, and members of the port patrol, said that 'thousands of dollars' in jewelry and watches were found on one woman passenger. She was searched by a woman guard when her actions aroused suspicions.

"NO ARRESTS PLANNED"

"The jewelry on the woman included diamonds, pearls and rings. Her name was withheld. No arrests were made or contemplated, Mr. Griffin said, and all offenders were allowed to continue on their way.

"The seized merchandise included cameras, porcelains and linens. The baggage of one family, inspectors said, contained a 'veritable dry-goods store,' in undeclared sheets, pillow cases, and table cloths. Valuable silver was wrapped in the linen.

"Displaced persons are permitted to bring personal effects, household goods and articles that have been in use for more than a year.

"In the case of declared merchandise liable for duty, customs officials said most of the confusion was attributable to misinformation given the refugees by relatives in this country.

"An Army spokesman said that 'the wires are hot' between the United States and Bremerhaven in an effort to make clear to displaced persons awaiting shipment just how much they can bring in free of duty.

"GOODS UNDER GUARD"

"The declared goods seized were placed on Commonwealth Pier under guard and later moved to customs appraisers' stores. They will be retained until such time as the owners are able to pay the duty and redeem their possessions.

"The woman who had the jewelry concealed on her first insisted that the gems were family heirlooms, but customs inspectors said she subsequently admitted that this was untrue. One of the rings confiscated had a large diamond surrounded by four smaller ones.

"The *General Eltinge* was the twelfth vessel to dock at Boston with displaced persons and the first to undergo such a rigid examination. Its passengers brought to 8,089 the number of DP's to be processed through this port. Another ship, the *General Robert L. Howze*, is scheduled to arrive Tuesday morning and undergo an equally thoroughgoing search.

"The *General Eltinge* brought the largest group of children yet to arrive here on a single ship—221."

Representative Gossett. Our good friend, Mr. Celler, testifying the other day, mentioned a trip to New Orleans to see the U. S. S. *General Sturgis* land with the first load of DP's going to the Southwest. I went down with the committee. And these were allegedly the agricultural preferences, folks who were going to the farms of Louisiana and Texas and Oklahoma. Now, I would not mention this, except that he made a great to-do about what fine, sterling citizens these people were.

The U. S. S. *Sturgis* docked the afternoon that we got there and was to be unloaded the next morning. The mayor was present and quite a little to-do was made about the unloading of this ship. We were all down there. It just happened that in the course of nosing around, the immigration inspector for that area—I believe he was the inspector; anyway an immigration official, a man who had been in the service a long time—called me and Congressman Willis off to one side, and he said, "Do you know, these folks 'struck' on that boat last night? They said they were through working. They would not clean up the bunks or wash the dishes or anything. They had a strike on the boat." And since then, as you know, most of them have deserted the farms of Louisiana.

Here is an article that appeared in the Times-Herald, and it appeared in many other papers, on June 8, 1949: "DP desertions bring crisis to Belgium's mines." That is about DP's deserting in other areas, but I will leave this with you.

Here is another, captioned: "Disillusioned DP's leave plantations."

And here is an article by Mr. George Weller, foreign correspondent for the Star and the Chicago Daily News. This is a recent article: "America's proposals for throwing open its doors to Europe's refugees are giving great satisfaction to the Communist Parties of eastern Europe."

I would like to leave these for the record. Senator JENNER. Very well.

(The articles referred to are as follows:)

"[From the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald of June 8, 1949]

"DP DESERTIONS BRING CRISIS TO BELGIUM'S MINES"

"BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, June 7.—Belgium is suffering for coal—an unforeseen headache which is presenting the authorities here with a huge human problem.

"The labor force in the Belgian mines, already several thousand workers below strength, is being further depleted.

"Displaced persons, 19,000 of them, brought into the country during the last few years are drifting away from the industry.

"Scores of them, their 2-year contracts expired, are flocking into Brussels every day.

"They ask to be sent back to the displaced persons camps in the bizonia whence, they claim, it is easier to emigrate.

"Before coming to Belgium, most of these displaced persons had never seen the inside of a coal mine.

"INVITED BY GOVERNMENT"

"Part of this huge wandering army, totaling 2,000,000, was left in the western zones of Germany after the capitulation.

"They came here at the invitation of the Belgian Government and were offered a new life. Their contracts guaranteed them the

same rates of pay as a Belgian worker, and after a 3-month probationary period, they were allowed to send for their families and set up a home.

"But many of them came with false hopes.

"Clerks, engineers, school teachers, and members of a variety of other professions and trades, they hoped to seek some new outlets for their talents once the period of their mining contracts had come to an end.

"But, with some 200,000 unemployed, representing roughly 13 percent of the Nation's working population, the Government insists that jobs must be given first to Belgians.

"Apart from the question of the loss of this labor force to the mining industry, the exodus of displaced persons is really worrying the Belgian authorities. For, until such time as their fate can be decided, they have to be housed and fed.

"At present, displaced persons arriving in Brussels are being lodged in a former prison specially fitted out as a transit camp.

"Their wives and children are being housed in a Red Cross camp just outside the city, and the International Refugee Organization is taking urgent steps to stop the exodus.

"Repatriation to their homelands being out of the question, a notice distributed among the workers advises them to stay in the mines until some solution can be found.

"The organization is trying to discourage the workers' desire to emigrate.

"The organization prefers that they should remain in Belgium but that as soon as possible they should be allowed to enter other branches of industry.

"FULL OF ADMIRATION"

"The displaced persons themselves are full of admiration for the hospitality they have received here. They fully realize that this hospitality cannot be overdone and they state that their only claim is to the right to live and work as normal human beings.

"The Belgian authorities are fully alive to the grave moral dangers involved. They have freely stated that it is inadmissible that thousands of men should be left to drift along without a future and without a goal."

"NO LOUISIANA SUGAR?—DISILLUSIONED DP'S LEAVE PLANTATIONS"

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 12.—Displaced persons from central Europe, disillusioned by the work and wages on Louisiana sugar plantations, are 'disappearing' en masse, the New Orleans Item reports.

"The Item said a survey of the State's biggest sugar plantations indicated that 30 percent already have left, principally for the North and East. Some stayed only a few days at the plantations to which they are assigned.

"Plantation owners said Lithuanian refugees appear to be getting organized help from a society which arranges to transport them North and find jobs for them.

"One plantation owner said a 46-year-old Armenian woman had changed jobs in his area four or five times.

"I didn't come here to work," he quoted her as saying, "I came to get a rich husband."

"The Reverend J. Stanley Ormsby of the National Catholic Welfare Conference recently inspected conditions on some Louisiana sugar plantations and charged that the DP's were being underpaid and exploited.

"In reply to this, the Right Reverend William Castel, head of the Catholic organization which sponsored most of the Catholic DP's sent to Louisiana, said: "They have been paid at the same rate as our own native workmen."

"Men receive \$2.90 a day for ordinary labor and women receive \$2.80 a day for working an hour less than the men.

"Plantation owners complain that many of the DP's they get—a total of about 300 were estimated to have settled in Louisiana—know nothing about farm work.

"When they were told farmers were needed, it was easy to say 'sure, I was a farmer. I used to go out on my grandfather's farm every summer and help'."

"COMMUNISTS HOPEFUL TRUMAN WILL SUCCEED IN ADMITTING REFUGEES"

"(By George Weller, foreign correspondent of the Star and the Chicago Daily News)

"PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, July 22.—America's proposals for throwing open its doors to Europe's refugees are giving great satisfaction to the Communist parties of eastern Europe.

"Nobody wishes more fervently than the Communist and semi-Communist regimes—from Poland to Bulgaria—that, President Truman's plea for the transfer of the refugee problem to the United States be fulfilled, and the Stratton bill for the entry of 400,000 displaced persons in 4 years be passed.

"The Truman proposals, backed by humanitarian motives, fit perfectly into the program Moscow has been pressing, through all Europe's Communist parties, ever since the war's end.

"PROGRAM SIMPLIFIED"

"Somewhat oversimplified, the program can be boiled down to:

"1. Get American forces to abandon key bases in Europe and go home for good.

"2. Penetrate and break up all independent Socialist parties until they become dependent for existence on Communist tolerance.

"3. Drive westward, if possible across the Atlantic, all floating anti-Soviet or anti-Communist minorities, so as to clear the path for the next surge of communism toward the English Channel.

"Displaced persons are about 80 to 85 percent fugitives from Communist regimes. Three-quarters of these speak German and the rest speak Slavic tongues. By blood they are mixed.

"NUISANCE COMMUNISTS"

"As long as they remain in Central Europe they are a nuisance and even possibly a danger to Communist parties. Being both German and Slav at once, and profoundly anti-Communist, they can be troublesome to the Comintern's next leap across the Rhine-Danube frontier.

"If allowed to settle in Austria, or Germany, rather than to be ushered into the United States, their peculiar double allegiance for Socialist and Centrist parties is a decided annoyance. So Communist parties everywhere try to keep them moving westward.

"In some ways this Comintern attitude is like the Soviet attitude toward White Russians after World War I. But DP's are somewhat harder to kick around because there is no broken-down nobility among them and there are no doubtful Romanovs. These people are plain and earnest and ready to settle down anywhere and work with their hands.

"In spite of their political beliefs, their camps are busy, clean places where everybody is simply trying to get a foothold in ordinary civilian life, and many are succeeding by sheer earnestness and grit. The handful of small war criminals has been eliminated.

"RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS"

"Naturally, anti-Communists welcome entrance into the United States as heartily as would three-quarters of Europe's population. But, unlike the Jews who comprise the other 20 percent of Europe's DP's, they have not been filled with dreams of overseas migration to the United States or Palestine, nor have they received special food allowances and guards. They run their own affairs without aid from the United States Army

with a minimum of self-pity and political agitation.

"The Comintern today is indifferent to displaced Jews, because their total of about 160,000 is not important politically, because their attitudes are Zionist without being either pro- or anti-Communist and because Soviet policy in the Middle East is generally still feeling its way toward replacing Britain as a friend of the Arabs before the United States can do so.

"But, with regard to other displaced persons, the policy of Russia and the Balkan Communist governments is now entering a phase of open attack. For example, the Oesterelchische Zeitung surnamed Newspaper of the Soviet Army for the Austrian population, plastered its front page this week with a diatribe 'On Austria's shoulders—the displaced persons use up 312,000,000,000 calories.'

"PORTRAYED AS GLUTTONS"

"Without stating anywhere that most of these calories were grown by American farmers and paid for by American taxpayers, the Red Army's editorialist explained how, in 1 year, displaced persons devoured 70,000 tons of bread, 6,000 tons of meat, 4,600 tons of fish and 40,000 tons of potatoes.

"This line parallels that used by the Daily Worker in London to push out anti-Soviet Poles by representing them as gluttons.

"What is omitted is that these DP's—with the exception of children and welfare cases—work 8 to 10 hours daily for what they have eaten, that except in the case of Jews, it never exceeds 1,550 calories a day and that it is mostly American.

"The Russian, Polish, Yugoslav, and Rumanian boards, which visited the DP camps to persuade families to return to their homelands, have mostly ended their work. They picked up few recruits. The Polish sales talk was the most successful because the Warsaw Government promised no bed of roses, but hard work and enough to eat."

Representative GOSSETT. Now, that is something to think about. You have not heard of a Red or a Pink organization in this country that is not a hundred percent for this program. While I cannot prove it, I have no doubt that many persons have been planted in those camps for the express purpose of infiltrating this country. There were 100,000 Polish Jews and Russian Jews that came out from behind the iron curtain in 1946 and 1947, 18 months and 2 years after the shooting was over, with the full consent and approval of the Communist-controlled governments, into our displaced-persons camps. And many of them are still there.

Now, Senator LANGER, that is where this cut-off date got us into trouble.

I think that Senator REVERCOMB was preeminently correct. If this is a displaced-persons program, if it is to take care of those who were displaced by war, certainly the cut-off date, December 22, 1945, took care of all of those who were legitimately and honestly displaced persons. Those who came into our camps subsequently displaced themselves, including this hundred thousand.

Senator JENNER. Congressman, is it not the fact that they are still coming in from behind the iron curtain?

Representative GOSSETT. Well, theoretically the camps were closed in July of 1947; but they are still coming in. The IRO makes certain exceptions to the rules.

Senator JENNER. The estimated figure, as I understand it, is around 25,621 a month that are still coming into the displaced-persons camps.

Representative GOSSETT. I am not in a position to know that.

Mr. ARENS. Those are the applications, Senator.

Senator JENNER. Yes.

Representative GOSSETT. I have a few more exhibits here. But the thing, Senator

LANGER, that you and I are both aware of—and you have done some good work, particularly in speaking out for the expellees—is that the IRO will not permit anybody of German ethnic origin, as you gentlemen know, to be classified as a displaced person. There were more than 20,000,000 of those people who were uprooted after the shooting was all over, and just thrown in from the countries behind the iron curtain, that is, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Poland.

In the winter of 1945 and subsequently, according to testimony which we received before our committee, 5,000,000 of those people died of starvation and disease and hunger. We were told that the personnel manning the trains would go through those trains and throw dead babies right through the windows, and also people, perhaps nearly dead. They would just dump them off into the snow. Nobody shed any tears about those folks. Many of them and their families had lived on the same land for 1,000 years in those countries. They had German names and German blood. Because the people in power may have wanted their property, they were just uprooted and thrown over into the economy of Germany.

Now, we do undertake to assist in the rehabilitation of Germany. We have accepted a great deal of responsibility for it. We know that the Germans at least said they started two world wars for living room. They have less living room now than ever before, primarily because of the expellees who were superimposed on the German economy. So, if we are setting up a program to relieve the congested population areas, we would do a much better job in looking after expellees than we do the DP's there.

While I do not want to belabor the point, I contend that by and large the expellees are of better stock than are the DP's. They did not voluntarily pick up and move into Germany; they were thrown into Germany by the Communist forces behind the iron curtain. They are farmers, most of them, men and women who love the soil.

I should like to show you the attitude of the IRO; and I may say that one of my objections to our DP program has been that we let the IRO do our picking. In other words, they handle most of the paper work and processing displaced persons. Our selector, Senator, never sees the party who is finally processed and put on a boat to come over here under the DP program. The selector just looks at the paper to see if it is signed and in order.

I have been told—although I cannot prove it—that there will be a person in one of these DP camps, and, under the existing law, he must have been a displaced person prior to December 22, 1945, or maybe he did not come in there until 1946. He has to prove that he comes under the provisions of the law. All he has to do is to go out and get a certificate from some minor German official which states this man was there. I might add that a package of cigarettes or some other gift will usually suffice to get that certificate.

Speaking of the screening, on that, Army intelligence officers with whom I talked in Europe told me that to check up on these folks was an utter impossibility. They had no way in the world to go back to the community in which the person lived, or the place from which he came—or from which he said he came—to see who he was or what his record was. They do the best they can, but they take the statements of the fellow who lives in that cabin next to him, or any other evidence. They have been instructed to take the best evidence and arrive at their conclusions on that.

So I think we can safely say that although some of my friends who are urging this legislation say the screening is done with care

and that four or five different processes must be gone through, the screening is superficial, and that by and large it is a joke. About all one of these persons in a DP camp has to do is to get an order from the IRO saying he qualifies.

Here is a copy of a letter which an IRO official wrote to a gentleman in Texas, who has been corresponding with me, trying to get his mother-in-law, I believe, and sister-in-law into the country. He has been pretty diligent in it. They were refused DP status, and here is what the IRO official said:

"You fail to realize that IRO is an international organization, as its name implies, and it is not governed by the laws of Congress or the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States (or any other country, for that matter), except inasmuch as such laws and decisions apply to displaced persons under the mandate of the IRO constitution. IRO must of necessity use certain dates in making determinations. These dates are set by the IRO General Council, each nation participating in IRO being represented by one delegate on the Council. The fact that the United States Congress passed a Displaced Persons Act which has been determined to be unworkable is to be extremely regretted."

This is their manner of taking us to task. "On the other hand, may I refer you to the excellent article by Lynn Landrum in the Dallas Morning News, which article presents a clear, concise picture of the difficulties the present Displaced Persons Act is encountering.

"If you wish to place any pressure anywhere which might facilitate the emigration of the persons in whom you are interested, I would suggest that you and your friends put the pressure on Senator McCARRAN, whose committee is now holding up the act by refusing to bring it on the floor of the Senate."

Senator JENNER. In other words, IRO is engaging in political activity.

Representative GOSSETT. That is right—IRO is engaging in political activity. And they are saying, in effect, "We do not respect the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the act of Congress; they are unworkable, and we will handle it the way we want to."

Mr. Chairman, I should like to file for the record the complete letter from which I quoted a brief excerpt to the committee.

Senator JENNER. The letter may be filed at this point.

Representative GOSSETT. Here is an article by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, in which he uses a pretty strong term, "Rodent Refugees." I will not take the time to read the article in full; I should like to file it for the record, if I may. But Captain Rickenbacker states, in part:

"To America came the immigrants from all parts of the Old World in search of all kinds of freedom of opportunity. The Scotch, the Irish, the Germans, and South and Central Americans, Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Jews, English, Swedes, Danes, Russians, Greeks, Slavs, Czechs, Norwegians, and many others."

Then he goes ahead and pays tribute to the immigrants who came here up until recent years, and then he points out this very thing I am talking about, of the dangerous and subversive character of many of those that have come in and will come in under a so-called displaced-persons program. In other words, we just invite trouble.

Senator JENNER. The article by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker may be inserted in the record at this point.

Representative GOSSETT. Here is an article I will put in the record, written by a very fine Irishman, a judge out in Minnesota.

His Congressman, Mr. JOE O'HARA, tells me that he was quite interested in DP's. He thought we ought to bring them over.

He went over to Europe himself, and made a study of the problem. He came back, and he wrote the President a letter, and in his letter to me he quotes from his letter to the President.

"In my letter to the President I said:

"(1) That the other nations of the world have already picked and repicked this group on the basis of character and talent; the musicians, men of science, professional and tradesmen, were long ago in other countries, and what is left now consists principally of the nontalented class;

"(2) That these people are not refugees who reached the zone in flight from the pursuing persecutor, but principally people of all classes and types of character, caught in the shifting chances of a roving life;

"(3) That this group has among them many persons capable of adopting and living good and useful lives, but in the great majority are a collection of lazy, worthless persons, totally devoid of any notion to earn their way by honest industry and effort and resting from day to day on the assumption that the world owes them a living.

"(4) That many of these persons were people attracted to Germany by Hitler policies and who took part in the Hitler economy against their own countries, and now are afraid to return to the people whom they betrayed;—"

that is with reference to the Lithuanians that I was talking about—

"(5) That many of these people live in elaborate quarters at American expense with German people as maids and attendants, while anxiously awaiting the date to enter into America to engage in profit-making commercial manipulations;

"(6) That many of these people are in the black markets of Germany, sucking the lifeblood out of the German economy and deliberately robbing the German people of whatever little means in their possession;

"(7) That many of these people are avowed Communists and Nazi adherents, and are daily being detected by the authorities;

"(8) That many of these people swarm on the streets like vultures to take advantage of the weak and hungry for their own personal gain;

"(9) That many of these persons lack the moral fiber to adapt themselves to democratic ways of life;

"(10) That if America shall take into our country these people without a thorough process of screening, break-down and culling out, we at home will suffer, not for a while, but always, from such a national mistake."

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I will place that in the record.

Senator JENNER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Representative GOSSETT. Here is an article written by Mr. St. John Waddell, which appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal on the 9th of July. At the invitation of the International Refugee Organization, St. John Waddell, assistant managing editor of the Commercial Appeal, was one of a group of American newspapermen to inspect the displaced-persons situation in Europe. This article is one in a series of his reports Mr. Waddell is writing:

"Five of the displaced persons aboard the United States-bound Army transport *General Howze* last week refused to work at the ship's housekeeping routine, a stint which they agreed in writing to do on their voyage toward freedom.

"Threats of 'no work, no eats,' and of imprisonment in the brig, had to be used to bring the recalcitrants into line."

I am skipping some of the article now, and to continue:

"Chief Boatswain's Mate Louis Ware, a stout young southerner from Ringgold, Ga., near Chattanooga, has acquired a harassed attitude from his experiences in transporting displaced persons for the International

Refugee Organization. He is supposed to keep a certain number of them busy at such jobs as sweeping the decks, the simpler kind of painting, and other nonskilled house-keeping work.

"Thirty of them will do about as much as six American deckhands," he said. "The big majority just plain don't want to work. The usual excuse is that they have already worked one day, and now it should be somebody else's turn."

Then he goes on to describe his trip on the U. S. S. *Howze*.

Now, that is not an exception to the rule. If you find anybody who has come over on one of the ships, I daresay that is the case with all of them. And still these are the supposedly skilled, staunch, eager, able, and willing people in the DP camps.

Senator LANGER. Mr. Congressman, may I ask you a question at that point?

Representative GOSSETT. Yes, sir, Senator.

Senator LANGER. Suppose you bring over a lady who wants to do housework. She says that she had a lot of experience in doing housework. Then when she gets here, it is discovered that she never did any housework in her life, but that she did entirely different kind of work, and that she is absolutely useless to the American family who brought her over? Do you not think that we ought to have a provision in our law whereby we could return that lady back to where she came from on the ground that she came over through fraud?

Representative GOSSETT. I think so, Senator. I think the Senator is eminently correct. I know of a number of cases like that, but you are absolutely helpless to do anything about it. In other words, when they once put foot on American shores, they are here. There is no obligation on their part to live up to any representations or agreements made ahead of time, and the people who offer assurances are just helpless. There is nothing you can do about it. It is just a one-way proposition. In other words, we are doing all of the giving and all of the assurances.

Here is an unanswerable dilemma, Senator, that I have propounded numerous times to numerous witnesses, and nobody has ever answered it.

We are spending billions and billions of dollar and sending thousands of people to Europe to help build up devastated areas, and to rehabilitate their economy and their society and get them back on their feet. Now, if a DP would be useful to us because he possesses some unusual skill or because he is a workman, would he not be more useful to the country from whence he came, or to some other country that is in need of work or rehabilitation, than to us? If he is not useful to us, we certainly do not want him. So, if these folks are all that proponents of this legislation say they are, then are we not being selfish and inconsistent in bringing them here and taking them into our economy, because we, in turn, send our folks and our money over there?

There is another thing that simply does not make rhyme or reason. They talk about our Christian duty. The Senator well knows that we fought two world wars and sacrificed millions of Americans and spent over \$50,000,000,000 in World War I and over \$300,000,000,000 in World War II, followed up by numerous gifts after that, without getting one penny in reparations or asking or receiving 1 foot of soil.

Now, has any country anywhere in the history of humanity ever done one-tenth as much unselfishly for other people as we have?

Then to say, on top of all that, that we ought to open our doors to political refugees, to those who may wish to flee here, and that it is our Christian duty, is far afield from my concept of what Christian duty is.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Congressman, may I ask, do you have information as to the number

of displaced persons and refugees who have been admitted to the United States, beginning with the war period?

Representative GOSSETT. I may have the figures somewhere, but I do not have them available at this time. However, I am sure they are available.

Senator LANGER. Mr. Congressman, I regret to say that I have to leave at this time, due to the fact that I have an appointment with another committee. However, I will read your testimony with a great deal of interest.

Representative GOSSETT. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Chairman, may I have placed in the record the page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, from which I have just read?

Representative GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, our President made a speech on May 7, 1948, to the National Conference on Family Life. Here is a report of it in the New York Times, in which he makes reference to our housing shortage. He states:

"Our housing shortage is almost a fatal one. The problem is vital. We have millions of veterans who have returned from fighting for the liberty of this country and of the world who are not able to find homes for themselves and their wives and children."

Then in his speech on the state of the Union, delivered to this Congress in January, you will recall that he said in part, quoting:

"It is equally shocking that millions of our children are not receiving a good education. Millions of them are in overcrowded, obsolete buildings. We are short of teachers. Ten million lack medical care. The housing shortage continues to be acute."

I make mention of that to show that at least we are not in need of additional persons, and that we should not superimpose on our normal amount of immigration any additional numbers of displaced persons.

Now, with regard to this argument which our friends make that they will live with their relatives, or "we have a spare room we are not using," wherever they live, with whomever they live, they are taking up quarters; and if they are working, they are handling jobs that men who are American citizens, and many veterans, could use and want to use. So you cannot get something out of nothing. In other words, you cannot use housing without using housing. To say we have places for these people is just not true. We make places for them, but we do not have places for them.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Congressman, do you care to direct your attention to the legislation which is pending, particularly the bill which was passed by the House?

Representative GOSSETT. Do you mean the Celler bill?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir.

Representative GOSSETT. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, I do not like to interrupt the trend of your testimony, but I am sure the committee would like to have your views on the proposed changes.

Representative GOSSETT. The Celler bill increases the number of persons to be admitted from 205,000 to 339,000.

To that extent, it just aggravates our problem through the admission of displaced persons. Then it moves the cut-off date from December 22, 1945, up to January 1, 1949. That is an invitation to include in the category of displaced persons all of those who may have gotten under the cover through connivance with IRO or otherwise, long after the war was over. According to Mr. CELLER's own testimony—and this is where he bases his charge of discrimination—it would make eligible to come into this country the 100,000 Russian and Polish Jews who came into our camps in 1946 and 1947.

Now, here is an interesting comment on that group. This item appeared in a New York paper January 26, 1947:

"Army headquarters meanwhile is warily watching the actions of approximately 40,000 Polish Jews now temporarily located along the Polish-Czech frontier. While this group probably will not migrate in the severe winter months, it is known here that the Russian, Polish, and Czech Governments facilitate the movement of Polish Jews from east to west. This strategy is based on the belief that the more of the Jews who become the responsibility of the Western Powers, the more embarrassed the Western Powers will become in view of the tense Palestine situation."

That was January 1947 and all of that group subsequently came into the American displaced-persons camps.

Mr. ARENS. Were those people expelled as the German ethnics?

Representative GOSSETT. No; they were not expelled. They just voluntarily migrated. In other words, they could go back.

Mr. ARENS. Now, Congressman, the Celler bill also provides for several thousand DP's who have not yet been displaced; is that not true?

Representative GOSSETT. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Would you tell us about that, please?

Representative GOSSETT. Those are presumably the political refugees from the Communist-dominated countries. Of course, they may turn out to be the sort of refugee that this Czech general was the other day. By that I mean this man, General Ferenzie, if you recall the press stories of August 15. Let me give you a little of his record here. It is stated here that Gen. Miklas Ferenzie, former Czechoslovak Minister of Defense, who helped to pave the way for the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia, reached the United States in the sheep's clothes of a displaced person and was ordered detained. Immigration officers took him and his wife off the United States transport *General Heinzelman*.

Apparently the immigration authorities found he was on there because a good many Czech citizens of New York were picketing the dock. They knew this fellow was coming over and that he was a notorious Communist.

While I have no way of knowing—I have not read the details—I daresay but for their activity he probably would have come in as a bona fide displaced person. He was a general and responsible, according to a good many of those in a position to know, for the Communist debacle in Czechoslovakia. He is a sample of the sort of persons that the new bill would legalize coming into a DP camp.

As I construe the bill, all one of these fellows would have to do would be to come into the camp and say that he fled from such and such a country because of Communist persecution.

All he would have to say is "I am a political refugee." If he had no German blood in him, or had no German name, then the IRO would admit him. That is my interpretation of the new act, and I believe that that is a reasonable interpretation.

I want to address myself briefly to this question of discrimination again.

Now, we all know that the black space in history is perhaps the Nazi persecution of the Jews. It was a horrible, barbaric blot on the Christian era. During the war we rightly opened up our doors to any person who was fleeing from Nazi persecution. We ask no questions. They could just wave a piece of paper, say "This is a passport" and in they came, and that was alright. But when my friend and colleague, Mr. CELLER, and others, say that we have discriminated against persons of Jewish faith, it simply is not true.

Here are some figures which I got from the American-Jewish yearbook for 1946-47, published by the American-Jewish Committee.

Now, we had in this country in 1907 only 1,776,885 Jews. That was all the Jewish people in this country at that time.

In 1927, this number had grown to 4,228,029. In 1946, it had grown to 5,000,000 or approximately one-half of all the Jews left in the world.

According to the same authority, this Jewish yearbook, from 1937 to 1943, by yearly average, more than 60 percent of all immigration into this country was Jewish.

Under the President's Executive order, issued on December 22, 1945, through which the Government sought to facilitate the immigration of displaced persons, it was stated that visas should be issued on a pro rata basis among all religions, races, and with preference given to orphan children.

Notwithstanding that mandate in the President's directive, according to the State Department, over 75 percent of all visas issued were issued to persons of Jewish faith.

Now, Mr. CELLER and the Jewish folks testified for this bill and have always insisted that not more than roughly 25 percent of the persons in DP camps were of Jewish faith. Yet under the President's directive, the overwhelming majority of visas were issued to persons of Jewish faith, and under this bill passed in the last Congress, which they say is discriminatory, the big percentage over their normal quota has been issued to persons of Jewish faith.

Senator JENNER. I think that Congressman CELLER testified—and the record will show it—that under the present bill, as I recall, 29 percent of the total immigration was Jewish and 42 percent Catholic.

Representative GOSSETT. Rabbi Bernstein, testifying before the House committee in the last session on the bill that was passed last year, testified that more than half of all the Jewish people of the world were now in this country. At that time he was adviser to General Clay on Jewish affairs. He is a very brilliant man. He was interrogated at length about the location of the various Jewish populations. He testified that there was no antisemitism in Russia. So why would Russian Jews seek to flee Russia?

Now, there is a great deal of difference between American Jews and German Jews and English Jews and Russian Jews and French Jews. I am not going to belabor that point, or go into it extensively with the committee, but the Yiddish-speaking Russian Jew in Russia is the backbone of the Communist Party in Russia. And, I might add, 90 percent of the Communists in this country—that may be a slight exaggeration, but I think it is close to it—have some Russian connection. Many of them are these Russian Jews we have mentioned.

Now, when we speak of not classifying as displaced persons 100,000 persons of Jewish faith, it must be remembered that many of these people are not Hebrews. They are no more related to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, than you and I, Senator. They go back to the first century; they are Mongolians. The Orthodox Hebrew cannot speak Yiddish. These are the Kazars. A lot of those folks have Communist histories.

When we cut out 100,000 of them, we have not discriminated against the Jewish people, we have just exercised prudent caution, and we have been fair in that they have voluntarily displaced themselves.

Now, this question of population trend in this country is one that the committee should consider.

You may have noticed that the Census Bureau estimates that as of November 1 of this year the population of this country will have reached 150,000,000.

I wrote to the Census Bureau in 1947, and I have a letter here, dated January 29, 1947, from them.

At that time they estimated that our 1950 population was going to be 145,460,000. They

now admit that they were wrong to the extent of 5,000,000 on that.

The population of this country has grown in the last decade, as will be revealed by the next decennial census, by more than 1,000,000 a year. No one can know definitely how the population of the country is going to increase, but if it continues at even approximately the present rate through the excess of births over deaths, and if we admit nobody to this country—and I am not contending that we should close the door—if we did close it, the population of this country by the year 2000, if the present rate continued, would amount to at least 200,000,000 people.

People who make studies of immigration trends, a great many of them, say that if we admit 15,000,000 from Italy, it would not solve the Italian population problem. Within a very few years, they would have taken up the slack. We would only have 15,000,000 of the Italians, and they would very quickly return to their population level.

I read a very interesting little book on population trends in war and peace. It was written by a couple of university professors. It is a very technical and scientific study. They make this startling observation.

Bear in mind that the population of the world has increased over 500,000,000, I believe, in the last 50 years. We now have roughly over 2,250,000,000 people. Notwithstanding two world wars within the last 50 years, the over-all world population has increased by a half billion people. These two professors say that there are three areas in the earth, if they could keep their birth rate up to the present level and reduce the death rate as low as we have, they could overpopulate the earth six times in a hundred years. That is, China, India, and perhaps the U. S. S. R.

Now, is it beholden on us to help relieve this situation by lowering the bars in this country? Would we not rather be overwhelmed and our usefulness to the world completely destroyed by the influx of people who come in here?

I think unquestionably we would. So, to preserve this country, we have got to preserve something of our national integrity. We cannot permit ourselves to be diluted, our national blood stream to be diluted by excess foreign immigration, from whatever source it might come.

Now, here is where we get into a philosophical argument with some of the proponents for the liberalization of immigration. My contention is that it is not saying to the inferior person that "you are an inferior person." He may be a superior person, but we have a right, if not a duty, to maintain the ethnic character of the Nation. By and large, we are Anglo-Saxon or English-speaking people. If we permitted 15,000,000 Italians to come in here, this might well become an Italian nation. That might be desirable from some points of view, but this is our country, after all, and we have a right to protect it from being overrun by persons from other countries, whoever they may be, or for whatever purposes they may come in here.

When you examine this whole problem from the standpoint of what is for the best interests of this country, you cannot arrive at but one conclusion, and that is that to bring in more displaced persons is a detriment and a threat to us, and in nowise a benefit to us. We do not owe these people any duty or any obligation. We are extending them a privilege and a preference that we do not extend to other people.

I say that the facts and the figures and the logic of the situation drive one to the inescapable conclusion that the Celler bill is detrimental and dangerous and unnecessary and against the best interests of the American people.

Now, we have succumbed to propaganda and to pressure, and we have done it shamefully in this instance, in my judgment. I

think that the bill that we passed last year was more than generous.

Mr. Chairman, I am rambling around here. I wish I had the time to go into this question of "no place to go." There are plenty of places that the immigrants or displaced persons could go to, if they would. Australia wants 1,000,000 new immigrants if they could get the kind that would be useful to that country. They cannot get them from the DP's. Even the South American countries are more careful in screening than we are.

Mr. ARENS. The Celler bill has a provision for taking 18,000 people who are now in Great Britain, does it not?

Representative GOSSETT. Yes; and he admitted that was a political situation.

Senator JENNER. It was logrolling.

Representative GOSSETT. That was to get the support of our fine Polish friends. I agree that they are better people than those in the DP camps.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, do you have any other observations to make with respect to the people in Shanghai?

Representative GOSSETT. That, too, is another thing that renders the whole bill an absurdity. If we are going to take 5,000 or 6,000 out of Shanghai because of the Communist threat to China, there are probably 100,000,000 over there who would like to escape for the same reason.

Mr. ARENS. Who are these people in the Shanghai group that are embraced by the Celler bill?

Representative GOSSETT. They are presumably White Russians, but I think that most of those are of the Jewish faith, or so I have been advised.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, do you know how they got there, and when?

Representative GOSSETT. I do not know.

Mr. ARENS. The bill uses a date of 1939 as a starting date, does it not?

Representative GOSSETT. I have not given serious study to that phase of the bill.

Now, my friend Mr. CELLER in his testimony the other day, made a great deal of comment about everybody being equal, and the chairman said, "Why do we not bring in the Hindus? There are thousands of them who die every year from starvation."

Senator JENNER. Also the Greeks and the Arabians.

Representative GOSSETT. Yes. He hit the ceiling then. We cannot do that. I agree with him, but he just absolutely disproved his own statement.

God did not make people equal, and the Government cannot do it. People in the same family vary both in character and ability. I would never admit that everybody is equal. I think if we start out on that premise, we are going to get into a lot of serious difficulty.

Immigration ought to be selective and restricted, and this bill violates in every phase of it both concepts.

Speaking of discrimination, it is a bill of discrimination. It discriminates against all kinds and classes of people. Bringing in these 18,000 Polish soldiers discriminates against other Polish soldiers who might want to come in. In other words, these 18,000 are just the fortunate ones who happen to be in Great Britain. To my mind the whole thing is absurd from beginning to end.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, do you have any observation to make respecting that provision of the bill which provides for the use of certain portions of certain quotas for the next 5 years for persons who are DP's, irrespective of where they may be in the world?

Representative GOSSETT. Yes, that is in complete violation of our whole concept as written into immigration laws. When we start departing from our philosophy of national origins, we get into all sorts of difficulties.

The point has been made here, too, that we are not increasing the over-all number of

immigrants who will ultimately come to the country. Well, we are increasing the over-all number. There is a great deal of difference in bringing in 100,000 people now and bringing in 100,000 people 25 years from now, because this 100,000 brought in now, through reproduction, will increase considerably.

Mr. ARENS. And as these 100,000 become citizens, there is a derivative status which relatives abroad enjoy.

Representative GOSSETT. Yes; that also increases the number who can come in.

A terrific drive is going to be made on the Congress, and it has already started, to eliminate this quota charge. As soon as the DP program has been completed, every Congress from there on is going to be deluged with propaganda to just rub out that quota charge.

In my opinion, it will be rubbed out, because the pressure will build up from year to year and some Congress will eventually pass a bill eliminating the quota charge altogether. In fact, the President said he was going to recommend that and he strongly insisted that the quota charge be eliminated. He is against the quota charge as contained in the present bill. That is just to make it a little more palatable for the present Congress, and subsequent Congresses will inevitably eliminate the quota charge.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, there is one other provision. The bill has a provision to the effect that there should be no discrimination for or against any group of persons. Do you have any observation to make on that?

Representative GOSSETT. That is just put in there to make the bill look a little better. We tried to write into the bill last year an amendment that would require that we take these people in accordance with their percentages in the camps. All the religious denominations "raised Cain" about that. They did not want to say that you should give consideration to the religious complexions of those in the camps, and yet they all scream about discrimination when they do not come in the percentages as registered under the IRO.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, I have just one other question.

Do you have any observation to make with respect to the provision for 30 percent of agricultural workers which is contained in the present law and which would be eliminated?

Representative GOSSETT. I think we are just winking at the agricultural priority as it is. I have no objection. Whatever number is put in the bill are going to be brought in. Those administering the act are going to take John Doe's statement that he is an agricultural worker. As a matter of fact, he may never have hoed a potato or done anything on the farm. But, realizing that that is a preference—and I am not blaming that fellow—he is going to try to get in under it. In my judgment, there are not 5 percent of those who come in or who will come in under the DP Act that will eventually stay on farms. That is another serious objection to the act. The vast majority of them go into our already overcrowded cities.

If the committee is going to report out a bill to admit 339,000 more persons, from my point of view, the priorities are largely window dressing.

Mr. ARENS. What do you think about the procedures for job and housing assurances, as a prerequisite for eligibility under the bill?

Representative GOSSETT. I think they ought to be retained in the bill, but there, too, they are not going to be very closely observed or followed.

Mr. ARENS. Congressman, have you made any study or do you have any information respecting the procedures currently followed to provide jobs and housing as a prerequisite to eligibility?

Representative GOSSETT. As I understand the bill, not having made a careful study of

that provision, about all that is required is that you fill out the papers to the effect that here is a job, and that there is housing. That is about the sum and substance of it.

Mr. ARENS. I have no further questions, Senator.

Senator JENNER. If there are no further questions, the committee will be temporarily recessed, and subject to call in the future, to complete the testimony.

Representative GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have permission to revise and extend my remarks in the record.

Senator JENNER. Very well, Congressman. (Whereupon, at 12 noon, the committee was recessed, subject to the call of the chair.)

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield the floor, but before doing so I once more wish to call the attention of the Senate to the message received by the Senate from the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. It was sent to us from Europe. I want to read it again. It is as follows:

I have conferred with officials of the Displaced Persons Commission, the United States Consular Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the International Refugee Organization and voluntary agencies, the Lutheran World Federation, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the American Joint Distribution Committee. My studies and investigation have included all major areas of Germany having displaced persons. Authentic information discloses to me fraud in essential documents, misrepresentation, maladministration and violation of law.

I continue to read from the statement of the Senator from Nevada:

All of the officials agree that the program under the present act, when completed, will have taken care of the persons actually displaced by the recent war—

The whole intention of the Displaced Persons Act was to bring in those persons who have been displaced by the war. It was not supposed to include millions of people who became displaced within the past 2 or 3 years. If the Celler bill were enacted it would mean that literally thousands of them could come in, in preference to those who were actually in the concentration camps—

except for a so-called hard core which covers a group of applicants who are disqualified under the immigration laws because of disease or criminality or because they are persons likely to become a public charge. My investigation indicates the need of tightening the existing law with respect to the security of the United States, as well as the need for more thorough examination of displaced persons applications.

Why should we not enact a law similar to that in Canada, which provides that when a sponsor brings in someone and signs up for him, he guarantees that he never will become a public charge? Why should we not have that kind of a law here, instead of admitting people like those who are described in the letters which I have read this afternoon, who come in one day, and the next day, if they feel like it, walk out? Some of them, who have never done a day's work

in their lives, come in as domestics. When they get here they say "I want a job as secretary," and walk out and get it.

The Senator from Nevada has made a thorough investigation of the question of communism. Every single member of the committee knows that there is one country in South America where for \$100 any stranger entering the country can become a citizen and then come to the United States under the immigration laws of this country. Surely, if ever the Senate needed the advice and counsel of a man who is thoroughly acquainted with what the situation actually is, the Senate needs it from the Senator from Nevada.

But that is not all. Mr. Carusi, one of the Commissioners, stated that 17,000 are coming in every month, and that the enactment of the Celler bill would not result in a single additional person coming in between now and the 20th of January. So I say that the enactment of this bill would be merely a political move. Its sponsors want to enact a law and say, "See what we did? We have liberalized the law," when, as a matter of fact, according to Mr. Carusi's testimony, it would not result in a single additional person coming here between now and the 20th of January, when the minority of the committee and the Senator from Nevada want to report the bill.

Mr. President, no additional shipping facilities are available. Every bit of space is taken. Seventeen thousand are coming in every month. The enactment of the proposed law would not result in one additional person coming in. So, why the haste to ignore the Senator from Nevada and to have the Senate pass upon a measure with which it is entirely unfamiliar?

Mr. President, I submit that the motion to recommit should be agreed to. I intend to support it, as I believe every true American interested in the immigration laws ought to support it, so that the immigration laws can be administered as they should be administered—to protect the American people, as the American Legion has asked, against people coming into the United States who in the last analysis may not be desirable.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, may I inquire as to the number of minutes consumed by the Senator from North Dakota?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota consumed 14 minutes.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, in behalf of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who has charge of the time in opposition to recommitment, I yield from 15 to 18 minutes to myself.

Since the beginning of the present session of the Congress at least 17 bills have been introduced in the Senate designed to correct serious deficiencies and inequities in the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. All of them have been pending in the Judiciary Committee for many months. H. R. 4567 was passed in the House on the second day of last June. I cite this situation not in criticism of the committee, but rather to show that there

appears to have been ample time for committee consideration of this legislation.

It is gratifying that the nominations of the Displaced Persons Commissioners, who appear to have been performing in a remarkable manner in administering a seriously deficient piece of legislation, have been confirmed. These three men have been serving by Presidential appointment for 14 months and are deserving of the vote of confidence accorded them by the Senate.

Already in this debate the provisions of H. R. 4567 have been outlined and discussed. For the RECORD, however, I review them as briefly as possible.

First. This bill would increase the number of displaced persons to be accepted by our Government from 205,000 to 339,000, of whom 18,000 would come from the Polish Army which fought with us during the war and is now in England; 15,000 would be recent political refugees from behind the iron curtain; 4,000 would be refugees stranded in Shanghai; and 5,000 would be orphans.

Second. The date line for eligibility would be advanced from December 22, 1945, to January 1, 1949, thereby removing one of the major provisions in the present act, which has resulted in a pattern of discrimination.

Third. The bill would eliminate other discriminatory restrictions by accepting the basic principle that the selection of displaced persons should be made without discrimination in favor of or against any race, religion, or national origin; by removing the present 40 percent preference in favor of the Balts; by omitting the 30 percent preference in favor of agriculture, although retaining farming as an occupational preference; and finally by dropping the preference in favor of so-called in-camp displaced persons.

Fourth. The bill would so broaden the definition of orphans as to permit the admission of many children who are now barred.

Fifth. The bill would enable displaced persons who arrived in the United States prior to April 30, 1949, to receive the benefits of the status of those who have been admitted under the 1948 act.

Sixth. The bill would assist American sponsors of displaced persons by providing a revolving loan fund of \$5,000,000 to meet the expenses of reception and transportation in the United States, thus encouraging the widest possible geographic distribution of displaced persons throughout the United States.

Seventh. The bill would double the number of ethnic Germans who may be admitted under the law, thereby permitting the admission of almost 52,000 ethnic Germans.

Eighth. Additional safeguards have been added to insure the internal security of the United States.

There are compelling reasons why H. R. 4567 should be passed in the Senate without further delay. Let me discuss briefly two of these reasons.

In the first place, the United States has a definite moral responsibility with respect to displaced persons. In a very real sense this responsibility is an international obligation, except that in this instance we are dealing with human

beings and not with dollars or with armaments or with sacks of potatoes. These unfortunate men, women, and children have been waiting and praying these many years for an opportunity to start a new and decent life. They have been living under subhuman conditions. This great country of ours has a glorious tradition as the haven for the oppressed and the land of hope and opportunity for those less fortunate than ourselves who subscribe to our lofty ideals and principles and turn to us for a helping hand in their struggle toward a new and better life.

Somehow many people seem to have acquired the erroneous idea that the United States already has taken a large share of the displaced persons in Europe. Nothing could be further from the truth. Actually, this country has accepted only about 15 percent of all of the displaced persons who have been resettled in new homelands. As of June 30, 1949, approximately 604,500 displaced persons had been resettled in all countries throughout the world. Of that number, as of that date, the United States had accepted only 84,100, of whom 44,000 had been admitted by Executive authority pursuant to existing law, prior to the enactment of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Since the enactment of the 1948 act, as of September 30, 1949, an over-all total of 90,000 displaced persons have either arrived or are en route.

Compare these figures to the 123,000 persons taken by war-torn little Israel as of June 30, 1949, and the 99,000 persons taken in that same period by bombed-out Britain, herself in the throes of serious domestic problems. In this connection it should be noted that this figure for the British is over and above the almost 150,000 Polish soldiers whom Britain had accepted previously.

In the light of these facts, can we honestly say we have done our share? Is 15 percent of the total number of persons to be resettled throughout the world a reasonable, honorable number to be accepted by a country which prides itself on its humanity, its resources, and its leadership in world affairs?

House bill 4567 would authorize the admission of an additional 134,000 persons, distributed properly throughout all the 48 States, in rural and urban areas, in all walks of life. Of these 134,000 people, no more than half would be wage earners.

I appreciate most thoroughly the concern which some express with regard to the effect which this additional number of persons would have upon our economy, especially where employment and housing are involved. I realize that there would be legitimate grounds for such concern if, without regard to their employment or distribution or ultimate location, 67,000 additional wage earners were suddenly to be cast loose in a few urban centers of the United States. But under the terms of House bill 4567, properly administered and aided by the wholehearted cooperation of the American people, there would seem to me to be no occasion for the fears which some persons express, for by the processes that are contemplated, all the displaced persons we might thus receive should be

satisfactorily absorbed within our American economy and our American society.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, my time is limited, under the agreement, of course. So I would prefer to be permitted to complete my remarks before I yield.

In the second place, this bill should be considered from the standpoint of its effect upon the financial burden which the United States has assumed in connection with our participation in the International Refugee Organization. This international organization is charged with the care and maintenance and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees; and between the close of World War II and June 30, 1949, our Government will have spent approximately \$141,800,000 as its share in the cost of the IRO. By June 30, 1950, when the IRO is expected to have completed its mission, we shall have spent an estimated total of \$212,230,000 for this purpose.

On the 31st day of last July there were still 360,513 displaced persons receiving care and maintenance in camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy. In addition, there were more than 200,000 persons, not in camps, who were receiving various IRO services. Of this total of more than 560,513 displaced persons, fully half are in the United States zone of Germany.

All the evidence would indicate that the International Refugee Organization will not be able to complete its task by June 30, 1950, and that this Government will be called upon again to provide a substantial sum of money as a contribution to the IRO or for direct care and maintenance of the remaining displaced persons, or for both. So it becomes obvious that the earlier the action we may take in favor of House bill 4567, the lighter will be our financial burden where the matter of displaced persons may be concerned.

Mr. President, no matter how we regard this displaced-persons problem—whether from the standpoint of our capacity to absorb those who might seek refuge in the United States under the terms of House bill 4567 or from the standpoint of our continuing financial obligation as members of the International Refugee Organization or from the standpoint of direct care and assistance or from the standpoint of our national tradition and historic humanitarianism—the sooner House bill 4567 is enacted, the better for ourselves and for the world.

Mr. President, if the Senator who wished to ask me a question is present at this time, I shall be glad to endeavor to answer it.

If not, I yield the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who joined with the Senator from Michigan, the Senator from New York, and other Senators last year in the endeavor to liberalize and make more use-

ful the terms of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, I am interested in the passage of the pending bill. I hope the Senate will not vote to recommit the bill.

This bill, House bill 4567, seeks to make more workable and more practical the bill Congress passed last year relating to the admission of displaced persons.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Mississippi for a question, if he does not ask too long a question.

Mr. EASTLAND. How can the Senator from Massachusetts say the bill would make the act passed last year more workable and more practicable, when the chairman of the committee states on the floor of the Senate that the security agency says the passage of this bill would endanger the security of the United States, and when the Naturalization and Immigration Service, the Displaced Persons Commission in Europe, and the United States Consular Service say it is a bad bill and should not be passed?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, my answer to the Senator from Mississippi is that the checking which has been made in this country on those statements—I obtain my information second-hand, but I understand that they have been investigated—indicates that the leading members and chairmen of those various commissions and various other responsible people do not agree with those statements. So there can be a legitimate difference of opinion.

Mr. EASTLAND. But the officials on hand in Europe make that statement. Furthermore, the committee which reported the bill would not even recommend its passage. So how can the Senator say it would be more workable?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I sincerely believe it would be more workable, and more practical. I believe it would permit men and women who would become good citizens to enter the United States. Otherwise, I would not be in favor of the bill.

As a result of our administrative experience, we have learned of certain unfairnesses that result from the terms of the 1948 act. I hope we can make these changes now, and shall not wait until the next session, because the men who administer the program tell us that if we adjourn without making these changes, the continuance of the percentage requirements of the preferences and priority provisions will mean delays and cutbacks in the shipment of displaced persons, in order to comply with the law's limitations. That can prove to be a cruel frustration to many displaced persons and their American sponsors.

We are dealing with human beings—men, women, and children. Many of them have been without homes for years. Time to them means everything. I have twice visited prison camps in Europe. Entering the prison camps of Buchenwald and Dachau shortly after their capture, I saw human misery at its worst. I saw piled-up bodies of the dead, starved, and tortured. I saw living skeletons. I talked with human beings who described conditions that no one could

have dreamed of. Two years ago, I visited three displaced-persons camps. Some of them included people who had lived through the horror camps. I saw the living conditions in those camps and I talked with many of the men and women who were there. They wanted to be free. They wanted to lead their own lives and have a chance to have the opportunities we have in this country. I remember particularly my conversation with a man from Estonia, who had been a judge, a law professor, and who was then the head of one of the camps. A finer man, a more intellectual man, I have not had the pleasure of conversing with in the many places I visited, in many months. These people did not necessarily want to come to America, but they wanted to go where they could have opportunity and freedom. Many citizens of our own country come almost daily to my office to describe the condition of their brothers, sisters, and relatives, not only in the displaced-persons camps, but in other countries where they have been thrown out of their homes and cannot go back without fear for their lives, without fear that at the least they will spend many years in prison. As I saw these people, and as I learned about them, I felt that I wanted to help, that it was my duty to help in any way that was possible and proper without at the same time injuring the opportunities and freedom of our own people here at home.

We passed the displaced-persons bill in 1948, but I felt then and I feel now that too many conditions were laid down in it that militated against good administration and against fairness to all the men and women in the displaced-persons camps. Time is running out with respect to making these corrections. Human beings are waiting. Human hopes and aspirations are involved.

It is my desire to see the United States fully live up to its responsibility as the greatest power in the world today. Helping in times of distress is a great characteristic of our Nation. The displaced persons are the aftermath of war. Other countries have helped to a far greater degree in proportion to their ability than have we to find them homes. I want the United States to discharge fully the responsibility which it accepted when the Congress passed the displaced-persons bill in 1948. It is true that conditions in this country are not necessarily the same as they then were, but we have accepted a responsibility, and once we have accepted a responsibility, it has not been characteristic of the American people to shirk it. I, for one, do not want to see it shirked. The Congress is about to adjourn until next year. I feel that this bill should be passed before adjournment. I hope that we can pass it now so that we shall have a law which will be more just in its terms, more helpful to the people who come within its scope, and which will permit us, as citizens of the United States, more fully to live up to our responsibility as the greatest single force for world peace today. By eliminating misery, we make our own security more enduring, more lasting. I hope the bill will not be recommitted, and I hope ultimately we may pass it before Congress adjourns until next January.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I should like to yield 15 minutes to myself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Washington would like to reflect briefly on the relationship of our immigration policy to the displaced-persons problem, which is the pending subject.

The immigration policy of this country is inevitably involved in the question of displaced persons. Prior to, and after, World War I immigrants were swarming to this country in such numbers that there was not sufficient boat space to bring in all who sold their last property to buy transportation. Let us see, Mr. President, just what the situation was some years ago. According to reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service during the period 1901 to 1910 there were 8,795,386 immigrants received in the United States; from 1911 to 1920 there were 5,725,811 immigrants received; from 1921 to 1930, 4,107,209 immigrants were received; and from 1931 to 1940, 528,431 immigrants came to America.

I think those figures will refresh the memories of some Senators and will interest other Senators who have not been acquainted previously with the huge numbers of persons who came to this country some years ago under our then prevailing immigration laws.

Mr. President, when it became expedient for the United States to stem the tide of immigration in order to protect us from the tremendous numbers in Europe and elsewhere who were seeking to make their way to the land of paradise, action which was absolutely necessary in order to protect the economy of the country, to protect our workingman from cheap labor and our society in certain instances—fortunately not very many—from criminals and bad elements, we thereby killed the dream of countless millions hoping to follow their friends and relatives to the promised land. In the Immigration Act of 1924 specific quotas for European nations were established, thus limiting the numbers that might come in from each country, an effective barrier to undesirables.

As I understand, one of the prime reasons for changing our laws to a quota system was to make as certain as possible that only such immigrants came to this country as stood much better than an even chance of becoming American citizens, worthy of the respect of citizens who luckily have been born in the United States of America.

The fact remains, however, that there are many millions in Europe and elsewhere who would sacrifice their careers and worldly fortunes for opportunity to establish themselves in America. All of us can understand this desire. Many of us have a very real sympathy with it.

Mr. President, the same people, the same organizations, and some of the same Representatives in Congress who opposed the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924 which cut off the millions from Europe, are now the proponents of the displaced-persons legislation which would in effect open the doors, contrary to our

immigration policy and our immigration laws, to 400,000 European refugees. Almost from the very inception of the displaced-persons problem the handiwork of these organizations has been easy to discern by those who have studied the problem and are aware of the purposes behind the program. Let me attempt to be specific.

In the fall of 1945 when it was apparent that there remained over a million displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy who refused to be repatriated, the President was prevailed upon to issue a directive calling for special consideration for resettlement of displaced persons in this country.

A very great number of them had an opportunity to be repatriated, but they flatly turned it down, for the most understandable reason in the world—they wanted to come to the United States of America.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAIN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not also true that one reason why they did not want to be repatriated was that the countries whence they came were dominated by Russia, and they did not want to go back under Russian control?

Mr. CAIN. The question of the Senator from Illinois is a very legitimate one, and I may say to my friend that I can answer it conclusively, for it happened that at that period of history it was my duty, along with many others, to handle the question of repatriation. There was no attempt on the part of the American troops in the European theater to seek to repatriate those whom we had reason to believe would be harmed when they went home, but we were prohibited from attempting to repatriate those whom we had every reason to believe could be resettled and could make their own living in the countries from which they came. The reason why they were not repatriated was that they, as individuals, determined whether they should go back where they came from. If they said, "We do not wish to go back," they were not required to go back, even though those of us who were handling it knew that there was no conceivable reason why they should not go back to where they came from, except their avowed purpose of getting themselves into a displaced-persons camp through which they could come to America, knowing they would not be accepted for decades through the immigration channels of this Nation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand, then, that the Senator from Washington says these persons disliked Russian rule so much that they would endure the hardships of a displaced-persons camp rather than to go back behind the iron curtain?

Mr. CAIN. Let me say to my very good friend, the Senator from Illinois, that I wish he had the opportunity I had to know, visit, and live in displaced-persons camps, for then he would not, as he has just done, in a well-intentioned way, but without, I think, an adequate background, have referred to the hardships

of displaced-persons camps. If the Senator from Illinois and all other interested and sincere Senators will go abroad in the year 1949, they will find in Europe displaced-persons camps in which the displaced persons suffer such hardships as these: They pay no rent; their light, their water, and their utilities are provided for them; their food is made available without any work on their part; moving pictures are available for which fees are required, but if displaced persons, men or women do not have enough money in their pockets representatives of the IRO will give them the money in order that they may go to an American movie. No displaced person, to my knowledge—at least this was true up to 12 months ago—was required to work unless it was his wish to work. If they did not want to work and said so, we—and it is costing us \$73,000,000 a year—have provided them with a living in idleness and in indulgence. I am responding with facts to the question of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. One of the faults in our displaced-persons procedure, it seems to me, is that we have been unnecessarily unwise. We have offered too much to too many for nothing. We have given everything and required of the displaced persons nothing. Among the displaced persons are thousands and tens of thousands who would be welcomed in this country; but let no man who has never seen those camps in Europe suggest that there are not tens of thousands of orphans in those displaced-persons camps, and if we continue to operate those camps, 20 years from now they will be lived in by those who wish not to work in the United States of America, in Germany, in Czechoslovakia, in Russia, or anywhere else. I think our own country was guilty of the most serious mistake possible when it left up to the individual the determination as to whether it was his or her wish to return to the land of origin.

I am deeply sorry, Mr. President, that time does not permit going into the facts of the operation, supervision, management, maintenance, and selection of those who presently operate and live in our displaced-persons camps across the sea. If we had the time, which I hope will come as a result of the bill's being recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, we should take, and could take, as a basis the so-called Celler bill which is before us, and, through amendments which are properly considered, make an instrument under which we could live and for which we would need to make no apologies such as we presently ought to give to the American people.

Mr. President, I yield 1 hour to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL].

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, before the Senator yields to the Senator from Missouri, will he permit a question from me?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. DOUGLAS. A subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], made a report on June 8 of this year. On page 53 of that report it is shown that the number of persons in the displaced-persons

camps as of the end of 1948 was 524,000; and on page 37 it is stated that the budget for the IRO for that year was \$155,000,000. That would seem to represent a per capita figure of something less than \$300 a year for each person, which is approximately \$5.60 a week. I should not think that amount would permit the lavish scale of living which the Senator from Washington implies prevails in certain of the camps. Any camp away from home, as the Senator well knows, is a very tough place in which to be.

Mr. CAIN. I know the Senator from Illinois seeks to do the Senator from Washington no injustice. I do not say they are living in luxury. I do say they are not living in hardship, as seems to be believed by a great many persons in this country. Furthermore, the Senator from Illinois has himself been a marine, one who served in the Ground Forces, and he knows where property comes from in wartime. The Senator from Illinois knows that many of the accommodations in which displaced persons have been living were, for understandable reasons, taken away from those who had had title to the property during and prior to the war. I myself would have appreciated an opportunity in recent years to live in some of the accommodations, not all, by any means, which were set aside for the displaced persons in the European theater.

Mr. President, may I inquire how many minutes I have actually consumed?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Presiding Officer.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Richard Arens, of the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary, be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate during the rendition of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to support the motion to recommit the bill (H. R. 4567) with instructions to report the bill to the Senate by the 25th day of January, 1950.

There are certain general propositions on which I assume all of us can agree. Among those propositions is that the burden of proof is on the proponents of the bill, H. R. 4567, to show that the Senate is able, with the information at its present command, to pass intelligently on the bill. If it be contended that the urgency is so great as to require immediate attention, I reply, first, that no situation can be so urgent as to dispense with the necessity of intelligent action by the Senate; second, that there is no urgency, certainly such as would justify action by this legislative body at this time, with the Senate's present lack of information. In my judgment the Senate is not in position to vote on the bill intelligently under present conditions. Among those conditions is the fact that the Committee on the Judiciary made no recommendations and rendered no report as to the facts to this body, of which that committee is an arm. The

report, as has been frequently stated earlier in this debate, consists of but one sentence, namely—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, report the bill to the Senate without recommendation.

Mr. President, the committee has made no such study of the bill as qualifies the committee to give information on it to the Senate. I do not mean by this statement that the subcommittee has not been active and diligent in the prosecution of its work, but I am saying that the Committee on the Judiciary, as would reasonably be inferred from the nature of the report of one sentence which I have read, has not itself made any such study of the bill as qualifies that committee to give information on it to the Senate.

Furthermore, Mr. President, as to the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be a member, in my judgment, it has not completed its work sufficiently far to enable it to give the information requisite to enable the Senate to act intelligently on the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. President, up until the death a few days ago of our distinguished brother, the Senator from Idaho, Mr. Miller, the Committee on the Judiciary consisted of 13 members, and I ask, what has the committee, as a committee, done with respect to the acquisition of information relative to H. R. 4567? I recall no action taken by the committee itself which would be designed to secure for it the information which is requisite, other than that which transpired on the 11th and 12th days of October of this year.

The record already discloses the fact that on the morning of October 11, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., the Senate Committee on the Judiciary convened in room 424 of the Senate Office Building, and that the meeting continued for 1 hour and 15 minutes. During a portion of that time Mr. Arens, staff director of the Standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, was granted permission to discuss displaced-persons legislation. I stated yesterday that Mr. Arens did discuss such legislation. I think perhaps technically I may have overstated the fact, because, as I recall it, Mr. Arens, in the moments of time which were granted to him, proceeded but little further than a general description of the functions of the subcommittee, and was calling attention to the frauds which he had been informed, or at any rate which the subcommittee had been informed, had been perpetrated in connection with the preparation and furnishing of various documentary evidence requested of persons who desired to come in under the displaced-persons law. He may have made some mention of the contents of the Celler bill, but certainly I think the members of the committee will agree with me that nothing in the nature of any comprehensive mention, nothing in the nature of any detailed analysis, indeed, I doubt if anything that transpired that morning that could be characterized as an analysis of H. R. 4567, occurred in the committee.

As was pointed out yesterday on the floor of the Senate by the introduction

of the minutes of the meeting of the morning of October 11, there were considered the nomination of seven gentlemen to be judges of various courts, two to be judges on the Courts of Appeals and five to be judges of the district courts of the United States.

The minutes disclose that of the seven nominations, two went over, which, as I stated yesterday, meant that they were deferred until further action. As to the five to which I first referred, while the minutes say only that the nominations were considered, I think either action was taken or, at any rate, a good deal of consideration was given to at least some of those nominations.

In addition to that, during the hour and 15 minutes of its meeting the subcommittee reported to the full committee on two resolutions, one relating to the holding of a bicentennial historical pageant, the other a Senate resolution to give recognition to the tercentenary observance of the Maryland act of religious tolerance passed in 1649. The minutes recite that these two resolutions were discussed and approved.

Then the minutes recite the report by the subcommittee on patents, trademarks, and copyrights of H. R. 5319, granting a renewal of patent mentioned in the meeting of the committee.

In addition to the action thus taken, the nominations of four gentlemen for United States marshal and United States attorney were considered and approved.

A further resolution, namely, one creating a joint committee on lobbying activities, which was reported from the committee to the Senate on June 22, 1949, was the subject of discussion.

In addition to that, a letter from the chairman, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], concerning the displaced-persons bill, was read to the committee by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR].

In addition to that, corroborative of what I have stated, the minutes recite various motions and discussions of motions which were had during the course of the meeting.

Then, as I previously stated, near the end of the minutes, before the announcement of the recess, is the statement that—

Upon request of Senator O'CONOR, Mr. Arens, staff director of the standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, was granted permission to discuss displaced-persons legislation.

At the conclusion of this 1 hour and 15 minutes in which these various matters of business were discussed, the committee recessed. Obviously no very full consideration could have been given by the committee in the morning meeting of October 11 to displaced-persons legislation.

Then, Mr. President, as I stated on the floor a day or so ago, a meeting was held that evening. I think it ran until about 10:45 that evening. It was attended by several of the members of the committee, not, however, a quorum of the entire committee. Mr. Arens was there, and Mr. Davis was there, and the substance of this legislation was, I think, quite carefully considered, although there was no complete discussion on that evening.

So that was what transpired on October 11.

Then on October 12 what transpired is graphically shown in two sentences of the minutes of the meeting that morning as follows:

Senator FERGUSON moved that the committee vote at 10:50 a. m. on his motion to withdraw H. R. 4567 from the standing Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization. Senator DONNELL asked that the record show that at 10:38 a. m. Senator Ferguson's motion to vote at 10:50 a. m. was put to a vote, which allowed him only the intervening time in which to speak on the motion to withdraw the bill from the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I stated on the floor a day or so ago that probably 3 or 4, possibly 5 minutes, I think, of additional time were actually consumed in the presentation of the matter by myself on that morning. But this was the consideration given by the committee itself, as nearly and as accurately as I recall it, to this bill—H. R. 4567—which was thereupon reported to the Senate.

Mr. President, I have referred to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in earlier remarks which I have made in the Senate. He happened to have been also the chairman of the subcommittee, for realizing the importance of the problem which is before the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Nevada appointed himself as the chairman of the subcommittee, and very properly so, because of his service on the committee a year or two ago while he was not the chairman of the committee itself. The distinguished Senator from Nevada, as we all know, was on October 11 and 12, and had been for some time before that, in Europe. We know the purpose for which he went, and the activity in which he is engaged.

There was read to this body by the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] a message from the Senator from Nevada respecting displaced persons. The message is as follows:

I have conferred with officials of the Displaced Persons Commission, the United States Consular Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the International Refugee Organization and voluntary agencies, the Lutheran World Federation, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the American Joint Distribution Committee. My studies and investigation have included all major areas of Germany having displaced persons. Authentic information discloses to me fraud in essential documents, misrepresentation, maladministration, and violation of law.

All of the officials agreed that the program under the present act when completed will have taken care of the persons actually displaced by the recent war, except for a so-called hard core which covers a group of applicants who are disqualified under the immigration laws because of disease or criminality or because they are persons likely to become a public charge. My investigation indicates the need of tightening the existing law with respect to the security of the United States, as well as the need for more thorough examination of displaced-persons applications. Material already developed requires further study and full disclosure of the administration of the present act—

I emphasize this as best I can for the record—

before intelligent action can be taken on pending legislation. I give you a personal

assurance that I am bending every effort to complete my investigation so that I may report at the earliest possible moment.

You Senators may rest assured that there is no immediate need for additional legislation, and that intelligent and prudent action can be taken before the expiration of the existing law. I respectfully request you to obtain unanimous consent for extension of my permission to be absent from the Senate for another 3 weeks, as I must confer with International Refugee Organization officials in Geneva, Switzerland, and will investigate the displaced-persons situation in Austria and Italy. If we pass the House version of the DP bill as it is now before the Judiciary Committee it would be a serious mistake. That is the expression of the DP service here, and of officials of the consular service and the immigration and naturalization service of the United States. I cannot get back in time and conclude my investigation, because it covers such a wide field.

In addition to this message, which was read to the Senate by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], under date of October 10, the Senator from Nevada sent a message upon a page entitled "Incoming Telegram—Department of State—Division of Communications and Records—Telegraph Branch." The message is addressed to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and myself. It reads as follows:

From: Geneva.
To: Secretary of State.
No.: 1161, October 10.

Following from Senator PAT McCARRAN for Senators O'CONOR, DONNELL, JENNER, Senate Office, Washington:

"Exceedingly disturbed about proposed action to report Celler bill. Our subcommittee is duty-bound to insist on presentation to full committee of facts presently available before action is taken on motion. In view of absence EASTLAND and myself I urge you members of subcommittee to present available facts to committee before vote on motion so that subcommittee will have so far as possible discharged its duty to full committee. Regards." Signed PAT McCARRAN, United States Senator.

TROUTMAN.

The message was received at 6:22 a. m. on October 11, 1949.

In addition to the message which I have just read, I hold in my hand a message which I received at approximately 10:29 a. m. on October 12, which was the day on which occurred the morning meeting to which I referred a few moments ago. This message was delivered to me in the Judiciary Committee. My best recollection is that I read it to the committee. It reads as follows:

OCTOBER 10, 1949.

To: Senator DONNELL.

Message: "I am asking you as personal request to me not to vote to discharge Judiciary Committee. Facts uncovered in investigation justify my personal request of you."

"Senator PAT McCARRAN."

We do not have before us the information which the distinguished Senator has been endeavoring to obtain while abroad on this important mission. We do have the statement of the Senator from Nevada which was read by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], but I undertake to say that it cannot be thought by the Senate that

we are as fully in possession of the information which the distinguished Senator from Nevada is engaged in compiling as would be essential, in his opinion—whether rightly or wrongly—to enable us to pass intelligently on this bill.

Mr. President, I submit that in view of the facts to which I have referred, the committee itself is not in possession of facts sufficient to advise the Senate, and it has not advised the Senate. It has reported the bill without recommendation.

It may be asked, "Is not the subcommittee in a position to provide the necessary information to the Senate? Why does not the Senator who is now speaking, inasmuch as he is a member of the subcommittee, give to the Senate information adequate to enable the Senate to act upon the bill?"

In the first place, I should say, with a proper degree of modesty, that I do not think that I, as a member of the subcommittee, should undertake the responsibility of presenting to this body the opinion of the Judiciary Committee. In the second place, in my judgment the subcommittee itself is not in a position to provide the necessary information to the Senate to enable the latter body to pass intelligently on the questions before it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield if I may be assured that it will not require much time. My time is limited.

Mr. DOUGLAS. How long has the subcommittee been considering this question?

Mr. DONNELL. I do not have the exact date when the subcommittee was appointed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was not the subcommittee appointed in February?

Mr. DONNELL. That is probably correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So the subcommittee has had approximately 9 months in which to acquire information. At the end of 9 months it reports that it does not have enough material to enable the Senate to make up its mind. Am I correct?

Mr. DONNELL. The subcommittee does not, in my judgment, have sufficient information. It was appointed sometime early in the year 1949.

It is proper to note, I think, that the only member of the subcommittee who voted to report the bill to the Senate was the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], no other member of the subcommittee having deemed it advisable that the bill be reported, I judge, from the absence of any vote to that effect by such members.

We have heard from one or more Senators in regard to the staff. I wish to pay a word of tribute at this time to the staff. It consists of 26 persons, 7 of whom are stenographers and 19 of whom are members of the staff. Its work does not consist solely of the subject of displaced persons. The staff has before it the very broad and comprehensive duty of assisting the committee to make a complete study and investigation of our entire immigration and naturalization system. I am told that two complete

omnibus bills will probably be ready by January 1950.

In addition to the work along this line in which the staff has been engaged, there have come before the staff some 3,000 suspension cases, with which the Senate is familiar in a general way; more than 800 private bills; and the general bills which have been considered by the staff.

It may be of interest to the Senate to recall, in connection with the size of the study and the problem of the investigation of the entire immigration and naturalization system, that the last preceding general investigation of our immigration system lasted for 4 years. My information is that more than 200 persons were employed in that work, and that more than \$800,000 was spent on it. The period involved was from 1907 to 1911.

Many subjects were presented to the staff since the study of the subject of displaced persons which was made prior to the organization of the present subcommittee. I shall have something to say about those additional issues in a moment. I may add that only one staff member has been delegated to part-time work on the subject of displaced persons. However, the head of the staff, Mr. Arens, whom I mentioned earlier this afternoon, has devoted much time and intelligent work in connection with these exceedingly important problems.

Mr. President, the issues involved in House bill 4567 are both so complicated and so numerous as to make it impossible for the Judiciary Committee, with its present knowledge, to give requisite information to the Senate. I invite attention to the fact that more than 20 bills relating to the problems of displaced persons are now pending before the committee and its subcommittee. Some of them are major, and others are minor. I mention among those which are major Senate bill 311, known as the McGrath-Neely bill. There was also a series of bills introduced by the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The Celler bill, House bill 4567, came before the committee on June 6, 1949. Hearings and executive sessions had occurred before the Celler bill arrived, those hearings and sessions being devoted primarily to the consideration of the broad issues which were involved. But after the Celler bill came before the committee several hearings were held specifically on that bill.

The Celler bill presents various new issues which require, and have received, I think, appropriate consideration; and yet there is much to be done in connection with some of those issues.

What does the Celler bill do? I shall not take the time this afternoon to recite the entire contents of House bill 4567. I invite attention to the fact that among other things it extends the operation of the displaced-persons law to a year beyond the time when the International Refugee Organization is to discontinue certain action which it has already taken with respect to care and maintenance, either in or out of Europe.

The importance of the fact that the Celler bill extends the operation of the

displaced-persons law a year beyond the time of the discontinuance of said action of the International Refugee Organization appears from the fact that in the Displaced Persons Act it is provided that—

(b) "Displaced person" means any displaced person or refugee as defined in Annex I of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization and who is the concern of the International Refugee Organization.

In addition to this interesting fact with respect to House bill 4567, it is to be noted that the bill changes the so-called cut-off date, that is to say, the date after which persons who had entered Germany, Austria, or Italy, will not be considered as being eligible displaced persons. The Senate will recall that the cut-off date in the 1948 act is December 22, 1945, but the Celler bill, House bill 4567, would change that date to January 1, 1949.

As I understood the problem we faced at the time when the previous action on this subject was taken by the Congress, it related, I would say, with certain minor exceptions, exclusively to the subject of displaced persons who had been displaced by World War II. When did that war in fact end, Mr. President? It was in May 1945. The Senate committee, back in 1948, considered that it was proper to select a date in December 1945, which was some 7 months after the conclusion of the war, as the final cut-off date to determine who might be considered as being embraced within the term "eligible displaced person." It is obvious that if we go forward from December 22, 1945, the cut-off date set forth in the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and extend until January 1, 1949, the cut-off date, there will be a vast dilution in respect of the opportunities which those whom we had considered to be displaced by World War II will have in respect to entrance into the United States of America.

Mr. President, imagine yourself in that position. Suppose you, Mr. President, were a person who had become displaced by the war, and had entered one of the zones mentioned in the 1948 act, before December 22, 1945. Obviously you would have a certain mathematical chance of being permitted to enter the United States as a displaced person. But suppose some morning you found that the Congress of the United States had changed the law, so that instead of your being one of a certain number who might have that privilege—namely, one of those who had entered the zone up to December 22, 1945—you, thereafter, would be one of a much larger number, for in such event you would find that you were included among a great throng of persons who had entered the zone between that date and January 1, 1949, and that you were one of those who would have to take your chance and throw in your lot with that larger number, rather than with those who initially were made the beneficiaries of the Displaced Persons Act. Obviously there would then be a very heavy dilution of the chances of war-displaced persons to become beneficiaries of the bounty of the provision previously made by the

Congress, if the Celler bill should be enacted.

Among the other provisions of the Celler bill—I shall mention only a few of them—is one which would eliminate what I may call the in-camp priority which is created by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Yesterday it was pointed out that within the preferences provided by section 6 of the 1948 act there is one to the effect that priority shall be given, first, to eligible displaced persons who during World War II bore arms against the enemies of the United States, and so forth; and, second, to eligible displaced persons who on January 1, 1948, were located in displaced-persons camps and centers. The Celler bill would remove that priority for persons who were located in displaced-persons camps and centers. Certainly the existing law is not unfair to persons who were beyond and outside the camps, because section 7 provides that "in exceptional cases visas may be issued to those eligible displaced persons located outside of displaced-persons camps and centers upon a showing, in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, of special circumstances which would justify such issuance."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to continue my remarks, but I yield for a brief inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well; I thank the Senator for yielding.

Is it not true that the International Refugee Organization and the Displaced Persons Commission had a schedule of priorities under which visas are granted, and that the priorities are arranged according to the period in which the persons in question have been in the camps and in Germany, so that the addition of 135,000 more persons does not mean "bumping off" any of those who were in Germany in 1945, but merely means adding 135,000 to the sum total, but does not displace or dilute the numbers who were there in 1945? Is not that true?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I am not able to answer that question with technical exactness; but obviously this bill, which specifically eliminates, by removing it, the priority which has been had by those who are in camps, reduces the opportunity of those who are in camps to become the recipients of the benefits of the displaced-persons law of 1948, as enacted by the Congress.

In addition, the Celler bill has a very interesting omission. It relates to subsection (c) of section 2 of the Displaced Persons Act. In that subsection it is provided that included among the persons who are eligible displaced persons is "a person who, having resided in Germany or Austria, was a victim of persecution by the Nazi government and was detained in, or was obliged to flee from such persecution and was subsequently returned to, one of these countries"—I emphasize the following—"as a result of enemy action, or of war circumstances."

The Celler bill omits the requirements that the return of any person who may have been obliged to flee from persecution shall have been the result of enemy

action or war circumstances. The result is that if someone did flee from Germany as a result of persecution, and went somewhere else in the world, he may of his own volition return to Germany if he has not been formally resettled, even though he does not come back as a result of enemy action or of war circumstances. That is a very important omission in the Celler bill, and one which may have a very large effect on the operation of the act.

Mr. President, in addition to the points in the Celler bill to which I have referred, I call attention to the fact that at page 8 of the bill, beginning at line 2, there is what I may call a mortgaging of 50 percent of the nonpreference quota of nations all over the world. What does that mean? It is a mortgaging, I should say, in favor of coming into this country under displaced-persons legislation. It means that people in other areas of the world outside central Europe, not persons who are either in camps or outside camps in central Europe, but somewhere else, will have, under certain provisions, set forth on page 8, a right to be brought into this country under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act.

Mr. President, what is a nonpreference quota? As I understand, under the immigration law there is a certain quota set up for each of various countries. The quota itself has some preference members of the quota, as for illustration persons who are related to individuals already in the United States. This provision in the Celler bill to which I have referred would subtract from the entire quota of each nation those who have the various preferences, and would then leave the residuum of the entire quota subject to the 50-percent provision of the Celler bill to which I have referred.

Approximately 154,000 persons are in the quotas applicable, under the United States immigration law, in the various countries of the world. Obviously it is impossible to tell how many of these are preference individuals, because no one can tell how many persons who will apply for admission under the immigration laws have relatives in this country or otherwise come in under preference provisions, and therefore it is impossible to tell how many persons will be embraced in the nonpreference provision, 50 percent of which is mortgaged, as I have indicated.

Mr. President, these are certain of the provisions of the Celler bill which involve very considerable study and involve considerations that are of importance, and that I dare say the Senate will have very great difficulty in properly analyzing and properly studying in the absence of full and complete information with respect to them.

I could mention also the provision on page 3, at line 7, which includes among eligible displaced persons, a person displaced from the country of his birth, or nationality, or of his last residence since January 1, 1946, who fled into Italy or the American sector, the British sector, or the French sector, and so forth, and cannot return to any of such countries because of persecution or fear of perse-

cution on account of race, religion, or political opinions. This particular portion of the bill I understand is designed to cover persons on the other side of the iron curtain. To my mind there is, I may say, some ambiguity in the form of language that is used in this particular section, but it presents an important problem for the consideration of the Senate.

Then, I should mention one or two other illustrations of the propositions in the Celler bill, for instance the matter affecting the 18,000 Poles who are in Great Britain, who are included among those, of whom there may be 80,000 or 90,000, possibly, I believe, in Great Britain at this time, who are known as the Anders Poles. I am not objecting to Anders Poles being received into this country under proper immigration regulations, but it will be observed that in the portion of the bill that relates to that subject, at pages 6 and 7, there is no requirement that the Anders Poles shall be people who have not become resettled, who have not become firmly settled.

Mr. President, on line 6 of page 8 there is also a provision which relates to persons who had resided in Shanghai, China, as displaced persons or refugees on July 1, 1948. Here again there is no requirement in this portion of the bill that the individuals to be the subject of the beneficence of our Nation shall still reside in Shanghai.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that both in the case of the members of the so-called Anders army and the refugees from Shanghai, the groups were very strongly anti-Communist, that they would not go back into Russia or the satellite countries, and that Shanghai is now in possession of the Chinese Communist forces, and therefore these persons have had to be evacuated?

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, as I pointed out a moment ago, the Poles are in Great Britain. They are in England, and there is no requirement in the bill that, in order for them to come under the Displaced Persons Act and be admissible to our country, they must be persons who are not firmly settled in Great Britain.

Now, Mr. President, the existing law is confined, as I think it was the intention of the Senate to confine it, with certain minor exceptions, perhaps, to war-displaced persons, and only such of the war-displaced persons as are in central Europe. But the pending bill, on which we are called upon to vote without any recommendation from the Senate Judiciary Committee, goes beyond this category. It is not at all confined to persons who are displaced by reason of war, because we have found that some of the persons who, under the Celler bill, are to be permitted entry into the United States, are not required to have returned to Germany or to one of the zones as the result

of enemy action, or as a result of war circumstances. The Celler bill is not confined either to war-displaced persons, nor is it confined to persons in central Europe. I have mentioned the Shanghai illustration. I have mentioned the Anders Poles in Great Britain. I have mentioned the 50-percent mortgage provision, which will apply to persons anywhere in the world, without regard to whether they were war-displaced persons or whether they were in central Europe.

Mr. President, if we are going to adopt the theory of the Celler bill and abandon the idea which the Senate previously has had, of trying to solve the problem of war-displaced persons in central Europe, I take it we should go thoroughly into the broader aspects of the problem and not confine our efforts and thoughts merely to an isolated illustration here and there, such as Shanghai and the Anders Poles or the 50-percent mortgage to which I have referred. It would appear entirely appropriate that we should consider the subject of the German expellees to whom reference has previously been made in the debate.

It is true that in the present displaced persons law 50 percent of the German and Austrian quotas—which quotas are, in the aggregate, I believe, about 26,000 a year—are set aside for German and Austrian expellees, although not under the definition of displaced persons. The Celler bill, however, while it carries forward for a year the essence of the arrangement for the German and Austrian quotas, does not embrace the recipients of our beneficence under DP provisions. But, Mr. President, while the provision is made to which I have referred, in regard to 50 percent of the quotas, which would permit perhaps in the neighborhood of 13,000 German expellees to be eligible per annum, obviously there is need of further consideration of this vast problem, for there are about 8,000,000 of the German expellees from the eastern European countries who, pursuant to the Potsdam agreement of August 1945, were formerly expelled from their homes, from such countries as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia; and our Government agreed to their expulsion. Approximately 8,000,000 of these persons are today, as I understand, in the British, French, and American zones. So, Mr. President, if we are going to consider the question of extending the theory of this legislation beyond persons who are war-displaced persons in central Europe, certainly we should give adequate consideration to the subject of German expellees. Yet the Celler bill fails to do it. All it does is to carry forward the essence of the present provision, which would relate to only approximately 13,000 a year. It does not embrace those persons under the term "displaced persons."

This problem is one which must be taken into consideration. It must be analyzed; it must be weighed in connection with the other problems if we are to give adequate consideration to this new theory which is presented by the Celler bill of not confining our beneficence to war-displaced persons of central Europe.

Moreover, Mr. President, obviously the Arabs, representatives of whom appeared before our subcommittee, have a problem of no small moment to them. There are, as I understand, approximately 900,000 persons of Arab nativity who have been displaced in the Palestine war. If we are to follow the theory of the Celler bill, the Arabs are at least entitled to thorough study and consideration, yes, and recommendation, one way or the other, either up or down, by the Judiciary Committee, before the Senate shall determine whether they should be included, in addition to the people from Shanghai, in addition to the Anders Poles, and those who are the recipients of the beneficence of our country under the 50-percent mortgage provision. The Arabs, I say, should be considered. There are various groups of people, so large in number that they can scarcely be called groups. There are the German expellees, the Arabs, the Greeks—whom I omitted to mention, but certainly they should be mentioned. There are approximately 500,000 of them. Some were displaced by the Nazis and some were displaced by the Communists. They are in their own native land, but they are displaced persons. They are not in their homes. They should be considered.

In addition to that, there is a vast multitude of persons who have been displaced in the partition of India. I hesitate to make any estimate, though the figure of 10,000,000 such persons has been mentioned.

I cite these illustrations, not as conclusive of the merits of the propositions advocated by these various nationalities but as indicating beyond peradventure of a doubt that if we are going to abandon the principle of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, which applies to persons displaced in World War II and who are in central Europe, and if we are going to extend the benefits of our law all over the world, before the Senate makes up its mind as to how many should be allotted here and how many there, it should have the benefit of the findings of the Judiciary Committee on all these subjects relative to the 8,000,000 German expellees, 500,000 Greeks, 900,000 Arabs, and millions upon millions of persons displaced in India. I want to make it clear again that I am not advocating the admission of these people into this country, but if we are going to study the plan and the theory of the Celler bill, and if the Senate is to be in possession of facts to enable it to pass intelligently upon the subject, it should have the world picture before it.

Mr. President, I do not see that there is any present urgency in the situation requiring that the Senate of the United States should act in the absence of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who, by his messages, has indicated his obvious great concern at the possibility of this legislation being hastily acted upon, and who is thousands of miles away making an investigation as to various other problems affecting displaced persons. It was only this morning that I had the privilege of seeing a gentleman from my home State who had just come from Germany and had personally seen the Senator from Ne-

vada [Mr. McCARRAN] in Frankfurt approximately 5 days ago. I am referring to Mr. O. K. Armstrong, of Springfield, Mo. While the Senator from Nevada needs no corroboration of the fact that he is working, I think we would be interested to know that Mr. Armstrong saw him working and saw the office in Frankfurt which some Members of the Senate have undoubtedly seen also. He saw the distinguished Senator from Nevada there. He had been provided with an office in that establishment and there he was working and interviewing persons upon these highly important subjects.

I take it no Member of the Senate would question the fact that our distinguished chairman, the senior Senator from Nevada, is industriously, intelligently, and sincerely working on this problem. Where is there any present urgency for the passage of the bill? Here we are on the 15th day of October 1949. The Senate, I presume, will adjourn within a very short time. We shall be back here in the early part of January and, under the terms of the motion made by the junior Senator from Washington, it will be the duty of the Judiciary Committee to take this bill, to give it further study, and to report to the Senate a bill or this bill by the 25th day of January. I myself think, Mr. President, that it is going to take very concentrated work on the part of the committee. Personally, I should have liked to have a few more days of time, at any rate, but, nevertheless, it certainly will be possible for the Judiciary Committee to give a far more intelligent, convincing, and informative report by that time than it can at this time in connection with a report of the bill to the Senate without recommendation.

What is the great urgency? We have a displaced-persons law in existence at this time. Its primary purpose was to alleviate the condition of war-displaced persons. We have the right to take in 205,000 persons up to June 30, 1950. We have the right to adjust the status in the United States of some 15,000 persons who were displaced after 1939, and are in our own country, and who cannot return to their own respective countries on account of danger. We had in mind in the present law the alleviation of the condition of war orphans up to approximately 3,000. I think that was the estimate as to those who should be received, and we were glad to receive them.

Are we taking in anyone under the provisions of our law today? I am going to discuss that in a moment. I have only a very few moments left. I want to point out, first, before doing that, that the existing law, to my mind, sets forth certain important safeguards to the interests of our own country. I am not one of those who think that we should be ashamed of safeguarding the interests of our own country. There is a provision in the present law under which there is a 30-percent agricultural requirement; that is to say that not less than 30 percent of the visas issued pursuant to the act shall be made available exclusively to persons who have previously been engaged in agricultural pursuits and who will be employed in the United States in agricultural pursuits.

That is a wholesome provision, Mr. President. It prevents, so far as we have thought practicable, congesting our great metropolitan areas.

Furthermore, Mr. President, the displaced-persons law of 1948 contains a wholesome provision, to my mind, which is to the effect that at least 40 percent of the persons shall come from de facto annexed areas. A few days ago it was suggested, in substance, on the floor of the Senate that Russia has been annexing other territories since the time our law was passed. It is my understanding that the State Department has been considering those subsequently annexed areas as included within the operation of the Displaced Persons Act. Thus I fail to see any lack of justice to annexed areas in connection with the existing law or its administration.

Mr. President, the Celler bill, I should have mentioned also, omits a very wholesome provision, as I see it, that is in the existing law, namely, the assurances which must be given with respect to persons who are coming into this country that they shall have "safe and sanitary" housing without displacing some other person from such housing. For some interesting reason which I do not know—and, by the way, in the act there is a second provision of the same general nature correlative to what I have read—in the Celler bill the requirement that the housing shall be "safe and sanitary" has been omitted. I know of no sound reason why it should have been omitted. I think the provision is a protection not alone to our own country but a protection to those who are to come in under the beneficence of our law.

Mr. President, the fact that there is no urgency at this time appears from numerous other facts. In the first place, the law has not yet expired. It is to continue in effect until June 30, 1950. Moreover, there are today coming in of the displaced persons approximately 17,000 a month, I am informed. There are about 380,000 persons presently in the camps, about 245,000 outside the camps in the European areas, but of the 245,000 outside the camps only 33,000, approximately, are dependent on the International Relief Organization.

It may be that the number who will come in between now and the spring of next year will be diminished every month. But the fact is that the war-displaced persons in central Europe will by June 30, 1950, the expiration date of the present law, through repatriation, or resettlement in this country or other countries, have been almost fully taken care of.

I am informed that the International Refugee Organization estimates that on June 30, 1950, there will be in the camps of central Europe approximately only 11,000 persons, in addition to the so-called hard core of about 161,000. I do not understand that it is advocated by anyone on the floor of the Senate, at least I have heard of no such advocacy, that we should take in this so-called hard core. That does not mean exclusively people who are criminal. It may mean people who are afflicted mentally, or may have physical handicaps,

whom it would be unwise to have admitted into our country, but under the best estimates of the International Refugee Organization, by June 30, 1950, there shall have been repatriated or settled all the persons in camps on June 30, 1950, other than the "hard core," except approximately 11,000.

Mr. President, I inquire how much time I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DONNELL. Could the Senator from Washington give me 5 minutes more?

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Washington will be pleased to yield to the Senator from Missouri an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the House of Representatives has itself recognized that further study must be made of the various problems connected with the question I am discussing. Indeed, a few days after it had passed H. R. 4567, it adopted a resolution, House Resolution 238, which reads as follows:

Whereas the Committee on the Judiciary under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 has been given jurisdiction as a standing committee over legislation pertaining to immigration and naturalization; and

Whereas in the course of activities conducted in pursuance of section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and in the course of hearings held on legislation amending the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, it has been ascertained by the committee that the slowness of repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons, combined with the continuing influx of new refugees, tends to perpetuate this problem; and

Whereas the presence of over 10,000,000 refugees and "expellees" in the western zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, and, in Italy, in addition to the problem of displaced persons and the surplus of population in Italy, is resulting in continuous pressure upon the very foundations of the United States immigration system; and

Whereas there is a considerable number of public and private legislation pending before the committee which tends to place upon the United States almost the entire burden of resettlement of this surplus population while the American taxpayer is already being called upon to bear the burden of the expenditures involved in the care, the maintenance, and the resettlement of these masses of migrant population; and—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DONNELL. I regret I cannot yield, in view of the shortness of my time.

Mr. President, while I do not have the conclusion of the resolution before me, I ask that it be set forth at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the remainder of the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the International Refugee Organization is unable under its limited constitutional authority to provide for the solution of the problems above outlined; and

Whereas the above-outlined problems, in addition to considerable expense for the

American taxpayer, involve a heavy burden for the devastated countries of Europe which the United States is assisting to rehabilitate, and a deterrent to a peaceful solution to Europe's economic, social, and racial difficulties; and

Whereas there is, therefore, an obvious need for a broad plan of international cooperation which would provide for a satisfactory solution of this emergency and for relieving the American economy of the expenditures involved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, acting as a whole or by duly authorized subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of the said Committee on the Judiciary, is authorized and directed to conduct such studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the purview of the preamble of this resolution as will be deemed appropriate by the committee.

SEC. 2. That upon the completion of such studies and investigations as provided for in section 1 of this resolution, but not later than within 6 months next following the effective date of this resolution, it shall be the duty of the committee to submit to the House of Representatives a report for appropriate legislative action with such recommendations as may be deemed desirable by the committee.

SEC. 3. That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee or subcommittees thereof as designated by its chairman may sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or without the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings and to conduct such investigations as it deems necessary.

SEC. 4. That in making such studies and investigations and in holding such hearings as provided for in section 3 of this resolution, the committee is authorized to include the services and travel of the requisite staff to accompany the committee or its subdivisions on such study missions, investigations, and hearings within the United States or abroad; and to procure the advice and assistance of such officials of the Federal Government as deemed necessary by its chairman.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, the effect of what was done by the House of Representatives was to cause further investigation to be made, and a distinguished Member of the House whom I have the pleasure of knowing, Mr. FRANCIS E. WALTER, of Pennsylvania, went to Europe, I think in pursuance of the resolution I have just read. I read a news item about a statement he made:

Chairman WALTER told newsmen "We feel we have only been guessing at number when debating the displaced persons laws."

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I cannot yield.

Mr. MYERS. I merely wish to inform the Senator that Representative WALTER is here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. DONNELL. I am happy he is here, and we welcome him to the Senate at this time.

I continue the quotation I was reading from Mr. WALTER:

We felt our guesses might be wrong, so we're on our way to get more information. We want to be able to say with a greater degree of accuracy the number of displaced persons we should admit to the United States.

Mr. President, in conclusion, let me say that it may be suggested that there is

urgency in this matter because of discrimination against Catholics and members of the Jewish religion. In the first place, of course, the burden of proving such a charge would rest, I take it, upon those who make the charge. But the facts are, as I understand, that there is no basis for such a charge. As of September 28, 1949, of the 84,746 displaced persons who had been admitted into the United States pursuant to the Displaced Persons Act, approximately 50 percent were of the Catholic faith, 29 percent of the Jewish faith, 10½ percent of the Protestant faith, and 10½ percent of the Orthodox faith. It may be that the last two figures should be revised, with 21 percent as the figure with respect to the Protestant and Orthodox faiths.

My information is that it was estimated as of March 31, 1949, that in the zones to which I have previously referred there were present of Catholics, 53 percent; Jews, 14 percent; Protestants and Orthodox, 33 percent, a total of 100 percent. The very convincing figures I have given clearly indicate that there is no discrimination. I do not think it can be established by any argument of matters that may be brought before the Senate that there is any discrimination of a religious nature.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I cannot yield. I have only 1 minute more.

I submit most respectfully that we have a situation here in which we are called upon to pass upon a legislative proposal that is filled with highly important, highly controversial, and highly difficult questions. It is a situation in which the Senate, in order to pass intelligently upon the matter, cannot rely upon mere debate on the floor of the Senate, cannot properly write a bill upon a matter of such ramifications by amendments which may be presented here and there on the floor, particularly at the close of a session, when matters are apt to be extremely pressing.

I submit that what we should do is to send the bill back to the Committee on the Judiciary, which is fully qualified to hear and to report with respect to the proposed legislation, and we should adopt the motion made by the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], thus making it possible to have the benefit of the investigation now in progress by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and ultimately the benefit of the judgment and information of the committee itself.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Washington for his indulgence.

SENATOR FROM IDAHO

During the delivery of Mr. DONNELL's speech,

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I have received information that it is desired that the gentleman who has been appointed by the governor of his State to succeed the late lamented Senator from Idaho, Mr. Miller, desires to be sworn in at this time, and I yield for that purpose, if I may do so without losing the floor.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may ask the Presiding Officer a question?

Mr. DONNELL. Certainly.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I should like to yield whatever time is necessary for the swearing-in ceremony, to be charged against my time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Missouri not lose any rights he now has by yielding for this purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter is a privileged one.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I present the credentials of the Senator-designate from Idaho, Hon. HENRY C. DWORSHAK. I send the credentials to the desk and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Boise.

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 59-910, Idaho Code, I have this day appointed HENRY C. DWORSHAK as United States Senator from Idaho to succeed Hon. Bert H. Miller, deceased, his term of office to run until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Idaho to be affixed this 14th day of October 1949.

[SEAL]
Attest:
J. D. CY PRICE,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The certificate of appointment will be placed on file.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator-designate is present and desires to take the oath of office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator-designate will present himself at the desk, the oath of office will be administered to him.

Mr. DWORSHAK, escorted by Mr. WHERRY, advanced to the desk, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the President pro tempore.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I desire to thank the distinguished Senator from Missouri for having yielded for this purpose, and I ask that the proceedings in connection with the taking of the oath of office by the new Senator from Idaho may appear at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Missouri.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I assure the Senator I was very pleased to yield, and I—and I am sure all my colleagues join with me—welcome into our midst our good friend who has just been sworn in.

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, may I inquire concerning the number of minutes left to the proponents of the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 48 minutes left to the proponents.

Mr. CAIN. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] asked that I allocate 40 minutes of his time to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE].

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, until the last speech we have not had much discussion of the actual effect of the legislation. I wish to try in a realistic way to discuss the effect of the so-called Celler bill. In doing so, Mr. President, I want to state at this time that I think the bill will not meet its objective unless the Senate adopts the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

I believe the statement was recently made upon the floor that the Central Intelligence Agency voiced opposition to the provisions contained in the bill with reference to 15,000 aliens under section 2 (d) of H. R. 4567. I have in my hand a letter from Admiral Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence, in which he says that is not a fact; that they have no objections whatsoever to this legislation.

Mr. President, what I am now going to say is taken from Government reports, and is not taken from rumors or "we have been told" reports. During the period from 1930 to 1947, inclusive, under our own quota system we had an unused immigration quota of 2,140,209 persons. For the war period, beginning in 1939, the beginning of the war in Europe, up to the present time, we have unused quotas of 1,090,187. So I think that in view of these facts and based upon Congress having used its wisdom in the establishment of quotas, the provisions of the pending bill will not cause any great influx into this country.

It is rather interesting to study immigration during the war years and realize that as compared to quotas of immigration back in 1929, in which year we received 150,000 persons, during the war years our immigration dropped down to as low as 9,054 persons in 1 year. In the entire time during the war years immigration into the United States never exceeded 62,402 persons in 1 year. The unused quotas continue to climb. That is based on calendar years. I also have the same figures for the fiscal years, which show relatively the same amounts.

H. R. 4567 is not a bill in the common sense of the word. It is an amendment to existing legislation. When Public Law 774 was enacted by the Eightieth Congress I felt at that time it was unrealistic and contained many handicaps.

The first unrealistic phase of the law now in effect is the deadline. Many statements have been made to the effect that that deadline was set by the President. Let us consider the history of that deadline. The cut-off date of December 22, 1945, as it appears in section 2 (c) of the present act denies eligibility to all persons who entered Germany, Austria, or Italy after December 22, 1945, and excludes persons who as persecutees fled to eastern European countries in 1946, 1947, and 1948. In 1946 most of them were of Jewish faith, but since 1947

the fleeing of displaced persons from eastern Europe has changed in religious complexion.

Increasingly the refugees are not racial outcasts, but political and religious dissenters from the regime now ruling most, if not all, the eastern European countries, including Soviet Russia. The largest number of the recent refugees are Catholics, who at the end of 1948 numbered nearly 49 percent of all displaced persons located in camps, and this proportion was similar among the out-of-camp population. The percentages of displaced persons of other religious denominations run from roughly 18 percent for the Jewish group to 33 percent for the Protestant and Orthodox faiths combined.

The reason the date in question is unrealistic, I may say, Mr. President, is the fact that it was not promulgated as the date of application; it was simply the date of the signing of a Presidential order permitting certain persons to be brought into this country. At that time no IRO was in existence or functioning. There was no list of displaced persons. There were simply persons in concentration camps, or persons who were living outside concentration camps.

At a later date when it was found that the cold war was going to continue, it became necessary for us to raise our sights and allow people to enter the camps. Then was set up the system of actual registration of displaced persons, people who could prove to the IRO that they were without residence or chance of permanent residence. They were listed, cataloged, and card indexed. That is why December 22 was not a good date. That is why last year the Senator from West Virginia insisted on a later date at which there was a complete catalog in existence, so we would know who were displaced persons and who were not. The persons who come in we know to be bona fide displaced persons. Although the shooting war ended in 1945, anyone who reads the press or anyone who thinks on the subject at all must have knowledge of the fact that the cold war is still going on based on religious and ideological differences in Europe, and particularly between the theories of communism and of free republican forms of government.

The change of date line allows us to take into this picture those persons who were picked up from their homes by the Russian advance and by the Russian seizure of their countries, and cast into outer darkness, their places being taken by Russian Communists, and they were thrust upon our zones in Europe. It is true certain of them do not live in the camps, but frankly my sympathy, on the basis of the information I have, lies with those persons who live outside the camps. I say that for the benefit of the Senator from Colorado who asked questions on that point. The ones who live outside the camps are those who prefer to do some work to sustain themselves, by hoeing gardens or mowing lawns, thus helping to eke out their existence. But they are still displaced persons, because they have no homes, no place to go, unless they can establish themselves in Germany.

So first there is the date change to give us a realistic date. By advancing that cut-off date we take care, as I said, of refugees from communism as well as persecutees of nazism and fascism.

I have looked at the situation on the basis of two phases. I think one of the weaknesses of the present law is the failure to recognize those phases. Let us wherever possible allow entry of persons who would be of great benefit to the American people. In other words, let us where possible permit the immigrants to fit into our economy. Our economy is vastly diversified, and with the present limitation and the present date line we have to take in other persons. The so-called hard core would not be included because the hard core is composed of persons found largely to be suffering from typhus and other diseases, many of them mentally deranged. That is the hard core which is talked about. So this bill gets away from that category, and allows us to permit others to immigrate.

The present act provides for a ceiling of 205,000 persons to be brought in during 2 years. The amendment would enlarge that ceiling to 339,000 in 3 years, including visas heretofore issued under the act. It would also include 15,000 of the Polish Army now in England. The United Kingdom has taken care of some 150,000 Poles who volunteered for service with the Allied armies and who fought in the last war. Approximately 18,000 of them, including their families, are people who filed application for immigration to the United States, and who are still in England and unable to locate there permanently. This bill would allow them to be taken care of without being shipped back. They cannot be shipped back to Poland unless we want to ship them to their graves. They cannot be shipped back to Germany. It would be unrealistic to do that. They should be picked up in England and brought here and treated as immigrants.

The second group, 15,000, comprises political refugees from behind the iron curtain who cannot qualify under the present act.

The third group consists of 4,000 refugees stranded in Shanghai. Those are not refugees from China. Those people are refugees who fled, some of them, from the war and some from communism. They fled into Shanghai when it was a free port. I know at least three of them who have homes and families in the United States, but who, because of the war, lost their citizenship and are now stranded in Shanghai. Their wives and children are in the United States and they cannot get over here. Would it be wise to take them from Shanghai and ship them back to Germany?

The bill also takes care of 5,000 orphans, who would be subject to adoption.

One of the big hardships under the present law is the 40-percent requirement, the requirement that people from the Baltic States shall comprise 40 percent of the entire group to come in. Heretofore the effort has been made to adhere as nearly as possible to that requirement, but unfortunately both the IRO and the Displaced Persons Commission operate under what are called assurances. Before anyone can be ac-

cepted, an assurance from a responsible party, a citizen of the United States, must be filed, to the effect that the person will have a job and a home once he comes here, so that he will not become a public charge.

Unfortunately we have been unable to get enough assurances in the case of the Balts to keep them abreast of the other groups, and the authorities will have to stop accepting assurances with respect to the other groups until the Balts can catch up with them.

The situation is just as unrealistic as though the citrus-fruit growers of Florida should say, "We will not ship into Washington more than 30 percent grapefruit and 20 percent oranges. The rest must consist of lemons and limes." The Washington grocers would say, "We cannot handle shipments in that way." Here we have displaced persons, whether they be Balts or whether they be of German ethnic origin, or whether they be Czechs, or what not. They come within the real definition of displaced persons, but with the 40-percent limitation we must restrict the numbers of certain groups.

We must realize that the IRO furnishes the transportation. It is furnished in what are called immigrant ships. There must be a shipload waiting when the ship docks. Otherwise the demurrage becomes extremely heavy. So it is necessary to keep in the camps at all times 6,200 acceptable people who have been passed. Senators can see how the 40-percent rule works.

In addition to the 40-percent rule, there is the 30-percent rule, a requirement of 30 percent for agricultural purposes. The State of Illinois is a great agricultural State, yet there are a number of large industrial centers. The distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] has had several conversations with me in which we have discussed the problem of custom tailors. I have had repeated requests in this connection. At the time the law now in force was before us for consideration the heads of a number of large tailoring companies called me on the telephone and said, "Please get us some custom tailors. We have been getting our custom tailors from middle Europe." One of them said to me, "For every custom tailor you bring in who can fit the collar of a man's coat, we can provide 20 Americans with jobs, making the rest of the suit." Tailors of that type have been trained in Europe for generations. Since the war broke out they have not been coming over here. They have been isolated.

So we must get away from these purely hide-bound percentage theories. We must think of the problem in terms of our general industrial picture. Of course, we must try to avoid displacing American workmen, but we should take advantage of any opportunity to build up employment. If we are undertaking the program from the standpoint of pure charity, let us bring in the "hard core" and get it over with. So the 30-percent rule and the 40-percent rule should be eliminated. They should never have been adopted in the first place. The pending bill would do away with both

those requirements, and would make it possible for the IRO and the Displaced Persons Commission to bring in people as jobs were guaranteed them and as places were found for them. That does not include orphans, who could be adopted or taken care of by their relatives in this country.

In all likelihood the departures of displaced persons from Europe will start to drop immediately. I take this from the statement of the Displaced Persons Commission. Once the shipping demands are cut back, it will be impossible to increase shipping again soon enough to complete the job by June 30, 1950. That means getting 205,000 displaced persons over here. According to a cable to the State Department from the IRO Director General dated October 12, 1949, a cut-back in shipping demands would make it impossible to restore present shipping schedules.

Under the pending proposal, as well as under the existing law, priority is given to persons who are living in camps, which is proper. The pending proposal would eliminate the provision which discriminates against displaced persons who show a worthy purpose to try to get along, and in favor of some man who merely sat down on his wooden bunk and accepted what was dished out by the IRO.

Under the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Pennsylvania the German ethnic problem would progress a long way toward solution. As Senators realize, under the IRO there is no authority to bring in German ethnics who were born outside Germany, even though they may be displaced persons. Most of them cannot get money to come in. They cannot get the transportation. They cannot get the head tax, and all the other taxes involved. In the case of others, the IRO pays those expenses under the present operation.

The bill would provide a revolving fund from which the head tax and the fixed charges would be paid. It would also permit the German ethnic group to be brought in. For a long time they have constituted a very strong background in our industrial and farm picture. The bill would enable us to bring in that very high type of people, people who were driven from their homes, not by the shooting war but by the cold war and the dispossession of anyone whose great-great-grandfather happened to be German, or who had any German blood in the family chain within 100 years.

Something has been said about fraud. I should like to make a comparison for the benefit of the Senate as to the difference between normal immigration and the displaced-persons program as it now exists and as it would exist under the proposed amendment.

In the first place, a person seeking immigration within the quota limits applies for immigration, satisfies the immigration authority or the consul where he seeks a visa that he has enough money to get over here, and that he will not become a public charge. Then he is interviewed by an immigration inspector. That ends the "show" if he comes within the quota. Under the system as laid down

now, he is first screened by the IRO, which is a United Nations agency. It is said that that agency is the one which picks up the undesirables; but let us see what else happens. After IRO screens them they are screened by the CIC, the counterintelligence branch of the armed services. Then they are checked by a joint group from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department. Then they are cleared by the Displaced Persons Commission. So there will be about four times as many checks and counterbalances on anyone who seeks to enter the United States under this proposed legislation as we have had under the quota system or as we would have in the future under normal circumstances. So the question of fraud becomes a negligible factor.

A great deal has been said about the infiltration of Communists. Mr. President, most of the persons who would be affected by this measure are fugitives from communism; in fact, virtually all of them are fugitives from communism. Is it likely that people who have been subjected to slave labor would try to bring the doctrine of communism into this country?

Mr. President, the changes proposed by this bill will make the present displaced persons law workable. The number of persons admitted under this bill will not exceed the immigration quotas. There has been talk about mortgaging the quotas. Yes; they will be mortgaged, but only to the extent of not less than 25 or more than 50 percent of the quotas of any nation in any given year. We find that that range has been exceeded in the past 50 years in respect to the normal quotas. So no change would be made there.

The bill itself, if enacted, will give us a chance to acquire valuable people who will make worth-while contributions to our civilization.

Mr. President, there has been much comment on the fact that the report of the Judiciary Committee consists of only one sentence. That was done by agreement. I had planned and had worked on a report from the committee, and had discussed it with various other Senators. That report would have recommended the passage of this bill. But we agreed we would report the bill without recommendation, hoping for dispassionate discussion, not personal recrimination, on the floor of the Senate.

I have said before that these recommendations are based upon records, not upon hearsay.

Great stress has been laid upon the time element. Mr. President, back in 1942, I believe it was, the Attorney General of the United States in desperation came to the then Senator Truman and asked him to "go to bat" on the rubber program. The Attorney General said, in effect, "We have been trying for 18 months to follow the normal course under the antitrust laws and the Clayton Act, so as to get these rubber patents shaken loose; but we cannot do it, and sometimes we have to take extraordinary measures." In 5 days' time, after the matter was publicized, it was straightened out. Had we followed the normal procedures in that connection, involving

proceeding through the courts, and so forth, probably we would have lost the war or we would have wound up with our various transportation services and armed services operating on solid metal tires, if we could have found enough steel for that purpose.

As a result of the investigation made thus far, I do not believe that all the suggested investigations and studies of this matter can be completed by 1960. This bill was before the committee in May. Despite repeated motions and other action to have the committee report the bill—action taken by the Senator from Michigan and by the then Senator from Rhode Island, now Attorney General McGrath—no effort was made to give a factual report to the committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. KILGORE. Not now. I wish to conclude my remarks.

Mr. DONNELL. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the correct date, I believe, is June 6.

Mr. KILGORE. Very well, June 6; I stand corrected as to the date. From June 6 to October is a long time for a subcommittee to investigate a bill which makes only three changes in the existing legislation on the subject. That subcommittee has had a staff of 26 members, and the subcommittee is composed of 5 Senators, from among the total of 13 Senators who serve on the full committee. Not the slightest scintilla of a report was developed until the morning session and the night session were had this week; and that report was a purely verbal one, not backed up by anything.

Mr. President, I am not apologizing for my actions or for the actions of the committee. Had all the members of the committee been present on that date, the committee would have voted 8 to 5 to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill. Unfortunately, Senator Miller, who had just indicated his intention, died. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] was away. All absent members of the committee who were available were permitted to vote.

After hearing all these matters and spending 3 days in session—all the sessions we could schedule, because, by reason of objections, we were not permitted to meet on the afternoon of the 10th to get further information, if any there was—the committee was unable to develop any further information. I think it is high time something is done.

I well remember when a specialist on child welfare described to me a long routine which he recommended be followed in the case of a delinquent child who was brought in half starved, vermin-ridden, and suffering in other ways. I worked out a time schedule on the basis of the routine the expert recommended; and I discovered that if that routine were followed, the child probably would die of malnutrition before the routine could be completed.

Mr. President, if this bill, if enacted, would make a material difference to our population or would work any unfairness or hardship; if this measure, if enacted, would do other than make work-

able an act which now is unworkable, I would never ask the Senate to vote for it, and I would not take the floor of the Senate to speak in favor of its passage. If the bill proposed any changes in addition to the ones I have delineated, I would not support it. The changes the bill proposes in the present Displaced Persons Act are the same as those which were debated on this floor and in committee in the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. President, a rather peculiar thing happened in this connection. Despite the fact that the nominations for members of the Displaced Persons Commission had been before the same subcommittee for a long, long time, no move ever was made, until very recently, to have those nominations reported and confirmed. Had they not been acted upon before the close of this session, the entire program would have bogged down, because the present members of the Displaced Persons Commission would have had to quit; they would not even have been able to draw any expense money. Finally, a desperate move was made to have the nominations reported and confirmed, and that was done.

Mr. President, I do not think we should allow ourselves to become hysterical either in favor of or in opposition to anything; but I do think we should logically analyze the existing law and should logically determine its effect.

It is all very well to have red tape, but it is also proper to have a pair of scissors. I have sometimes found that, in the long run, a pair of scissors can be a most valuable item of equipment. When we use too much red tape, with the result that proper administration is prevented, and—in this case—we are prevented from getting the very type of people we need in this country if we are to have a full economy, and when the use of such red tape would limit to an entirely different type the displaced persons who would be admitted to the United States, then I think such legislation is poor legislation.

As I have said before, the pending measure, if enacted, would change only the deadline, the percentages, and the scope of the present Displaced Persons Act. The scope of that act would be changed, by the enactment of the pending measure, to include persons to whom we are under moral obligation. I mean by that the 18,000 Poles and the 5,000 orphans and the 15,000 others who would come in. Even then we shall not more than equal our normal quota limitations for the period covered, when all things are taken into consideration. This I submit, Mr. President, is sufficient argument to show that the Senate should act now, or forever hold its peace and take the consequences.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a short question?

Mr. KILGORE. I yield for a question.

Mr. MILLIKIN. How many more displaced persons will come in under the bill, if it should become law, between now and February 1, 1950, than would come in under the present law?

Mr. KILGORE. A considerable number, I may say, because they will be able to keep up to the shipping requirement

which IRO has, which under the present situation cannot be done. It will probably be doubled, or more than that.

Mr. MILLIKIN. How many does the Senator estimate?

Mr. KILGORE. I should say around 19,000 or 20,000.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Is that between now and, say, the first of next February?

Mr. KILGORE. Yes. We should add to that the ethnic Germans, who would be taken care of by this bill, which would permit a great number of them to be brought in. It would increase the admissions, and would help solve many of the problems now existing in middle Europe.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I yield 25 minutes to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, now that at long last the DP bill is before us for consideration, I feel that the only issue which it is really fundamental for us to consider is this:

Should we undertake before the end of this session of the Eighty-first Congress to give our consent in the Senate to the DP bill which was passed by the House of Representatives earlier this year—or should we wait for a few more weeks until the new Congress reconvenes in its second session shortly after the first of the new year?

I feel, Mr. President, that despite all of the comment and controversy that we have heard on this issue, that the question boils down to whether we should act now—or later. And remember under this motion to recommit we cannot possibly get a bill before the Senate or on the Senate floor before February.

In this issue, as in most issues in which our emotions tend to run high, and about which many of us have strong convictions, our only honest recourse is to the facts involved. Now I will readily concede that if we were to decide today to hold this bill over until next session, agreeing at the same time to undertake action upon it about February, only a very short time will elapse between now and then.

But I am not at all sure that it is clear, or at least clear to very many people, that our failure to act, now that the DP bill is before us, will have serious effects in many, many places.

For one thing, the International Refugee Organization is destined to wind up its affairs by the middle of next summer, leaving a quite substantial job to be done in finding places for a number of hundreds of thousands of resettlable displaced persons. I feel strongly that by adopting the bill already passed by the House—and in so doing, announcing that America intends to carry out its responsibilities of world leadership, by announcing that we intend, not only to stay in this thing until the problem is solved but that we are also ready, willing, and able to accept into this country between July 1, 1950, and July 1951, an additional 134,000 persons—the IRO will be in a position to reconsider its decision to disband, and further, will have an adequate opportunity to make

provision for finishing the remaining work.

This point is cogently stated in a personal letter I received October 10 from Under Secretary of State James E. Webb, who, in part, said:

It is of particular importance, moreover, that very prompt action be taken in this regard since the International Refugee Organization General Council convenes tomorrow, October 11, for the specific purpose of deciding upon the future status and continuation of IRO. Definitive action by the Congress of the United States, along the lines of H. R. 4567, is in our considered judgment essential to an early solution of the displaced-persons problem. Failure to take such action will leave, without any prospect for resettlement, somewhere in the vicinity of 200,000 resettlable displaced persons, over and above the "hard core" group.

I feel Mr. Webb's statement covers this aspect of the situation with singular clarity, thoroughness, and conciseness.

I think it is important, also, for us to keep in mind that the world is watching the Senate today. It is watching us because our position of leadership—leadership certainly among the free nations—is universally accepted. If we reject the bill before us, we give rise to the feeling that we do not intend to carry out our pledges to aid in bringing about a better and peaceful world.

A number of other nations who are members of the IRO with us have done a great deal in agreeing to take into their countries large numbers of DP's. They are now watching anxiously to see what we intend to do. And I feel they will follow our lead. If we act now by ridding the existing law of its patently discriminatory features, features which operate against Jews, against Catholics, against in fact, all, but a small portion of the people who remain unsettled in Europe, we are in effect saying that we cannot really be counted on to face our full share of world responsibility.

I do not believe we will fail to live up to the duty we see so clearly before us.

I feel, too, that we must all give the fullest consideration to the efforts of the literally hundreds of voluntary organizations right here in America, which have tirelessly and unselfishly devoted themselves, in every way possible, to sponsor the homeless refugees of Europe—to sponsor them in order that they may be given an opportunity to breathe the air of freedom in order that they may escape from the hopelessness and the dark future which lies ahead of them in the hostile and alien circumstances in which they now find themselves.

It is impossible for me to believe that the Lutherans, and the Catholics, and the Jews, and the Quakers—and, in fact, religious organizations of every shade of belief in this country—have acted in bad faith in devoting their efforts to the solution of this problem. The people in these organizations here in America are not bent upon selling us out to atheistic communism, and they are not bent on underwriting the discrimination and intolerance that characterize the operation of a totalitarian state, be it a totalitarian state of the left or of the right.

The American people who have given their greatest attention to the problem of

the displaced persons are good, solid, substantial, humane, and decent people—and their motives in making the DP program operate effectively are good motives, regardless of what some may attempt to have us believe.

Can we say to them today that they must discard their plans, that they must disband their organizations before this problem is fully solved? Yet if we fail to act favorably on this bill today, I think that is exactly what we are saying to them.

During the day on Sunday, October 9, 1949, I received a cable from Frankfurt, Germany, sent to me by James J. Norris, European director of the war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. In his cable, he had this to say about the voluntary agencies:

There is need for new legislation now if there is not to be a serious break in the processing procedures. All agencies engaged in this work have trained staffs which will be dissolved and much valuable experience lost unless new legislation permits the continuation of the program without a break. We therefore endorse the DP bill now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

And to a similar effect, I had a cable from Joseph Schwartz, European chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, sent to me from Paris last Saturday, in which he said:

We believe it is urgent that immediate legislation be adopted to extend the present DP Act, as otherwise all administrative machinery will break down and even if a new bill is passed at a later date, it will take months to organize a new set-up to take care of the DP's who will need resettlement service. Urge you on behalf of our organization as well as on behalf of all voluntary agencies who have been working with the problem of displaced persons since the liberation of Germany, Austria, and Italy to take immediate steps to pass new legislation which will make it possible once and for all to solve the problem of homeless people whose only crime is that they have no home to which to return.

Once more, in a radiogram from Paul M. Lindberg, senior field representative, Lutheran World Federation, sent me on Saturday, he said:

The Lutheran World Federation supports pending legislation to increase displaced persons resettlement to United States. We are satisfied with administration of present law. Failure to pass pending DP bill at this session leaves more than 50,000 eligible and qualified Lutheran displaced persons and many thousands of other Protestants homeless in Germany alone facing precarious and uncertain futures.

Mr. President, can we tell these responsible officials of responsible American voluntary organizations that we do not intend to continue in support of their efforts? Can we tell the hundreds of thousands who are associated with the Lutheran World Federation, with the Catholic Welfare Conference, with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and countless other cooperating organizations that they must discontinue their efforts?

There is one more compelling reason for action by the Congress at this time—a reason which is perhaps the most important of all. Under the present law, there is a seemingly harmless-looking provision which simply states that 40

percent of the 205,000 displaced persons now eligible must be persons whose place of origin, or country of nationality, has been annexed by a foreign power. What does that really mean? I have not heard very much said about it.

It means that 2 out of every 5 persons who qualify under the existing law must be drawn from one of three small Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—which have suffered the tragedy of being swallowed up by the Soviet Union. If it were true that the assurances required under the present act came into the Displaced Persons Commission in the ratio of 2 to 5 to cover eligible DP's who have been forced to flee from their homelands in the Baltic States, this provision would be perfectly fair, and all of us would defend it. But the facts show that this is not the case. The facts show that it is getting quite difficult to find qualified persons from the Baltic countries for whom assurances and sponsorship can be provided. The result boils down to the fact that the monthly rates of issuing visas will depend from here on upon our ability to find enough qualified persons to meet this 40-percent requirement.

It is true that about 15,000 DP visas have been issued monthly for some time now, and that in September this number exceeded 18,000. It is clear now, however, that there are not enough qualified Baltic DP's to assure that 6,000 of them can be found monthly to maintain the 40-percent requirement of a 15,000 monthly total. In other words, the whole rate at which the program proceeds from this point is determined entirely by the number of qualified Baltic persons.

Representatives of the DP Commission have stated that in their opinion the rates at which visas will be issued if the present law is continued without change can be expected to drop to a level of 8,000 or 10,000 monthly by November or December of this year. The ultimate meaning of this, of course, is that we will fail to admit 205,000 persons by July 1, 1950, and may instead, wind up with a total perhaps as low as 150,000 to 170,000.

Virtually identical arguments can be made against the provision which requires 30 percent of all eligible DP's to be farmers—and it must be recalled that these two mutually inclusive provisions must both be considered in attempting to administer the law. The House bill now before us does away with both those discriminatory features.

There, Mr. President, not in a nut shell, but there, at any rate, are the facts as I see them which overwhelmingly sustain the wisdom of passing the bill which the House has sent us. I have deliberately tried to strip from my case the emotional arguments, the humane arguments, and the arguments which ordinary decency would recommend. Personally, I dislike very much arguing a measure which so intimately affects the future welfare of human beings by resorting to cold facts and hard logic without any regard whatsoever for the decent, humane, moral issues which are incident to the problems we are considering.

It certainly is not necessary for me to explain who the DP's are. Ask that

question of any American and he will tell you.

I think that in considering whether we are to act now or are to delay action until a later date, we must also direct our attention to charges and allegations which assert that the operation of certain aspects of the DP program have been shot through with fraud, and further, that it has operated as a serious threat to the security of the United States.

Before we get too deeply involved in this, I should like to make what appears to me to be a significant comparison between the screening and security provisions of our ordinary immigration laws, and the screening and security provisions which apply to displaced persons. So far as ordinary immigrants are concerned, any alien entering this country must supply an affidavit of support, a visa, and his case is examined by Immigration and Naturalization Service inspectors. That is all that is involved in screening and checking an ordinary alien immigrant.

Just what steps lie ahead of the displaced person seeking entrance to America? First, he must be cleared by the International Refugee Organization. This is an essential prerequisite, but it is only the first step. In addition, representatives abroad of the Displaced Persons Commission conduct a complete investigation and case analysis. That investigation makes use of Army counterintelligence, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. When this is completed, the entire file is turned over with all the investigative findings to the State Department consuls and to immigration inspectors, who then, independently, conduct their own investigation.

The comparison between the security regulations for DP's and those of ordinary immigrants is, I think, striking indeed. We are infinitely more careful in the precautions which we have set up for DP's than we are in the operation of our normal immigration service.

I should like to quote another portion of the telegram sent me by Mr. Norris, European Director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which I have already referred to. He had this to say about security and fraud:

If this agency were aware of a single case of fraud in documents, misrepresentation, maladministration, or violation of law, we should feel obligated to make it known.

Mr. Lindberg, of the Lutheran World Federation, said:

We are satisfied with the administration of the displaced persons law.

I should like, also, at this time, to have inserted in the RECORD at this point two cables which have reached me in the last several days. One of them is from Representative FRANCIS E. WALTER, who is chairman of a subcommittee which has just completed a study in Europe of the DP problem, and the second cable was sent to me from Rome by Mr. Carusi, Chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission. I think their statements are entitled to great weight.

There being no objection, the cablegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator FRANCIS MYERS,
Washington, D. C.:

Every voluntary and official agency agrees House bill necessary to complete program now functioning effectively and very efficiently. Few cases of irregularities or fraud. Such cases easily detected. Present immigration laws offer full protection to security of the United States. Refer you to Lt. Col. Dayton Frost, War Department, who accompanied my committee during entire investigation.

FRANCIS WALTER.

Rome, October 9, 1949.

Hon. FRANCIS MYERS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:

Cannot understand Senator McCARRAN's statement on displaced-persons situation in Germany. Congressman WALTER, whose committee has just completed detailed investigation into same matters, publicly expressed approval of operation upon departure for home and reaffirmed his support of House-approved bill. Whoever presumed to speak for Displaced Persons Commission European staff to effect that passage pending legislation would be serious mistake, did not express official position of the staff nor personal attitude of vast majority of its members. I accept full responsibility for saying that consensus of principal officials and subordinate officers of our European staff is for enactment of legislation such as H. R. 4567, particularly those provisions removing present administrative difficulties. References to fraud, misrepresentation, and illegality relate to exceptions instead of the rule. Careful screening by Commission, consular, and immigration officers discovers violations when attempted and makes possible their disclosure to congressional and other interested agencies. Important thing is that these attempted violations are being caught and appropriately acted upon. We have been using every administrative and investigative measure to insure against admission of security risks and persons of other undesirable traits. Postponement of action on pending legislation would continue present administrative difficulties which are now manifesting themselves increasingly more than heretofore. Moreover, it is important that activities be continued at steady pace in event of extension of operations under new bill, otherwise all agencies, public and private, would be compelled to reduce staffs and activities next spring because of approaching expiration of present program and then rebuild anew upon passage of legislation. This would be extremely costly and wasteful to all concerned and would very appreciably retard fulfillment of congressional purpose.

UGO CARUSI.

Mr. MYERS. With reference to Representative WALTER, Mr. President, he has since returned to America. He was on the Senate floor today. He has handed me this newspaper, which is the official organ of the Vatican. It is called *L'Osservatore Romano*. In this newspaper there is an account of a visit to His Holiness the Pope of a group of distinguished Representatives a short time ago. Among them were Representative WALTER, of Pennsylvania; Representative BYRNE, of New York; Representative FEIGHAN, of Ohio; Representative FELLOWS, of Maine; and Representative MURPHY, of New York, along with several other gentlemen.

Let me read a couple of sentences from this address which the Pope made when this congressional delegation met with

him. I should like to have the entire address printed at this point in the RECORD, but I wish to call the Senate's attention to two sentences. His Holiness in addressing the delegation said, among other things:

Neither justice nor mercy, obviously, will be served if fact-finding is to lead merely to fault-finding. Clearly it is too late and too futile merely to be shocked and even righteously indignant. The blight of the detention camps in time of peace, which is the blight of innocent brothers' and sisters' frustrated lives, and the plight of millions who now must answer to the hideous appellation of "expellees," are no longer simply a subject for humiliation and regret.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Your visit, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, revives many a pleasant memory, and kindles to new brightness a hope that has long lain very close to our heart.

Our repeated public expression of anxious concern for the liquidation of what has come to be called all too unfeelingly the refugee problem will attest that to fact-finding investigations such as yours we are ready to attach the importance of a critical professional errand and the dignity of an urgent mission of mercy.

Neither justice nor mercy, obviously, will be served if fact-finding is to lead merely to fault-finding. Clearly it is too late and too futile merely to be shocked and even righteously indignant. The blight of the detention camps in time of peace, which is the blight of innocent brothers' and sisters' frustrated lives, and the plight of millions who now must answer to the hideous appellation of expellees, are no longer simply a subject for humiliation and regret. There is more here even than a stark challenge to Christian compassion. You have been able to see and judge for yourselves: More insistently than ever at this hour the agony of the so-called displaced is a summons to prompt and responsible community action.

An immense treasure of good will and enlightened, if at times faltering, social effort has already been dedicated to the provision of decent homes and employment for this legion of homeless and disheartened hostages. The devoted labors of the immigrant and welfare organizations, with which you are wisely maintaining close and fruitful contact, are beyond all human praise, and they have not lacked such paternal encouragement and material support as we could find it possible, out of a full heart and straitened means, to give them.

The lasting good thus far accomplished for hundreds of thousands, in face of the awkwardness, discrimination, and vacillation perhaps inevitably bound up with legislative and administrative action in so complex and delicate a field, should leave you, as we are happy to assure you it leaves us, confident of ultimate victory soon and doggedly determined to see this giant specter of human dereliction forever banished from the conscience of mankind.

One further and controlling observation, dictated by the sacred trust committed to our charge, you will not fail to understand. Political, economic, and even social dangers are involved in a policy of further delay or exaggerated caution. But these dangers, real and serious though they be, are derivative and secondary. Our prime anxiety—as we are sure it is yours deep down in your hearts—touches the judgment of history and of history's Lord on the fulfillment of that gravest duty of man to man and of nation to nation,

which calls for respect for the image of God in even the weakest and most abandoned of his children.

No reason of State or pretext of collective advantage, as we had occasion to emphasize once more only a few days ago, can avail to justify the contempt of that human dignity and the denial of those elemental human rights which the Creator has imprinted on the soul of each of His creatures.

Again be assured, gentlemen, that our heartfelt sympathy and supplication before the throne of divine justice and mercy attend your best endeavors, and those of your colleagues and collaborators of every nation, to deal vigorously with the last remaining obstacles to full human freedom for our beloved refugees, prisoners of a hope that cannot, that must not, be allowed to wither and die in their hearts.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I will concede that there are undoubtedly a few inevitable instances in which some of the machinery of our Displaced Persons Act has operated inadequately. There are, possibly, a few places in the machinery that need lubrication, or perhaps even that need stiffening. Undoubtedly, there have been attempts made to submit fraudulent documents. I feel, however, from the evidence I have before me, that these attempts at fraud are being caught, and are a tiny exception to an overwhelming rule.

Merely that it is possible that in some instances there may be defects in the machinery does not mean that we should throw out the whole machine. I can see no earthly reason for saying that the fundamental principle of the machine is wrong. If Henry Ford had scrapped his first car because it rattled, we would, perhaps, still be dependent on the horse and buggy.

The point is, of course, that the principles which motivated the President's proclamation in 1945, that motivated us a year later to join the IRO, and that later still motivated us to do something about the displaced-persons problem through the operation of laws which we in the Congress had passed, are principles of enduring validity. We do not sack principles because there are, perhaps, minor frictions and difficulties in putting them into effect. It is incumbent upon us to go thoroughly into these possible mechanical troubles, and we are, in fact, already set up to do just that through the existence of subcommittees in both the House and the Senate, which are continuing their study of this problem.

So I return to my original question: Shall we act now, or later? My answer, Mr. President, is categorical. We should act now, before the end of this session, to reassert our pledge to ourselves, to freedom, and to democracy that we intend fully to discharge our duties to help make this a better world in which to live. The problems posed by the homeless thousands in Europe are problems which closely affect our building of that kind of world. I, therefore, give my full and unqualified endorsement to the adoption by the Senate now of H. R. 4567, together with the two amendments which we have discussed earlier, which deal with the expellee problem, and which will provide immediate and necessary relief to another group of people—the German ethnic expellees—who face a future

of the same gravity as is faced by those persons who are defined under the charter of the IRO as displaced persons. We will get into this country none of these expellees, or very few, unless this bill shall be amended.

In closing, Mr. President, one last observation occurs to me. We have heard much discussion over the question of the number of persons "who were displaced by the war." If we construe narrowly the phrase "displaced by the war," it is correct to say that the closing date line of December 22, 1945, does cover all those who were displaced during the war.

I feel, however, that such an interpretation completely subverts the basic principles involved in the displaced-persons law. We must, all of us, bear in mind that there were intensely strong forces who stayed behind what we regard as the iron curtain with the intention and the hope of building free democracies in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and elsewhere. They resisted the Communists as strongly as possible, doing everything they could to obtain freedom and democracy for their people.

But in the years which have followed 1945, these people have seen their hopes dashed. They have seen the Communists usurp power in country after country. Because these people resisted the Communists, they have now been forced to flee for their lives—or at least, those who could flee have done so. We in the western democracies have witnessed the oppression under which the people behind the iron curtain now suffer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, could I have two more minutes?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania two more minutes.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, by advancing the date of eligibility—as H. R. 4567 does—to January of 1949, we acknowledge in adopting the House bill that these people who tried to make democracy work behind the iron curtain are just as truly victims of the war as those uprooted during the war itself.

By accepting the House bill at this time, therefore, we extend a helping hand to these true lovers of democracy—the Czechs and the Slovaks who fled from their country after the Communist coup in February 1948; the Hungarians, the Yugoslavs who have fled from Tito's off-breed brand of communism.

The House bill, too, recognizes, and will aid the 18,000 valiant Poles of General Anders' army who were stranded in England, unable to return to their homeland; the White Russians now in Samar and the Philippines; the Ukrainians, the Lithuanians, the Latvians, the Estonians.

So, Mr. President, I urge the Senate once more to stand by its pledges to bring peace and decency to the world, that it defeat the motion to recommit, and then take up the bill, so that justice can be done now rather than have an attempt made, and I feel a futile attempt, to see justice done next year.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, am I correct in the understanding that the proponents of the bill will proceed at this time?

Mr. FERGUSON. I understood that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] would speak at this time, but I do not see him on the floor.

Mr. President, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the question of a lobby has been discussed. The Senator from Michigan is not familiar with that lobby.

I note that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] has just returned to the floor, and I may say to him that I was compelled to yield myself some time because no one on the other side was on the floor. Does the Senator care to take the time?

Mr. CAIN. Let me first say to the Senator from Michigan that I found myself in a comparable position earlier in the day, and I had to yield myself 15 minutes. It would better suit our purposes, if the Senator could agree, not to have another speaker on our side for about 15 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan will take 15 minutes.

Mr. President, there has been discussion on the floor of the Senate regarding the lobby which is working for the pending displaced-persons legislation. As I stated, I am not familiar with the facts. All I know is what has been stated on the floor. I take it for granted that a considerable amount of money has been raised for this purpose, as has been stated on the floor. I wish to say a few words respecting what a lobby can do for this bill.

As I understand the organization is operating in all the States. It is working for a humanitarian cause. It is working for displaced persons who are located more than 3,000 miles away, who had no one, no organization, to work for them. They would not have had anyone working for them had not the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons been organized in America.

Prior to the end of the war the then majority leader, now the Vice President, and a group of other Senators, at the request of General Eisenhower, went to Europe to look into the conditions in the concentration camps, which now to a great extent, are the displaced-persons camps. We went there even prior to the surrender of Germany so the Senate of the United States, prior to May 8, 1945, started an investigation of the displaced persons to see what should be done with them after the close of the war.

Shortly after May 1945, the Senator from Michigan, together with other Senators, was at Dachau, one of the prison camps. He will never forget that he there saw an inmate of that camp die of starvation. That is probably one of the things that moves him so deeply in connection with the subject we are now discussing. At that time the Senator

from Michigan and other Senators were taken outside the hospital where we saw piled up almost 100 bodies of persons who had died in that camp that day or the previous day. Mr. President, it is sights such as those we witnessed that move men's hearts, and make men want to do something to help the poor unfortunate displaced persons.

Mr. President, I ask the committee to disclose to the Senate those who are opposed to the bill. If efforts have been put forth by those who favor the bill, I should like to know what organizations are opposed to it.

I see nothing wrong about the lobby which has been spoken of, though, of course, I would not condone the spending of any money illegally or wrongfully.

Mr. President, the Senate appropriated \$50,000 for the year 1947 for a study to be made of the displaced-persons question. It is now the 15th day of October, and we are still talking about studying this problem. When the Senate in 1947 appropriated \$50,000 the Committee on the Judiciary employed additional staff members to make a study of the problem. In 1948 another \$50,000 was appropriated for continuation of the study. This year \$135,000 of the taxpayers' money has been appropriated to continue the study of this question. It is now the 15th day of October 1949. Do Senators know of any other problem for the study of which any committee has received as much as \$235,000 during 1947, 1948, and the first 10 months of 1949?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. The Senator will remember that the junior Senator from Connecticut and the junior Senator from Michigan with others went to a displaced-persons camp in Bremen a short time ago. Does the Senator feel that if we pass the pending bill there is any reason why such difficulties, such mistakes, and such errors as may have been made in connection with the administration of the whole program cannot be rectified, and the program continued?

Mr. FERGUSON. If mistakes are being made, if the Commission is not doing its duty, if anyone connected with the program is not doing his duty, that is a matter which should be corrected, through appropriate action on the part of the Senate, and the program continued.

Mr. President, I have given the amount appropriated for this purpose to show what use has been made of it to employ staff members to study the question and to indicate how much study, otherwise, the subject has received in the past. That is why seven members of the Committee on the Judiciary voted to report the bill so the Senate could act upon it.

As the Senator from Michigan sees it, the question is not now one of trying to get facts. If the appropriation of \$235,000, and the employment of 26 additional employees to those on the regular staff of the Committee on the Judiciary, a committee composed entirely of lawyers, cannot result in the obtaining of

evidence in this case, in 2 years and 10 months, I ask the Members of the Senate what they expect from the committee if the bill is recommitted. I have served on other committees. I served on the War Investigating Committee. If there had been the will to do so a thorough investigation and a report to the Senate of the United States for or against the bill could have been made. The Senate of the United States was entitled to have received a thorough-going report on the problem prior to this time.

As I pointed out yesterday, the question is not new. In June there was discussion on the floor of the Senate regarding the filing of a petition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. The Senator from Michigan feels that in view of the fact that the committee was given 26 additional employees, and in view of the fact that \$235,000 has been appropriated to the committee, a comprehensive report could have been presented to the committee, had there been a will to do so. So we face this question today, after all this time, and after the study conducted by various Senators.

I believe that at least 20 Members of the Senate have visited displaced persons camps since the end of the war. No other question that I know of has received the study which has been devoted to this bill. The only question is, Why was it not reported to the Senate, favorably or unfavorably? Seven members of the committee decided in the closing days of the session that the Senate was entitled to act, and the bill was reported to the Senate. It is now before us. I do not know of any Senator who does not know how he would vote today on the bill. He is either for it or against it, or he does not necessarily have an intention to vote upon the bill. But I believe any Senator who is present could satisfy his conscience and vote either for or against the bill.

Mr. President, we are in a cold war. There are those who are the enemies of the forces aligned against us, who have fled from Russia, from communism. We should thank our God that America is a Nation to which people are eager to come. Men stand in line before American embassies all over the world to obtain visas to come to this land. I know of no one in any land today who is standing in line before any embassy to obtain a visa to go behind the iron curtain or into a communistic nation to become a citizen of that nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will yield half a minute to myself, in closing.

Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will not recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that the motion to recommit the bill will be defeated.

I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM].

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter which I have received

from the acting chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1949.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION,
Hon. FRANK P. GRAHAM,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GRAHAM: In response to your question as to what would happen to the program if the amendments embodied in H. R. 4567 failed to pass this session, I am pleased to present to you for your consideration the following answers.

If the amendments fail to pass this session, the Commission will have to virtually stop the validation of all assurances until it can make some sort of arrangement to insure that the preferences, priorities, and percentages of the law can be met by June 30, 1950. Up to now, the Commission has been processing assurances in chronological order. In the absence of immediate corrective legislation, however, the Commission's day of reckoning will have arrived. The laying aside of thousands of assurances must begin at once with every effort strained to select assurances that will meet the maze of priorities, preferences, and percentages of the law. The Commission has no alternative. It is a case of doing this or be found in violation of the law.

The plans of the Commission, together with those of the voluntary and public agencies for the resettlement of thousands of displaced persons must be thrown into discard and extreme efforts undertaken to find sponsors for displaced persons who are in the preferential class to say nothing of the effort that must be made to locate the displaced persons who meet the stringent preferential requirements of the present law. To the thousands of displaced persons who have assurances filed in their behalf by American sponsors eager for their services and skills in the United States, this is the last cruel stroke in a life that has known nothing but fear, tragedy, and cruel frustration.

Some of the end results of this state of affairs are as follows:

1. Departures of displaced persons from Europe in all likelihood will drop from the present average rate of 15,000 a month to at best 8,000 to 10,000 a month.

This would result from the strict application of the preferences, priorities, and percentages of the law on a week-to-week basis, which in turn will cause a severe cut-back in the production of visas.

2. Once the shipments are cut back, it will be impossible to get them up again soon enough to complete the job by June 30, 1950.

A cut-back in shipping commitments, according to a cable from the IRO Director General to the State Department, on October 12, 1949, may make it impossible to restore present shipping schedules.

3. The effect of the restrictive provisions of the present law in reducing numbers arriving in the United States cannot be compensated for by legislation enacted next year.

4. We will not be able to complete the present program by June 30, 1950, and may be limited to only 150,000 to 160,000 instead of the authorized 205,000.

The Commission has given long and careful study to this question, realizing that any judgment it would take in the matter would have a vital effect on the success or failure of the United States' participation in the solution of one of the greatest and most human postwar problems. I should like to assure you that every conceivable factor was

taken into consideration in arriving at this judgment.

If there is any additional information you would like to have about the program, we trust you will not hesitate to call upon us. With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD M. O'CONNOR,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly for two things: First, the continuation of the study by the Judiciary Subcommittee of the over-all problem of displaced persons in the world; and, second, the passage now by the Senate of H. R. 4567. The Judiciary Subcommittee, with its staff, is making a comprehensive and thorough study of the problem of displaced persons in the world. The problem is global and complex and involves our religious responsibilities, our national obligations, and international settlements for a stable and peaceful world. I am grateful to the subcommittee and its overworked staff for the hearings which have been held, the mass of information which they have gathered, and the plans which they are carrying out for an over-all and thorough report on a world-wide problem. These plans will require many more months for fulfillment. Meanwhile, time is running out on many thousands of unfortunate human beings uprooted from their homes by the marches and countermarches of the armies of ruthless Fascist and Communist dictators who brought on the Second World War. These human beings, their families and children, innocent victims of dictators, war, and the cruel backwash of war, call to the nations, the churches, and humanitarian agencies for continuing consideration and prompt action to save them from despair, to salvage them from deterioration, and to help them to become productive and loyal citizens. Many thousands will lose out while we wait for a complete over-all report and a perfect bill.

As the months came and went, the Senate Judiciary Committee had no bill of its own ready and available for action in the present session. As a practical matter the only bill which gave any hope for action in the present session of the Congress was the House bill. As a last resort the Senate Judiciary Committee, with full appreciation of the work of the subcommittee, finally decided to do two things: first, instruct the Judiciary Subcommittee to continue its important and able over-all studies of the complex world-wide problem of displaced persons; and, second, to withdraw from subcommittee and report H. R. 4567 as the only available bill for present action at an hour when time is running out on thousands of homeless uprooted people.

H. R. 4567 increases the number from 205,000 in 2 years to 339,000 in 3 years. The bill advances the date line from December 22, 1945, to January 1, 1949. It removes other restrictions by establishing the basic principle that the selection of displaced persons "shall be made without discrimination in favor of or against a race, religion, or national

origin"; by deleting the 40 percent preference for people from areas annexed by a foreign power; by removing the 30-percent preference for agriculture, but retaining farming as a preference; and by removing the preference for in-camp displaced persons. The bill broadens the definition of "orphans" and enables admission of children now barred. It liberalizes provisions by extending the benefit of regularization of status to persons who had arrived in the United States prior to April 30, 1948. It aids American sponsors of displaced persons by providing a revolving loan fund of \$5,000,000 to meet expenses of transportation and reception in the United States. It doubles the number of ethnic Germans who may be admitted under the law upon the adoption of the Douglas-Myers amendment—the bill provides additional protection of the security of the United States.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GRAHAM. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Will the Senator please tell me how the number of ethnic Germans who could be admitted under the law would be doubled?

Mr. GRAHAM. It would be doubled with the adoption of the Douglas-Myers amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. No such amendment has been offered. No such amendment is pending.

Mr. GRAHAM. I understand that such an amendment is to be offered.

Mr. EASTLAND. It might be offered, and it might be adopted, and it might provide what the Senator says.

Mr. GRAHAM. That is correct. I have a parenthetical statement to follow, depending upon the adoption of that amendment.

Mr. EASTLAND. So far as the bill is concerned, it leaves the ethnic German position exactly as it is in the present law, and that is utterly worthless, because regardless of what the law says, the Displaced Persons Commission will not enforce it. It will not carry out the will of Congress.

Mr. GRAHAM. With the adoption of the amendment, which I understand is to be proposed, the number of German expellees who may be admitted would be increased.

Mr. EASTLAND. What good would it do, when the Commission refuses to enforce the present law?

Mr. GRAHAM. We have statements to the effect that they are enforcing the present law.

Mr. EASTLAND. There has not been a single human being of German ethnic origin admitted into this country under the present program.

Mr. GRAHAM. The bill should be enacted now because departures of displaced persons from Europe will drop, it is estimated by Chairman Carusi, Acting Chairman O'Connor, and their associates, from the present rate of 15,000 a month to 8,000 to 10,000 a month. They hold that this will result from the application of the preferences, priorities, and percentages of the law, which will cause a severe cut-back in the production of visas. They also maintain once the shipments are cut back, it may be impossible

to get them up again soon enough to complete the job by June 30, 1950. A cut-back in shipping commitments, according to a cable from the IRO Director General to the State Department, on October 12, 1949, may make it impossible to restore shipping schedules. Thus according to these statements, the effect of the restrictive provisions of the present law in reducing numbers arriving in the United States cannot be compensated for by legislation enacted next year. With no bill enacted now, it is held that we may not be able to complete the present program by June 30, 1950, and may be limited to only 150,000 to 160,000, instead of the authorized 205,000.

House bill 4567, passed by the House of Representatives after hearings, study, and debate, in the absence now of any other bill, is worthy of consideration, debate and action by the Senate of the United States. If any organization, any religious groups, or other agencies have sought to use improper influence, they should be investigated and proceeded against according to the facts as established by proper procedure. I know of none. If there are any, they should be cited by name, along with a presentation of the facts involved. If any person has been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation or maladministration, that person should be cited and proceeded against through responsible channels, without fear or favor. If the administration of the act has been defective in any way, correction should accordingly be made. The checks on individuals by the several agencies should proceed with careful dispatch. The provisions for the national security should be enforced with full vigor.

With due consideration of all these matters, time should not be allowed to run out on those homeless human beings, who are victims of dictators and war, those who are guilty of no fraud, who are decent and responsible friends of freedom, and who would make likely and productive citizens in a land of freedom and hope.

Mr. President, the bill passed by the House of Representatives is one which lends itself to immediate consideration, discussion, debate, and action by the Senate. Even an imperfect bill which improves the present law is better than no bill at all. The present bill improves the present law. The further improvement of the present law can wait on the comprehensive studies and reports of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. President, for these reasons, I strongly support the continuation of the comprehensive and thorough studies by the Judiciary Subcommittee, and I favor the passage now of House bill 4567, which, as an improvement on the present law, will keep time from running out on disinherited thousands of unfortunate people whose tragic plight appeals to the conscience of America and the conscience of all mankind.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I believe it is the desire of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] to yield at this time to a Senator of his choice.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, at this time, I yield 15 minutes to the Senator from New York [Mr. DULLES].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DULLES. Mr. President, this problem of displaced persons, refugees, expellees, or whatever we may wish to call them, is a problem with which I am quite familiar because of my work in the international field over the last 4 or 5 years.

I first had to deal with this problem, in what might be called an official capacity, at the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in London in 1945. I was there with Secretary Byrnes. I recall very well Molotov's effort at that time to get us to agree to send back behind the iron curtain persons whom he called of Russian nationality. By "Russian nationality," he meant persons who had come out of areas which had been forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union, namely, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and the eastern half of Poland. His particular effort at that time was to get back the Poles who were members of General Anders army, the great army which had fought so gallantly in Italy. All the members of that army were violently and strongly anti-Communist. Molotov did not want them loose in the free world as witnesses against Soviet communism, and the effort he made was to force them to come back. Of course, we rejected that proposal, denying that they had become Russian subjects and were subject to that kind of repatriation, forcibly and against their will.

Then we had the matter to deal with when we came to the United Nations. At the first meeting of the United Nations, in London, in January and February, 1945, Vishinsky made a very impassioned and, to my mind, a very frightening plea for sending refugees back to Russia. It was one of the most vicious, violent, and frightening speeches I have ever heard; and it indicated their absolute determination to pursue these poor refugees throughout the world, wherever they might be, and finally to crush them.

Of course, that plea was rejected by the United Nations. We went on to set up the International Refugee Organization, the IRO, to replace UNRRA. That was a good change. UNRRA had not functioned very well. The trouble with it was that the free countries, particularly the United States, put up all the money; and much of it was spent behind the iron curtain, where it was used by the representatives of Soviet communism to entrench their political hold upon the people.

So we set up a new organization, in replacement of UNRRA—an organization which was largely financed, as UNRRA had been, by the United States and the other western democracies, but which functioned primarily in aid of, not in repression of, the refugees. It took care of a good many of the people in the prison camps, and helped them to become relocated.

Then we had to go on to deal with this problem at further meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers, because many of these displaced persons—in fact most of them—were in camps within the territory of the ex-enemy states. They were

in Germany and in Austria—I think the largest camp which remains today is in Austria—and in Italy. In connection with the peace treaties with these countries we had at the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the old question of what was to be done for these people. Of course, at all those meetings, Molotov and Vishinsky argued that those people were in deplorable condition in the camps and had no livelihood and no future, and that if only they would be brought back to Russia, all would be well with them.

Of course, we did not accept that argument, although we did not have as good arguments as I would have liked to have had in pointing out a decent and hopeful future for those persons. We rejected, for the peace treaties, the provisions the Soviet Union wanted, which would have resulted in sending most of those people back behind the iron curtain.

That was particularly a violent issue at Moscow in the spring of 1947, when I was with Secretary Marshall. We went on, at meetings of the General Assembly, to deal with the problem recurrently; and of course last year we had another problem to deal with, a new problem unfortunately, which however is not particularly involved in the pending bill. It is the problem of the persons displaced as a result of the fighting in Palestine. There are some 700,000, I think, Arab refugees who were in a very deplorable plight. We set up an organization at the time to help take care of them, and again the United States Government and the Congress came generously to the help of that situation.

We have, I think, on the whole, played a creditable role in this difficult problem. It is a difficult problem, and there is ground of course for criticism in detail and certain things we have done that we ought not to have done, certain things we have not done that we ought to have done. Our record is not perfect. But it is, on the whole, over the last 6 or 7 years since we have had to deal with the problem, I should say a creditable record. I think it is nothing of which to be ashamed, taking it by and large.

We have now before us the bill, H. R. 4567, which is an effort to provide a small amount of further relief to this situation. I am in favor of the bill, and I am against its recommittal. That is the reason why, at considerable effort and sacrifice, I have come back to speak in favor of the bill and against its recommittal. I tried to get here earlier. I spent a good part of yesterday afternoon in the clouds above Washington. I could not get down to so low a level as the Senate. [Laughter.] But I was very happy when I had terra firma under me, even though it was far away from Washington. But I got here today.

Now what would the pending bill do? I do not think it does anything that is very revolutionary or very frightening, or that should shock us, or indeed cause the tremendous turmoil that seems to revolve around the bill. It increases the number of persons—I do not have the figures before me, but they are very familiar to Senators—by a little over 100,000, in terms of 3 years, as against about 200,000 for 2 years; and it shifts

the decisive date, the cut-off date. Of course the number of additional persons who would be admitted is extremely small in terms of the total population of the United States. It is almost impossible to believe that it could have any appreciable ill effect upon our national welfare, even assuming—which of course is not the case—that these persons were not desirable additions to our population. The change in the cut-off date is particularly important because it makes the bill a measure of relief as against victims of Soviet communism as well as relief against the victims of German nazism. That is a new element in the situation which has come in in recent years, and today many of these people who would be admitted by the bill face deportation to places behind the iron curtain, and persecution.

I have an illustration of that in connection with a group of Hungarians who are here. They were brought to my attention recently by the president of Fordham University in New York. I looked into the situation, and to me it was a very shocking situation. Here was a group of people, Catholics and Jews, who had left Hungary primarily because of religious persecution and their own religious beliefs, who had come here in the expectation there would be some liberalization of the law. They did not believe the pending bill would be tied up in committee as long as it was. They knew it had already passed the House, and they were persons, I found, who had been checked thoroughly as to moral character and loyalty, by the immigration officials. There was nothing against them personally; in fact, there was everything for them personally. They were the kind of people who have helped to build our country and to make it strong. What was the position of these people? Their position, at the time I looked into it, was that they were imprisoned at Ellis Island. They were not allowed out, even on bond; and they were in the process of being shipped back to Hungary. It does not take a great effort of the imagination to know what would have happened to them if we had shipped them back to Hungary.

I introduced a series of special bills on their behalf, which suspended their deportation to Hungary, as a result of the courtesy of the immigration authorities; and if the pending bill is passed, they will stay here. If it is not, they will go back again behind the iron curtain, to be liquidated because of their religious belief, which is incompatible with the beliefs that are being promulgated in that country today.

I think the pending bill is not adequately appreciated as a bill to save such people from being sent back behind the iron curtain. I cannot think of anything more cruel that we could do than not to have at least a small margin, which the pending bill would create, to enable us to accept more persons of that character. I know that the pending bill has aroused certain prejudices which are existent in every society and which I am sorry to say are particularly stirred up during election campaigns such as I am having in the State of New York today. I am being called today, or I was yesterday, a "bigot" by my opponent. That

is the kind of thing which is being spread in New York unfortunately in the campaign, and it is things like that which make it difficult to get legislation of this kind. I believe intensely in the old American tradition that we build our society out of persons of different races, different creeds, and different nationalities; that we do not try to build a society which is made up of one particular class, or of one particular religion. It is out of diversity that our country has become strong and great.

Therefore I have always, throughout my life, fought for this kind of society of tolerance. I have fought for the right to be here of people of whatever race, of whatever nationality, of whatever creed. I have fought for their right to vote, to run for office, to hold political office without discrimination because of race or religion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield further time to the Senator, if he desires it.

Mr. DULLES. I shall finish instantly. Because of those beliefs and because I believe that this bill accords with the best of American traditions, I hope, Mr. President, that it will be passed, and I strongly hope it will not be recommitted, which would be no more than a burial, and I could not even say a decent burial.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I have always had a profound feeling that we as a Nation should do our share in respect to displaced persons. I hope within the next 6 months to have a displaced-persons family on my farm. I have been in favor of the liberalization of the present displaced-persons law, and I have repeatedly so stated. I agree with the able Senator from New York that this Nation is made up of every known nationality. In fact, there is no such thing as a straight American nationality.

I think we have a responsibility to our people, namely, to make certain that those who are admitted will make good citizens. I do not quite understand what the able Senator from New York means when he says that a family came in through some authority, and now may be forced back. I presume there are literally tens of thousands of displaced persons and other persons in Europe who, had they known that some legislation was going to be passed by the Congress, would have liked to find some way to enter the United States. Whether it is fair to take a family or a group that found some way to come into the United States as against those who are just as deserving on the other side and who were unable, through lack of friends or through lack of some organization or through lack of some authority to bring them to this country, I cannot say.

Mr. President, I should be against recommitting this bill if I felt it would in any way hold up the entrance of additional displaced persons into this

country. It is my understanding that we admitted 85,000 persons and that they are coming in at the rate of approximately 17,000 each month. I understand that they are being screened and being brought in as rapidly as it is possible to bring them in. If that be true—and if it is not true I wish someone would correct me—I believe no harm will come if we recommit this bill. I feel that we have an obligation, as colleagues of the able Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The Senate gave the chairman of that committee permission to go to Europe to study the problem. I assume that if anyone had any criticism of the displaced persons law or the idea of accepting displaced persons it would have to be directed against the administration of the law, and not against the idea that we are accepting displaced persons. I have always been in favor of that and I shall always be in favor of it. But in the present situation it does not seem to me that any harm would be done by delaying a vote on the bill until next January 25. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee is now in Europe. I believe him to be a sincere, conscientious gentleman. He may well be wrong in his position, but, nevertheless, he made a special trip to Europe to study the problem. I do not believe we should, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, in the absence of a report from the committee favorably reporting the bill, in the absence of any printed hearings on the bill, pass this bill.

I shall vote for the bill unless facts are brought out showing that it is unworkable. I shall vote for the bill when it comes back to the Senate next January 25, unless there are facts introduced into the hearings or facts presented to me which prove that it is something which should not be done. But I urge—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. CAPEHART. May I have one more minute?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield one more minute to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I urge the Senate not to fly in the face of the chairman of a major standing committee, a Senator who has been a Member of the Senate for I do not know how many years, but for many years. I shall not vote to break down the precedent governing such matters. I think it is unfair to do so. I do not believe it is necessary. I think, in clear conscience, feeling that no harm will come if we delay this matter until January 25, that I can vote to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with definite instructions that it must be returned not later than January 25, at which time the Senate can vote upon the bill, knowing that it has given the chairman of the Judiciary Committee sufficient time to make his case against the bill.

Mr. President, I shall vote to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California is recognized.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I do not desire in any way to discuss the merits of the bill, because other Senators who are better qualified have done so. I do not believe that in the closing hours of the session, when all Senators are tired and worn out, and in the excitement now surrounding the bill, with no real report from the committee, with no recommendation from the committee, with no printed hearings, that any Senator can properly express himself upon the bill itself. I believe that all Senators on both sides of the aisle who are deeply concerned regarding this measure are sincere and honest, and I believe, under the circumstances which exist, we should wait until the return of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to allow him a fair opportunity to present whatever additional material he may have, in view of the fact that the pending motion, if agreed to, will recommit the bill only until next January, when, under the provisions of the motion, it will again be returned to the Senate.

I intend, for those reasons, to support the motion to recommit.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield 15 minutes to the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, it is difficult for me as a member of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and a member of the subcommittee which has been considering displaced-persons legislation, to speak calmly regarding the events of recent days, because there have been perpetrated in conjunction with displaced persons legislation tactics which are in defiance of reason and courtesy—tactics which impugn the integrity of a subcommittee which has been working conscientiously and diligently on controversial issues which are of great consequence to this Nation.

There are pending before the subcommittee some twenty-odd bills to amend the displaced-persons law. These bills present many complicated and controversial issues on which the subcommittee has held numerous hearings and on which the subcommittee has been engaged in extensive deliberations. On August 19 of this year in the midst of the work of the subcommittee, a motion was made in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to discharge the subcommittee and to report H. R. 4567 to amend the Displaced Persons Act to the Senate. The distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] at that time gave a brief résumé of the tremendous scope of the problem of displaced persons and laid before the committee a sketch of the work which the subcommittee had accomplished and the work which was yet to be done before the subcommittee would have completed its labors. Only two votes were cast for the motion to discharge the subcommittee. Thereafter, on the basis of representations and fragmentary information which came to the subcommittee it became evident that it was imperative that further facts on

the administration of the present law be assembled by way of an investigation in Europe and the distinguished chairman of the committee, with unanimous approval of the Senate, left for Europe with the understanding that the work of the subcommittee would continue in his absence. And that work, Mr. President, has continued with diligence and dispatch.

I remind the Senate that just a few days ago this body gave unanimous approval to the request of the senior Senator from Nevada for further leave of absence to continue his investigation and at that time there was read to the Senate a message from the senior Senator from Nevada, indicating that he had assembled thus far substantial material bearing on the problem of displaced persons which was of vital interest to the security of our Nation. And now, Mr. President, may I recite a shocking series of events.

The senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], who has been, and is, a conscientious, active member of the subcommittee, who has labored long and diligently with the subcommittee in its work, received word of a tragedy in his immediate family which made it necessary for him to be absent from the Senate for a few days. At about the same time, an eminent member of the Judiciary Committee, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER] who had opposed the precipitous action of discharging the subcommittee, was taken from our midst in an untimely death.

With these circumstances facing the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, another motion was presented to the committee to discharge the Immigration Subcommittee from the consideration of one of the many bills on which it was working. The senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], upon learning of this move, requested the committee to withhold its action for a day or two until he could have an opportunity to personally present available factual material to the committee. But, Mr. President, while the senior Senator from Mississippi was en route from his home to Washington, the motion to discharge the subcommittee of which he was a member was hastily brought to a vote and one of numerous bills then pending before the subcommittee was reported to the Senate without recommendation.

But that, Mr. President, is not all. The chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, upon learning of the proposed action had cabled the remaining members of the subcommittee, that in view of the proposed action he felt that it was the duty of the subcommittee to at least lay before the committee before action should be taken, the available factual material and an analysis of the bill which was to be so unceremoniously torn from the subcommittee and foisted upon the Senate. Pursuant to this request the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] requested an opportunity to explain some of the principle issues of the bill upon which the committee was scheduled to vote. But he was allowed only a few minutes in which to express himself and in those few minutes was able only to briefly allude to two or three of the many

complex issues which are presented by the bill.

What is the occasion for this unusual procedure? Why was not the senior Senator from Mississippi allowed the courtesy of expressing himself on the bill? Why was not the senior Senator from Missouri permitted to point out to the committee the various provisions of the bill upon which it was so hastily called upon to report to the Senate without recommendation?

May I say further, Mr. President, that on the morning of the vote it was necessary for me to be absent from the committee for an hour or so and I personally requested an opportunity to present my views to the committee before the vote was taken, but I also was unceremoniously denied this opportunity.

Mr. President, the proponents of displaced persons legislation have so belabored the issue with cries of religious discrimination and persecution that there is no wonder the people of this country have been misled and deceived. It is a sad state of affairs when such spurious tactics must be resorted to in order to put over legislation which could never be passed if the true situation were revealed. The fact is that we are faced with the same old immigration problem that has beset the Congress ever since the restrictive laws of 1921 and 1924 were written into our immigration statutes. It is strictly an immigration problem. We again have hundreds of thousands of Europeans knocking at the doors of the paradise of their fondest dreams. At one point in the history of this country they found welcome, but when it became evident that eastern and middle European nations were imposing upon the United States by sending us all their undesirable along with many more desirable elements, a halt had to be called.

The immigration policy of this country had developed over a long period of years. After all the controversial issues had been studied and determined, the first restrictive measures were passed in 1921 and finally the immigration act of May 26, 1924, was passed. That legislation settled once and for all our immigration policy. By that act we gave notice to the world that we would no longer take unlimited numbers of unfortunate Europeans into the economy of the United States. Quotas were set for each of the European nations, based upon the ability of the country to absorb all nationalities into our English-speaking society. There was great danger under the plow of immigration prior to 1921 that our long-established traditions and our American way of life might be destroyed by the great influx of continental immigrants with their inborn hatreds, their close-knit traditions, and their strange tongues. The restrictions were absolutely necessary to the preservation of our Nation. How many of my colleagues would for one moment consider repeal of our immigration laws so that the floodtide of these unfortunate refugees from the hard times of Europe might again rise?

That, Mr. President, is exactly what is being done under the pending bill. It is not a displaced-persons bill. The evidence is clear from the IRO organization

that by the end of June 30, 1950, there will be only 11,000 displaced persons in camps in Europe. But under this bill refugees would be brought in from England, from Shanghai, from the Philippines. It does not consider the German Volksdeutsche. This would break down the immigration laws. There will be only 11,000 displaced persons in Europe as of June 30, 1950.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JENNER. I am limited in time, but I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. Is this a displaced-persons bill, or is it a bill to tear down our immigration structure?

Mr. JENNER. It is a bill to destroy the immigration laws of the United States. This very night there are 20,000,000 displaced persons in the world, and the finest displaced persons I know of in all Europe are the German Volksdeutsche. There are between twelve and fifteen millions of them, and not one of them can come in under the Celler bill. Mr. CELLER made the statement to the subcommittee. "I will not stand for the German Volksdeutsche being in this bill." Yet at Potsdam they were run out of their country where they had lived for two or three hundred years; but they are not "displaced persons." What I have stated is what is sought to be done under the bill.

The same people, Mr. President, who opposed to the last ditch restrictions in our immigration laws are even now the sponsors of the displaced-persons legislation and the proponents of this insidious effort to foreclose full consideration of all the issues raised in these amending bills. Indeed, Congressman CELLER, the author of H. R. 4567, was one of those who raised loud and anguished cry of religious and racial discrimination back in 1924 when the Congress had the great judgment to disregard emotional appeal and act for the best interests of the Nation.

Mr. President, here we are, with 4,000,000 unemployed, a million out on strike, 8,000,000 on part-time work, passing bills in this very Congress to take care of low-cost housing that will cost untold billions of dollars. We need \$12,000,000,000 to modernize the educational plant. Five million little Americans have no place to go to school unless we spend billions of dollars in the next few years. Yet there is a desire to break down the immigration laws, and open the floodgates to all these displaced persons.

Tonight in Israel there are close to a million displaced persons. They are not covered by the bill. There are 12,000,000 German Volksdeutsche who are not covered by the bill. There are ten or twelve million in Pakistan, displaced, who are not covered by the bill. I wish I had the time to explain the conditions, but the subcommittee does not know the truth. The Senate is acting as a committee of the whole, and Senators have not the facts before them. I venture to say there are not 10 men out of the 96 Members of the Senate who know what the effect of the very bill they are considering, taken from the subcommittee, would be. Not 10 men out of the 96 know the provisions of the very bill they

are taking away from the subcommittee, blindly asked to break down our immigration laws.

The same committees and organizations who would have kept the gates wide open back in 1924 have now seized upon what they believe to be a sure opportunity to break through our immigration barriers in order to dump upon our already uneasy economy as many as 400,000 Europeans who would normally be barred during the lifetime of most of them from immigration to America under the quota numbers established by law.

Deprived of its fancy dressing that is what the displaced persons movement is. It is simply an immigration movement inspired by the dire circumstances confronting the many millions in Europe after the conflict of World War II. It is right and proper for the American people to have utmost sympathy for the unfortunate victims of oppression in the European countries. That does not mean that we should help them in a way that will do violence to our own way of life and constitute a real threat to our institutions and our national economy. I am just as certain as I stand before you, Mr. President, that the dumping of 400,000 destitute, unfortunate people from eastern Europe upon the country at this time, when there are 5,000,000 people already unemployed, vast numbers in all parts of the land without adequate housing and great national issues in the process of being determined, will be a distinct and powerful liability and threat to our national economy and safety. What in heaven's name do we need with half a million more people in this country looking for jobs, for housing, and for an easy existence? Why do not we first look to our own people, to our own inadequate housing, to our own pitiful school facilities, and to the establishment of a permanent internal peace for our own people? If that is what we strive for, Mr. President, the influx of vast numbers from Europe or any other part of the world is most certainly not the way to accomplish it.

While I am on the subject of immigration, Mr. President, permit me to refresh the minds of the Senators as to the numbers of immigrants who have come into this country in the past three or four decades.

Let me interpose to say that there are living in the United States today 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons who entered this country illegally. It is said we are not doing our part. During the war we brought in as refugees from Germany more than 300,000 persons. President Truman, by Presidential directive, brought in another 44,000 persons. Ninety thousand persons were later brought in, and 205,000 persons will be brought in during the 2-year period under the law of 1948.

The official records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that 8,795,386 alien immigrants came to our shores in the period 1901 to 1910; 5,735,811 in the period 1911 to 1920; 4,107,209 in the period 1921 to 1930; and 528,431 during the period 1931 to 1940. These figures do not include many thousands

who came for temporary stay who refused to return to their former homes, nor does it include unknown thousands who entered the country illegally and have never been deported.

Mr. President, the population of the United States as reported by the census of 1900 was 75,994,575, representing an increase in the prior 10 years of 13,446,861. In 1910 the population was 91,972,262, or an increase since 1900 of 15,977,690. The population in 1920 was 105,710,620, an increase of 13,738,354 since 1910. The population in 1930 was 122,775,046, or an increase of 17,064,426 since 1920. The population in 1940 was 121,659,273, or an increase of 8,894,224 since 1930. Recent estimates released by the Census Bureau are to the effect that the population of the United States is now very close to 150,000,000, or an increase of 18,500,000 since 1940.

This tremendous increase in the number of people in the United States appears to be a matter of little concern to certain economists who are so free with their expert advice, and to others who have always favored, and who still do favor, opening our doors to all the unfortunate people on the face of the earth. But to me, Mr. President, it is alarming. The very idea of adding to our ever-swelling millions the alien hordes who would break down our immigration barriers should be repugnant to the thinking of any sane man who is more concerned with our economy and our way of life than with the hardships and tribulations of other people over the face of the earth. The adding of 400,000 displaced persons or so-called displaced persons, because only a small segment of the 400,000 would be war-displaced persons, could not possibly contribute sufficiently to our social and economic welfare to justify the risk that we should run if all the 400,000 were admitted. I stand for Americans first, and until I am satisfied that the dangers of unemployment, housing shortage, and economic instability are a thing of the past I shall oppose any measure which may have the effect of increasing the number of aliens coming to this country.

Permit me now, Mr. President, to review certain facts with respect to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and its administration by the Displaced Persons Commission. There has been a great hue and cry to the effect that the Eightieth Congress passed a displaced persons act which was wholly inadequate, grossly discriminatory against Catholics and Jews by deliberate design, and impossible of administration in a way that would accomplish the entry of the number specified in the law, namely 205,000 aliens.

Mr. Carusi says he can process the 205,000 persons to be admitted under the present law before the present law expires on June 30, 1950.

These spurious cries of discrimination first echoed in the halls of this great forum, rebounded in the campaign speeches of the President in the elections last year and have continuously flooded the air, the press, and the mails at the instigation of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons throughout the land during this first session of the Eighty-

first Congress. It should be beneath the dignity of an elected representative of the people in the great Congress of the United States to take notice of the fiction and propaganda that has emanated from these sources. It is unfortunately necessary that some of us, acquainted with the facts and under no compulsion, should confront them with the truth. There is an old saying, Mr. President, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Let us examine the record and see what the eating has brought to light.

The Displaced Persons Commission has furnished the subcommittee with the following information:

As of August 5, 1949, 53,718 displaced persons had been received in the United States under the administration of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. Of that number, 26,496 were Catholics or 50 percent; 15,022 were Jewish or 29 percent; 10,989 were Protestant and orthodox about evenly divided or 10½ percent each, and others of unknown religious designation, 1,211. Where does the cry of discrimination on account of religion fit into this picture, Mr. President? The truth of the matter is that the cry of discrimination is a fraud and a sham. Certainly there is discrimination. Unless we open our doors wide to every refugee in Europe, there is discrimination. Not even the proponents of these so-called liberalizing bills have the temerity to say that we should admit all displaced persons and refugees. Any date that was adopted for a cut-off date, any restriction as to numbers, any provision of law that would say to any displaced person or any refugee in Europe or elsewhere, "No, you cannot come to America," would be discrimination against those aliens and against millions of others in the same category. The truth is, Mr. President, that the idea was seized upon for no other purpose than as a political play upon the big hearts of the American public who have always had a horror of religious discrimination and personal injustice and who have been adroitly lulled into crying, "Shame, shame," while the truth remained hidden in the intricacies of legislative detail, known only to those who have studied the problem.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Washington to yield me a little more time?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Indiana four additional minutes, so he will have 5 minutes in all.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, one of the main reasons offered by the proponents of the amending bills for the changes they propose is that the law as it now stands is unworkable and impossible of administration. Unfortunately, the facts do not bear out this claim. Displaced persons are now entering this country at a rate of more than 15,000 a month. Eighty-four thousand have already arrived. The Displaced Persons Commission has engaged shipping to keep up this 15,000 per month rate until all of the 205,000 provided by the law have been brought in. It is estimated that this will

be accomplished considerably sooner than June 30, 1950, when the law expires. As a matter of fact, there are now an aggregate of assurances before the commission to cover more than 267,000 individuals. There never was a law more easily administered. The regulations set up by the Displaced Persons Commission permit the International Refugee Organization to certify displaced persons as being eligible under the provisions of the law. The records on all these persons are on file and it is only necessary to check the assurances with the records already assembled and send the displaced person for physical examination and visa. One of the commissioners of the Displaced Persons Commission stated that it was possible to employ mass selection due to the fact that the restrictions as to the agricultural preference and the preference accorded to persons from territories annexed by Russia were not being adhered to. I assume that the fact that the law provides that 30 percent of all displaced persons must be agricultural workers and that 40 percent must have come from territories annexed by a foreign power carries little weight with the commission. It will be interesting to see when the program is all over just how this has worked out. If there is any violation of the law in this regard those responsible must, of course, answer to the penalties of the statute.

No, Mr. President, there is no difficulty with the administration of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. All they have to do is to forward a bunch of assurances to the International Refugee Organization. That organization sends the persons on their way and we receive them at the ports of entry with great fanfare. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the law could be administered for twice the number now provided with just as little difficulty as now is experienced in bringing in 15,000 a month. I am equally certain that as many as a million refugees and displaced persons are now clamoring for the opportunity that is being accorded the 205,000 covered by the law. They are located right in the territory from which the displaced persons are coming, and if the law is extended to cover 400,000 there will be just as much pressure in the future to extend the number to a million. The whole proposition has long since ceased to be a charitable and humanitarian project to relieve the displaced persons camps. It is an immigration movement carrying a tremendous impact and there will be no end to it as long as there is hope that the Congress will provide \$73,000,000 per year to feed and clothe them in Europe and transportation to America.

The fact that the International Refugee Organization has already concluded to end its operations at the expiration of its charter on June 30, 1950 is most significant, as the end of our displaced persons program comes on the same date. In a report of the International Refugee Organization published on the 11th of July 1949, there is a very interesting and significant conclusion.

On page 9 of that report we find this statement:

Balancing these facts and probabilities we believe of the total estimated camp population of 172,000 persons remaining on 30 June 1950, about 161,000 will be in the classes of limited opportunities for resettlement.

In other words, under the present plan of the International Refugee Organization, taking into consideration both the Displaced Persons Act of the United States and contract arrangements with other nations for the reception of displaced persons, the International Refugee Organization estimates that at the end of June 1950, there will be only 11,000 displaced persons left in the camps who are eligible in any respect for resettlement. The balance of 161,000 will be people too old or too afflicted with disease or difficulties to be resettled in any land. These people must necessarily be cared for where they are now located.

If the measures now before the Senate for liberalizing the Displaced Persons Act are passed where will the displaced persons, to the extent of the 400,000 called for, be found? The answer is very clear. They will come from the hundreds of thousands of refugees who have already left for other countries and who will return, and they will also come from hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who are now making their way in Europe without the help of International Refugee Organization. Most of these refugees have registered with International Refugee Organization for immigration purposes only, and they will be on their way to America just as soon as the various organizations which are looking after their interests get busy following the passage of an amending bill.

If there is to be a bill of this kind, Mr. President, why call it a Displaced Persons Act. Let it be called an immigration bill, for it can be nothing more than an amendment to our immigration laws, a change in our immigration policy, and consequently a breaking down of the barriers long ago established to keep out of this country the riffraff of Europe and of the less-fortunate nations of the world.

I am opposed to opening our doors to greater numbers of displaced persons, refugees, or immigrants of any category whatever, as long as there are 5,000,000 people unemployed in this country, as long as industry is torn by strikes which make our future uncertain, and as long as housing and unemployment conditions in this country are such that it would be impossible to establish them here without depriving Americans of jobs and homes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Indiana has expired.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I yield the Senator one additional minute.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, we have passed the era when our borders can be freely crossed by large masses of people without our suffering the severest reaction from it. We have been faced with uncertainty in recent days both in the fields of pricing and unemployment. To allow additional tens of thousands of

unpredictable immigrants to enter cannot but fail to have the most profound effect upon our economic structure. The opening of immigration barriers at this time will place our country at the mercy of the purveyors of alien ideology, of servants of a foreign aggressor power, of malcontent groups.

A life-and-death struggle with a worldwide Communist movement are seen on the battlefields of China, in the slave camps of western Europe and are clearly visible in our own country. The riot at Peekskill, N. Y., demonstrations in front of Federal courts, and Communist-led strikes present us with a picture of slow but certain aggrandizement of the forces of Soviet communism in the United States.

Instances could be cited of the admission of foreigners to this country, where they obtained positions of influence either in Government service or in economic fields, who, after their stay in America, returned to European countries as avowed agents of Soviet Russia. Among them are Adolf Hoffmeister, Herman Budzislawski, and the notorious Gerhart Eisler, former boss of the Communist Party in the United States.

We are no longer living in a world in which the frankness and the generosity which has become the hallmark of the American people can be dispensed freely. Our first duty is to protect ourselves against foreign subversion.

I cannot understand, Mr. President, the lack of awareness which is being shown of the tactics and the methods by which the Soviet Union is working to overthrow our Government. I refuse to be a part of any action which will speed the way for any more Eislers and Hoffmeisters and Budzislawskis to take advantage of our national generosity and integrity.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the issue presented by this motion is not whether we are for or against the displaced-persons bill. The issue presented is not whether we will or will not pass a displaced-persons bill. Frankly, I am in favor of the passage of a reasonable bill of this character. But that is not the issue in controversy here. The controversy here is whether or not the Celler bill is adequate, whether or not the Celler bill is a just bill, and whether or not it should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to be reported on the 25th of January.

The adoption of the motion would not interfere with the entrance of a single displaced person into the United States. The shipping space has already been contracted for. We are today taking into this country 17,000 displaced persons a month. We are taking in 500 displaced persons a day. Already 272,000 validated assurances for entry have been approved. In fact, it is physically and utterly impossible to take a greater number of displaced persons into this country within the next few months. So a vote for this motion is not a vote against displaced-persons legislation and will not interfere with the entry of a single one into the United States.

The Judiciary Committee handles more bills than any other committee of

the Congress. There have been referred to us this year 1,500 bills. Among this number there were referred to us 18 displaced-persons bills. The subcommittee which has been considering these bills has held innumerable hearings and has performed a great amount of work.

Mr. President, this is not a simple question. Our paramount duty is to protect the interest of the United States, and this we have attempted to do. Of the 18 bills presented to us, the Celler bill, the bill which is now under discussion in the Senate, is the very worst of the lot. We have been studying the subject with the object in view of reporting a fair, just, and comprehensive displaced-persons bill.

I have stated that the Celler bill is the worst bill of the lot. I shall discuss the provisions of that bill in a few minutes; but first let me say that we are asked to write a bill on the floor of the Senate, without adequate information, when the members of the Judiciary Committee who reported the bill refused to recommend its passage to the Senate. On a bill of this vital nature, the committee hearings were not even published, and are not available to Members of the Senate. I ask, can we legislate intelligently on that basis? Can we know what we are doing?

Several organizations are vitally interested in this subject. A number of Government departments are vitally interested. There is the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Immigration and Naturalization Service says that the Celler bill is a bad bill and should not be passed. Yet we are asked to vote for it in the Senate without hearings and without knowledge on the subject.

The United States Consular Service, with representatives on the continent of Europe, which Service gives visas to immigrants who desire to come to this country, says that the Celler bill is a bad bill and should not be passed. In addition, the representatives of the Displaced Persons Commission in Europe, the very Commission which would administer the act, the very men in Europe who would administer the Celler bill, say that it is a bad bill and should not be passed. Yet, in the face of that, in the absence of printed hearings, in the absence of a report from the committee, and while the chairman of the committee, under leave of the Senate, is spending 3 weeks in Europe getting information for the Senate, in the closing days of this session of Congress we are asked to rush the bill through.

Mr. President, what are the facts? Next June there will be 172,000 people in the displaced-persons camps. One hundred and sixty thousand of those 172,000 are ineligible to come into the United States because they are criminals or because they are physically handicapped, or because they are social misfits. A sound displaced-persons bill would have for its objective the reduction in the population in those camps, but this bill goes further. It even changes the definition of a displaced person, as defined in the IRO Act, in order to take into the United States immigrants who are not displaced persons,

who are not qualified as displaced persons, in order to tear down our immigration system. The Celler bill would strike the displaced-persons priority in the present law. This is an immigration bill, Mr. President. This is not a displaced-persons bill.

What are some of the provisions of the bill? Do Senators know that under this bill a person who took up arms against Russia when the Russian Armies invaded his country, and who fought to protect his country, is ineligible to come into the United States as a displaced person under the Celler bill which we are asked to pass? The reason is that anyone who fought our allies is not an eligible displaced person. Any person from one of the countries which were overrun by the Russian Army, and who fought for his home and was uprooted by the Russian Army and fled is ineligible to come into the United States under the Celler bill.

Let me say now that this bill is founded in discrimination. It stinks of discrimination against loyal, patriotic groups who should be permitted to come here, and who would be an asset to our country.

What are some of the other provisions? The Celler bill provides that we shall take in 18,000 now settled in the British Isles. We have a habit of solving all of England's problems. This is another instance. Those people are settled there permanently. They are happy in Great Britain. But we say, "No; we are going to let you come into the United States under this bill."

The bill also provides that 15,000 people in central Europe who will be displaced in the future—not people who are now displaced, but who will be displaced in the future—may come into the United States.

What do our intelligence agencies say? Do Senators know what the men whose duty it is to catch spies and saboteurs and to protect our country say? They say that that provision endangers the security of the United States. Yet we are asked to pay no attention to that advice, but to rush the bill through in the closing days of a session of Congress under the whiplash of an organization which spends \$800,000 a year on publicity and propaganda to cram it down the throats of the American people.

Furthermore, the bill changes the definition of displaced persons so as to bring in people now settled in China and the Philippine Islands. It is not our duty to take in all the peoples of the world who have been uprooted by the gigantic conflict through which we have just passed. Those people are settled in China or in the Philippines; yet the bill expands the definition of a displaced person as defined in the constitution of the International Refugee Organization, in order to admit them into our country.

Mr. President, what are the further facts regarding this bill? Listen to this, please. This bill would block off 50 percent of the nonpreference immigration quotas, for certain groups, which have been received by other countries throughout the world. That will apply to displaced persons who are settled in other countries. They are making a living there. They are not in displaced-

persons camps; they are not in Europe. This bill provides that those persons can have a preference of 50 percent of the nonpreference immigration quotas for entry into the United States.

Mr. President, the bill discriminates rankly and unjustly against persons of German ethnic origin. I say that one of the great crimes of all history occurred after Potsdam, when millions of people—men, women, and children—were uprooted and driven from their homes. Millions of them died like flies on the highways of Europe, in their march to Germany. No group of people in the entire history of the world ever suffered more than they did. Today we are not having to spend billions of dollars to keep from the clutches of communism those of that group who have survived. They are not trying to hold up this country, by saying, "If you don't give something, I am going to join Russia." We do not have to subsidize them. They are the backbone of anticommunism in Europe. Yet under the Celler bill, they are ineligible for entry into our country. Is that justice? Is that fair?

I say the Senate of the United States does not have at hand information on the basis of which to write a displaced-persons bill on the floor of the Senate. I say we in the Senate are incapable at this time of writing such a bill to protect this country.

Let me read to Senators what the distinguished chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, Representative WALTER, said. He said this:

We feel we have only been guessing at facts when debating the displaced-persons law. We felt our guesses might be wrong. So we are on our way to get more information. We want to be able to say with a greater degree of accuracy the number of DP's we should admit into the United States.

He made that statement when he was on his way to tour Europe, after he had helped to pass this bill in the House of Representatives. He said that we have to have more information in regard to how many of these persons should be admitted into the United States.

Mr. President, I submit that the treatment of the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee was outrageous. He was under a leave of absence from the Senate, and was studying conditions zealously and sincerely, in an earnest endeavor to work out a bill which would be to the best interests of our country. We should uphold his hand, instead of insulting him by taking this bill away from his committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the time remaining to the proponents of the motion is, I believe, something less than 4 minutes.

If I have been correctly informed, I think the time now falls to the lot of the opponents of the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan is in control of the time on the other side of the question.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not know whether the Senator from Michi-

gan desires to have me speak at this time, but I have a few words to say.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Illinois desire to speak at this time?

Mr. LUCAS. It is 25 minutes to 7.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, let me inquire how much time remains to our side?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan has 21 minutes; the Senator from Washington has 4 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield 21 minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I rise primarily for the purpose of discussing the motion to recommit this bill to the Judiciary Committee. I do not propose at this time to delve deeply into the merits or demerits of the bill which the Judiciary Committee has reported for the purpose of action by the Senate.

It is my opinion that we cannot delay much longer in enacting a new law on this subject, especially when there has been so much sincere interest among the American people concerning the thousands of refugees suffering from political and religious oppression.

There is no place in such a law for discriminatory treatment of displaced persons because of their race or religion. There is no place in such a law for rigid restrictions on nationality which, under the present act, have had the effect of cutting down the number of refugees who can qualify for admission to the United States.

I should like at this time to discuss briefly the circumstances which prompted my action in submitting a resolution asking for the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of this matter. It was clear to all that the Displaced Persons Act required many fundamental changes. The House of Representatives went to work very early this session to improve what I term the shameful law on this subject, a law which discriminated against Jews and Catholics, and a law which embraced many restrictions. As everyone knows, last year both the Democratic and Republican Party platforms included a pledge to amend this law so as to make it more liberal. Public hearings were held before the House Judiciary Committee over a period of 4 days. The bill now before us was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee on May 16, and was passed by the House on June 2 by an overwhelming vote. It was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 6, more than 4 months ago. It is my understanding that a great many other bills on this subject have been referred to the Judiciary Committee for its consideration, along with the bill now before us, which came over from the House of Representatives.

This bill was before the Senate Judiciary Committee for almost 2 months before any public hearings were held on it. After considerable urging on the part of many Senators, the Judiciary Committee finally commenced public hearings on July 26. From then on the Committee held hearings on an average of once a week.

Let me point out that the House Judiciary Committee, after 4 days of public

hearings, was prepared to remove the inequitable provisions from this law. The Senate Judiciary Committee, after holding hearings on 18 different days, apparently did not consider itself properly informed to report this measure in any form.

Every Senator recognizes that a committee should not be discharged from the further consideration of any matter which has been referred to it, except as a last resort. The traditional practice of the Senate has been to permit its committees to determine for themselves the length of time they shall devote to matters before them, and the manner in which they shall carry out their functions of studying and reporting proposed legislation.

However, it has long been recognized that if the legislative process is to be effective, the Senate itself must retain authority to discharge a committee in the rare case where there is strong evidence that a committee is obstructing the will of the people. I submit that this was precisely the situation which faced us at that time.

The will of the people and of their representatives was clear. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 met with a demand from every segment of our population for its immediate revision. Scores of Senators had raised their voices in favor of removing from our statute books the inequitable provisions of this law. In the face of the public protest to this act, the House of Representatives swiftly and courageously passed a new displaced-persons bill which repeals practically all the objectionable features of the old law.

Despite the public demands, despite the insistence of many Senators from both sides of the aisle, and despite the commendable action by the House of Representatives, the Senate Judiciary Committee steadfastly refused to report out this bill.

On July 27, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, stated publicly that he saw no reason for rushing through changes to the present law, nor for taking action to increase the quotas until next May.

When it became apparent, as a result of such statements as these, that the Judiciary Committee was not likely to report this measure very soon, the majority policy committee on August 2 decided to invite the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada to a policy committee meeting to urge immediate action.

I may say, by way of diversion, it was the seventy-second birthday, as I recall, of the distinguished Senator from Nevada. We provided him with a huge birthday cake, hoping that a birthday party might produce in the distinguished Senator a mellow mood, and while in that mood he would consider this bill.

Mr. DONNELL rose.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, we were affording him every opportunity to change his mind, giving him a little cake topped by persuasive arguments to the effect that he ought to do the proper thing; but it did not succeed. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I think the Senator has just answered the question I was going to ask, namely, whether the cake changed the mind of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. LUCAS. The cake had no effect upon the Senator from Nevada whatever. It was a large cake, too. [Laughter.] It was a good cake. It was a delicious cake. I merely recite these facts to show that the majority leader and the Democratic policy committee have not been derelict in their duty in attempting to get a bill reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. I cite these facts also in order to demonstrate that so far as the Senator from Illinois is concerned, he thought he was completely justified when he finally filed a motion sometime later to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary.

As I said before, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada appeared before the majority policy committee on August 8 at which time he was strongly urged to speed up committee consideration of this matter and to get the bill before the full Senate for action. It once more appeared clear that there was little hope for committee action any time in the near future.

The Senator from Nevada had a bill before the committee. The Senator from Rhode Island, now the Attorney General of the United States, also had a bill before the committee. As I recall, I asked the distinguished Senator from Nevada what he would do if the Senator from Rhode Island at the next committee meeting moved to take up the McGrath bill. As I recall, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee advised our policy committee that the McGrath bill would not be considered at that time.

It was at this point I became convinced that the Senate in the public interest must assert its legislative authority under its rules and move to discharge the committee. I should like to say no one dislikes more than does the Senator from Illinois even to think about discharging any committee from the consideration of any business which is before it, because it is a very serious and a very delicate situation. But under the circumstances I believed the Senate of the United States was absolutely justified, or at least that the Members of the Senate were absolutely justified in filing the motion to discharge the committee. Two days later, on August 10, I appeared before the minority policy committee and asked that the minority leadership join with the majority in discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Displaced Persons Act.

I did not consider it a very unusual performance for the majority leader to walk across the hall and appear before the minority policy committee, in an effort to cooperate with them upon a question of national and international significance. However, the newspapers thought it quite unusual that the Senator from Illinois should dare walk into a minority policy committee meeting to present such a proposition. I want to say to the Senator from Nebraska, who is present, and to other members of the minority policy committee, that I was treated with all the courtesy, grace, and affection that a Democrat could possi-

bly receive in a Republican group of that kind.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to my friend from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator for the compliment. I want to say it demonstrates the full cooperation we have given the majority leader throughout the session of the Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. LUCAS. Yes, the Senator from Nebraska was very cooperative from that time on in connection with the displaced-persons bill. He has been trying to get it recommitteed, ever since it came to the floor. He has been cooperating in the opposite direction so far as the displaced persons bill is concerned.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not have any more time to yield. I should enjoy debating with my friend from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. The feeling is mutual.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator always stimulates me to great heights.

On August 10, I stated we were trying to work out an amicable agreement with the Republican leadership on a nonpolitical, humanitarian, bipartisan measure. I stated also that discharging of a committee should be done only as a last resort, but in this case there was no other alternative since the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee had definitely stated he would not permit the bill to be reported during this session.

I want to commend the distinguished Senators on the other side of the aisle, who joined with Members of my party in a bipartisan effort to bring this bill before the Senate this session.

Fifteen distinguished Senators from both parties joined with me in offering Senate Resolution 160, asking that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the Displaced Persons Act. I repeat, the displaced-persons bill is a humanitarian, bipartisan measure. Members of the two great political parties in offering this resolution were joining forces in the public interest, as they had done on many other occasions.

I regret very much that the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee is not present for this debate. However, I do not believe that any one could reasonably ask that we delay any longer. The distinguished chairman was fully advised that the Senate would very likely take this matter up at this time.

On September 12, the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee requested a 3 weeks' leave of absence. At that time I advised him that I could not give him complete assurance that the discharge resolution would not be brought up during his absence. I told him, however, that, if it should be brought up for consideration, I would cable him sufficiently in advance to permit his presence here.

On September 21, I cabled the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada setting out the legislative program for the next 10 days. I stated in this cable

that the resolution asking for the discharge of the Judiciary Committee might be called up for debate by September 29 or 30.

On September 29, I again cabled the distinguished Senator advising him that the discharge resolution would not be taken up before October 10. It was perfectly clear in this cablegram that the Senate might proceed to a consideration of displaced-persons legislation any time this week.

In view of the importance of this legislation, and in view of this late date, I cannot see how we can wait any longer to consider this bill.

Mr. President, in conclusion I may say I lay this foundation for the sole purpose of advising the Senate and the country that the majority leader of the Democratic Party who, with other Senators, both Republican and Democratic, presented the motion to discharge the committee has been acting in the best of faith in attempting to keep the Senator from Nevada advised with respect to what is going on in the Senate in connection with the displaced-persons bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported it by an official vote of 7 to 5.

Much has been said about the distinguished chairman from Nevada being out of the country.

Oh, Mr. President, they plead in behalf of the distinguished Senator from Nevada, and say, "Wait until he comes back. Do not take advantage of him in his absence." If that is all that is necessary to keep legislation from coming before the Senate of the United States, all that a chairman of a committee has to do is to take a 3 months' trip some place, and during his absence no legislation, irrespective of its importance, would be reported from his committee.

To my way of thinking this proposed legislation should have been considered and acted upon long before this time. That is essentially true, in view of the fact, as I said in the beginning, of the pronouncements of the Democratic National and the Republican National Conventions, solemnly assembled in Philadelphia last year. Every Senator on the Republican side knows what the Republican platform said about the Displaced Persons Act which was passed last year. Every Senator on the Democratic side knows exactly what the Democratic platform said we would do with respect to liberalizing the action taken by the Eightieth Congress. Of course, Mr. President, platform planks sometimes do not mean very much, in the estimation of some public servants, but it seems to me the time is long overdue to pass upon this particular measure. We should not recommit the bill, but we should correct the Displaced Persons Act at this session, rather than recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary and have it reported back to the Senate next year, when we shall have a great deal of work to complete. Do not recommit the bill because when we come back next year we will hear the same arguments all over again. We have made some progress in debating the merits and demerits of the bill. We have been considering it for 3 days, and we should remain with it until it is acted upon one way or the other.

So far as I am concerned, I am not anxious to go home. I want to stay here and finish the work that has to be done—the work the people of the United States expect us to do during the present session. We have had a long session, it is true, but the times in which we are living are not normal. Extraordinary conditions exist in the United States and the world, and never before in the history of any Congress have there been so many highly controversial issues as we find on the calendar at this time. This bill is one which we should pass before we adjourn. Those Senators who vote to recommit it will have to answer to their constituents for failure to pass this legislation in this session. Should the motion prevail, Mr. President, every Senator who casts his vote today makes a most serious and far-reaching decision.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the citizens of our great Nation look to the Senate of the United States for legislation which results from considered and mature thought and judgment. They know, Mr. President, as does any well-trained child, that haste makes negligence and waste. They know that legislation which is written on the floor of the Senate is destined to be bad and ill-fated legislation. The citizens throughout our 48 States and the Territories are not the slightest bit concerned with name calling, but they do not know why the pending displaced-persons bill came before the Senate without fact-supported recommendations. All they know is what all of us in the Senate know, namely, that the Committee on the Judiciary has made no recommendation by which the Senate can guide its action, that no printed hearings are or have been available for study, that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is presently in Europe examining the displaced-persons question in the field, from where he has, I think sincerely and seriously, urged that further hearings be held on this controversial public question.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CAIN. My time is extremely limited. I would rather not yield.

They know that the law of 1948 will not expire until June 30, 1950. All this, Mr. President, simply means that time remains within which the Committee on the Judiciary can properly advise the Senate of the United States early in January what the committee thinks should be undertaken and accomplished. This advice and counsel, Mr. President, will, I trust, adequately prepare the Senate to know what it is doing when it does act.

Should the motion to recommit fail, the Senate must then assume a responsibility and endeavor so to amend the pending bill that it will be fair to all parties concerned. I know it to be a fact that no proponent or opponent can say with certainty that the pending bill is an adequate bill, for most of them have admitted that it is not adequate or fair to America and the rest of the world. This would be a large undertaking and difficult of attainment. All of us, and the country itself, and those whom we seek to assist overseas, whom we all want to assist, will benefit greatly from taking

advantage of the time remaining to design and then to agree upon a displaced-persons bill which we can adequately and fully understand, which we can explain to interested persons, and of which we can be proud.

Mr. President, I trust that the motion will prevail.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Washington if he would care to have me suggest the absence of a quorum in his time. He has a minute and a half remaining.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan has 3 minutes left.

Mr. WHERRY. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is not a Member of the Senate who does not know the issue which confronts us. The question before the Senate is whether this bill should be recommitted to a committee which has had the question before it during the entire year 1947, the year 1948, and the first 10½ months of 1949. The committee has had 26 employees studying the question. Seven members of the committee, out of a membership of 12, normally of 13, which is a clear majority, have reported the bill to the Senate and it is now before the Senate for action. It has been debated. The question is clear. Should it be returned to the Judiciary Committee to await the action of that committee, with the great amount of work which will have to be done when we come back next January? I hope the Senate will pass upon the question now and settle the issue.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	McCarthy
Anderson	Hayden	McFarland
Baldwin	Hendrickson	McKellar
Brewster	Hickenlooper	McMahon
Byrd	Hill	Magnuson
Cain	Hoey	Malone
Capehart	Holland	Millikin
Chapman	Humphrey	Morse
Cordon	Ives	Myers
Donnell	Jenner	Neely
Douglas	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Downey	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Dulles	Johnston, S. C.	Saltanstill
Dworshak	Kem	Schoeppel
Eastland	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Eaton	Kilgore	Taft
Ellender	Knowland	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Langer	Watkins
Fulbright	Leahy	Wherry
George	Lodge	Wiley
Graham	Long	Williams
Green	Lucas	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Chair be kind enough to state the question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington (Mr. CAIN), for himself and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), to recommit the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions.

Mr. DONNELL. Will the Chair state the instructions?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The instructions are to report the bill back by January 25, 1950.

Mr. WHERRY and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. EASTLAND (when Mr. CONNALLY's name was called). On this vote the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. If the senior Senator from Texas were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If the senior Senator from Florida were present and voting, he would vote "nay."

Mr. EASTLAND (when Mr. O'MAHONEY's name was called). On this vote the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN]. If present and voting, the senior Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay," and the senior Senator from Nevada would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that my colleague, the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], is absent by leave of the Senate, as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency which is now in Europe studying the problem of housing. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are members of the committee appointed to attend the funeral of Hon. Bert H. Miller, late a Senator from Idaho, and are therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea," and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "nay."

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Mississippi would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business with leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] who is necessarily absent is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] who is absent on official business with leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—36

Brewster	Fulbright	Langer
Byrd	George	McFarland
Cain	Gurney	McKellar
Capehart	Hayden	Malone
Chapman	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Cordon	Hoey	Russell
Donnell	Holland	Schoeppel
Downey	Jenner	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	Johnson, Colo.	Watkins
Eastland	Johnson, S. C.	Wherry
Eaton	Kem	Williams
Ellender	Kerr	Young

NAYS—30

Aiken	Humphrey	McMahon
Anderson	Ives	Magnuson
Baldwin	Johnson, Tex.	Morse
Douglas	Kilgore	Myers
Dulles	Knowland	Neely
Ferguson	Leahy	O'Connor
Graham	Lodge	Saltonstall
Green	Long	Smith, Maine
Hendrickson	Lucas	Taft
Hill	McCarthy	Wiley

NOT VOTING—30

Bricker	Mccarran	Smith, N. J.
Bridges	Mcclellan	Sparkman
Butler	Martin	Stennis
Chavez	Maybank	Taylor
Connally	Mundt	Thomas, Utah
Flanders	Murray	Thye
Frear	O'Mahoney	Tobey
Gillette	Pepper	Tydings
Hunt	Reed	Vandenberg
Kefauver	Robertson	Withers

So the motion of Mr. CAIN on behalf of himself and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], to recommit the bill with instructions, was agreed to.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the motion was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. CAIN. I move that the motion of the Senator from Mississippi be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before Senators leave the Senate Chamber I have something to state which I believe may be of interest, respecting the program for next week. As soon as the Senate completes its work tonight we will take a recess until Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

There is on the calendar a bill which we have agreed to consider, Senate bill 2317, Calendar No. 957, to provide grants for State-wide programs of school construction. It is my understanding there is some opposition to the bill on the part of the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Missouri, but the Senator from Minnesota, the author of the bill, advises me that he believes the Senators may agree to certain amendments to be offered to the measure, and if so, the bill can be quickly passed.

Another bill we propose to consider relates to the authorization of certain construction at military and naval installations in Alaska and on Okinawa. The bill has come over from the House. It is my understanding that the bill is on the calendar, having been reported today by the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I know of no objection to that bill. It can be considered now, if no objection is raised. I am quite sure it will be passed on the call of the calendar.

Mr. LUCAS. We are going to have a call of the calendar. I shall make an announcement respecting that later. If the bill is passed on the call of the calendar, very well; if not, it will be taken up later.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee was unanimous in its action on the bill, and I am quite sure it will pass on the next call of the calendar.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Do I understand it is the intention of the majority leader, because the two problems are somewhat related, that the bill relating to a railroad survey in the Alaskan area, which was unanimously passed by the House, and reported unanimously by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, shall be considered at the same time?

Mr. LUCAS. Has the Senator from Washington gotten his differences with the Senator from New Mexico straightened out?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; and the Senator from New Mexico is now a hearty supporter of that bill.

Mr. LUCAS. Probably it will be taken up if it will not consume too much time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It ought not to require more than 5 minutes.

Mr. LUCAS. Then there is the second supplemental appropriations bill,

which includes the money for the military assistance program. I should like to inquire, if I may, of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee just where that bill is. Has that bill been reported by the committee?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has not been reported, but the Chair will say that it will be reported Monday afternoon, and I hope it can be passed Monday afternoon.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for that information.

There is another bill that should not be controversial, House bill 5839, Calendar No. 1082, a bill to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. Some objection was made to that the other day, but it is a small bill and should be passed without much difficulty.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, what was the last bill the Senator referred to?

Mr. LUCAS. A bill to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service.

It is my understanding that the following conference reports have been filed: The report on the minimum-wage bill—if I am in error in respect to any of these matters I wish some Senator would correct me—the report on the basing-point bill, the report on the establishment of foreign trade zones, the report on Senate bill 2115, dealing with veterans' automobiles, and the report on Senate bill 1479, the postal delivery bill.

Bills which are still in conference are the farm bill, the bill for the revision of the Classification Act, the postal pay bill—

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The last two bills have been agreed to in conference, and the House will have to take them up first. They have been reported to the respective Houses.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for correcting me. That was done after I prepared this list. Other bills still in conference are the bill providing for the composition of the armed forces, the rural telephone bill—

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. The conferees are ready to make a unanimous report on that bill and have it ready for presentation on Monday.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Florida. Also in conference is the wind tunnels bill, and the joint resolution providing for continuing appropriations. I do not know what is going to be done with that measure. As I understand, a bill has come from the House providing for continuing appropriations. That is still pending before the Appropriations Committee, as I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. It came from the House with an amendment of the House providing that its provisions should apply until the 18th of October. So that bill would take care of the situation for only a few days of next week.

Mr. LUCAS. That continuing joint resolution is still pending in the Senator's committee, as I understand.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; it is.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state to the leader that the greatest trouble is respecting the military bill. The conference committee is working on it, and we are doing everything we can to bring about an agreement.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for that information.

Other bills in conference are H. R. 6305, to implement the wheat agreement, and H. R. 4146, the Military Establishment appropriation bill, which has taken some time to consider, and which may take some more time, as I understand, because the conferees on the part of the Senate are finding it a little difficult to agree with the conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. IVES. In the light of the program which the able Senator from Illinois is outlining, the Senator from New York inquires whether the majority leader has any idea as to the probable adjournment date?

Mr. LUCAS. I merely mention this program to advise the Senate that when we finish the program we shall adjourn. I do not believe it will take too long. Most of the bills which I have mentioned are noncontroversial. Most of the bills in conference, with the exception of the Military Establishment bill, and perhaps the farm bill, which is having a little rough sledding now, are noncontroversial. I should say that most of this program could be accomplished in the next couple of days.

Mr. GURNEY and Mr. LODGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Illinois yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield first to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois a question. He does not seem to have on his list a very important bill which is in conference. I think it could be agreed to in conference if the members of the House Armed Services Committee who are House conferees could find the time to meet with us. I refer to the 70-group air force composition bill. It is the over-all authorization bill, and affects the number of officers who could be given commissions in the Regular forces, the Army and the Air Force.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator refer to the Military Establishment appropriation bill?

Mr. GURNEY. I do not recall it as having that name.

Mr. LUCAS. I may have overlooked that bill.

Mr. GURNEY. I hope that the conferee in charge of that bill will make an effort to have a conference on Monday.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for calling my attention to what perhaps is a slight oversight in including it in the list.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. There is a noncontroversial measure which was reported unanimously from the Foreign Relations Committee. I refer to the international sugar agreement, in which the State Department is very much interested. I do not think there is any argument about it at all. I hope there may be a chance to take it up.

Mr. LUCAS. If there is no argument, it should pass, perhaps, when we call the calendar.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator spoke of calling the calendar. Does he mean from the beginning or from where we left off at the last call?

Mr. LUCAS. From the beginning.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may submit a conference report?

Mr. LUCAS. I think that is all I desire to say about the program, unless some other Senators desire to interrogate me. If not, I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

PRICING PRACTICES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'CONOR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1008) to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "(except where such absorption of freight would be such that its effect upon competition will be to substantially lessen competition)"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: ", and this may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains, except that this shall not make lawful any combination, conspiracy, or collusive agreement; or any monopolistic, oppressive, deceptive, or fraudulent practice"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be in-

serted by the House amendment insert the following: "reliable, probative, and substantial evidence"; and the House agree to the same.

PAT MCCARRAN,
Per H. R. O'C.,
HERBERT R. O'CONOR,
ALEXANDER WILEY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.
FRANCIS WALTER,
By EARL C. MICHENER,
EARL C. MICHENER,
CLIFFORD CASE,
By EARL C. MICHENER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, is this the conference report on the so-called basing point bill?

Mr. O'CONOR. It is.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand that it will require considerable debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maryland ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. O'CONOR. I do, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. LONG. I object.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is not a conference report a privileged matter?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A motion to take it up is privileged, and not debatable.

Mr. O'CONOR. I so move, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report on the basing-point bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask what motion we voted on just now?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question was on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask for the yeas and nays. We were not informed as to what the vote was.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, have we had a decision?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There has already been a decision.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, let us be a little fair about this situation. After all, this report went through pretty fast. I did not realize that the Senator from Maryland was about to present the conference report and ask for its consideration. The Senator knows that I stated I was about to move that the Senate take a recess, and that it was planned to take up the calendar on Monday. That is exactly what I wished to do. After the calendar had been called, we then planned to take conference reports. I hope the Senator from Maryland will not press this matter, because we are going to be here for some time on the basing-point bill.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the Senator from Maryland ask for a reconsideration of the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. O'CONOR. I move that the vote by which the conference report was agreed to be reconsidered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is this a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to?

Mr. O'CONOR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. I am in favor of it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the motion to proceed to the consideration of the conference report was agreed to, so it is the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. LONG addressed the Chair.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the conference report is debatable.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report is debatable.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have told a number of Senators that we would not remain in session tonight. I regret very much, after having announced the program which we expected to follow on Monday, that Senators who are apparently so interested in the basing-point bill—and I know very little about it—should rush in and make the conference report the unfinished business over the objections of the majority leader. I laid down a program which I hoped would be satisfactory to all Senators. I had intended that the conference report on the basing-point bill should be taken up in due course.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. O'CONOR. I think the Senator would not have made the last statement if he had yielded to me a moment ago. What I was anxious to do was to have the conference report made the unfinished business. Then, if the Senator from Illinois desired to have the calendar called, that would be perfectly agreeable to us. The conference report is a privileged matter. The House has acted upon it, and we feel in duty bound to submit the conference report. We can confer with the Senator from Illinois as to the appropriate time for consideration of the conference report.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a simple motion to adjourn until Monday at 12 o'clock were carried, would not that mean that the calendar would have to be called on Monday?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that the calendar would be called under rule VIII.

Mr. RUSSELL. If a simple motion to adjourn were to prevail at this stage of the proceedings, would not the calendar be called on Monday?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is perfectly agreeable to me to have the calendar called on Monday, and I shall not object to it. Certainly I believe that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was in order. I believe that all Senators should have an opportunity to debate the conference report if they wish to do so. However, I feel that the motion was made in good faith to make it the unfinished business. That motion was agreed to. If the majority leader will agree, I think the conference report ought to be left the unfinished business. The calendar can be called on Monday, and then we can proceed to debate the conference report when the time comes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It would not be laid before the Senate until 2 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad now to enter into a unanimous consent agreement to call the calendar and leave the conference report the unfinished business. It seems to me that would be the proper procedure. I should like to be absolutely fair.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there is nothing I can do about business already transacted. The conference report is now the unfinished business, as a result of the motion which has been agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'CONOR. Is it not true that a conference report is a privileged matter?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT—RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUB, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by the international affairs committee, Young Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, on October 11, 1949, relating to Senate Resolution 160, to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of House bill 4567, to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON OCTOBER 11, 1949

Whereas the United States has a duty to assist in the solution of the world-wide problem of displaced persons; and

Whereas there is an overwhelming recognition on the part of the public, as well as the

United States Congress, that positive action by this Government in this direction should not be long delayed; and

Whereas legislation for this purpose has been passed by the House of Representatives and is presently being held up in the Senate Judiciary Committee: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That endorsement be granted to Senate Resolution 160, introduced to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from consideration of H. R. 4567; and to H. R. 4567, the passage of which would permit the United States to take a more appropriate part in the solution of the problem of displaced persons, which is recognized as a pressing humanitarian and social problem which can only reach solution through the active assistance of all the free nations of the world.

INTERIM REPORT ON MERCHANT MARINE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION (S. DOC. NO. 118)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, pursuant to Senate Resolution 50, Eighty-first Congress, first session, I submit a report in the nature of preliminary studies and investigation and review regarding the American merchant marine and its problems, conducted by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which subcommittee I have the honor to be chairman, and ask that it be printed as a Senate document, and printed in the body of the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and printed as a Senate document, and printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The interim report is as follows:

MERCHANT MARINE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION (S. Doc. No. 118)

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters, submitted the following interim report [pursuant to S. Res. 50]:

The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was appointed by Chairman EDWIN C. JOHNSON on April 13, 1949, pursuant to the authority contained in Senate Resolution 50, Eighty-first Congress, to make a study and investigation of all matters pertaining to the United States merchant marine. The letter appointing the subcommittee further directed that legislation affecting maritime matters be referred to the subcommittee for its attention. At the same time, and in furtherance of authority granted by Senate Resolution 50, the chairman appointed a subcommittee to study and investigate "(3) all domestic land and water transportation to determine (a) whether existing conditions conform to the national transportation policy as declared in the Interstate Commerce Act, and (b) the effect of large expenditures of public moneys and private capital upon transportation charges and to what extent such expenditures are reflected in costs of production and prices to consumers," and directed that legislation affecting such matters be referred to the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation.

It is to be noted that, in respect to foreign and the offshore trades and matters of general maritime policy, the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters has exclusive jurisdiction, whereas in the field of domestic water transportation its jurisdiction in the fields mentioned in subsection (3), Senate Resolution 50, is concurrent with that of the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation. To prevent undue duplication of work, the

above-mentioned subcommittees have agreed:

(1) That the Subcommittee on Domestic Land and Water Transportation will be charged with the responsibility for the study and investigation of problems relating to water transportation on the inland waterways and the Great Lakes and may develop such statistics and studies with regard to coastwise and intercoastal shipping by sea as will enable the said subcommittee to report as to whether existing conditions conform to the domestic national transportation policy as declared in the Interstate Commerce Commission Act.

(2) All other legislative matters and problems relating to the shipping industry in the domestic field will be the responsibility of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Maritime Matters.

The agenda adopted by the subcommittee outlines a broad general study into every phase of our merchant marine. It is summarized as follows:

(a) What our needs are as to ships, shipyards, and trained personnel for trade and for defense;

(b) How these needs compare with present and prospective supply;

(c) What building or repair is required to bring our fleets and yards to the necessary minimum standard and to maintain them there;

(d) World shipping and trade, present and prospective, and its effect on the merchant marine, and on our need therefor;

(e) Foreign and domestic Government policies affecting shipping and shipbuilding;

(f) The status of intercoastal, coastwise, and off-shore services, our need therefor, and the effect of present legislation and administrative practices and policies on such shipping;

(g) The legislative, legal, and administrative measures best designed to give us the fleets determined as necessary;

(h) The prospective costs of such measures, in both direct subsidy aid and in administration, with such assessment of indirect economic costs as seem possible.

Although the subcommittee has made extensive investigation into many of the items on its agenda, rapid changes in the domestic and foreign fields affecting merchant shipping render it impossible at this time to make any recommendations or to form any opinions other than broad general conclusions. The study confirms again the vital role which our shipping plays in national defense under present world conditions, and reaffirms our need to keep an adequate fleet in operation, backed by suitable laid-up tonnage, and maintained in condition by proper domestic repair and shipbuilding facilities. Preliminary work tends to show that more tonnage is probably needed for national defense than would be required for protection of our commerce against improper rates or poor service which might be given by foreign lines. It is also clear that a merchant marine of the size and type needed by the Nation is unlikely to be built or maintained without Government aid, under present conditions of freight rates, foreign competition, and foreign subsidies and discriminations. Study continues as to the tonnages needed, of various vessel types, and on the steps which must be taken to maintain fleets of proper size in operation on domestic and foreign routes.

In spite of the fact that our present active and reserve fleet is new, there is evidence to indicate it may be somewhat out of balance and that there are deficiencies in certain types which it may be deemed advisable to make good if we are to maintain a reasonable degree of readiness for emergencies. With most of the fleet becoming obsolete at the same time, it also seems that a replacement program of new ship construction may be in order. Such a program may be advis-

able (1) to guard against the necessity for replacing all of our ships at one time with the consequent high cost; (2) to prevent the danger of having, once again, an old fleet at the start of a conflict without having the time advantage we have previously enjoyed to "get ready"; (3) to eliminate uneconomical units; (4) to keep the fleet in a highly efficient operating condition and thereby possibly reduce the necessity for high-cost operating subsidies; (5) to maintain shipbuilding facilities and have available workers skilled in the arts of building ships, so that we may be in instant readiness with yards and equipment suitable for immediately meeting national emergency requirements, both for merchant and naval tonnage.

Evidence now before the subcommittee indicates that shipbuilding is again in the doldrums. The programs for the building of tankers by the oil companies are nearing completion and except for the pending contracts of the Maritime Commission, which are inadequate at this time to support the industry at a safe level, there is no major planned course for the construction of vessels. Repair work has dropped sharply. From 242,400 employed in shipbuilding and repair as of January 1947 in private and naval yards, employment dropped to 169,300 as of May 1949 and is continuing to decline.¹ The Joint Chiefs of Staff report that many of the essential ships in the reserve fleet must be repaired if they are to be available for immediate use. The said staff recommends the prompt repair of 134 vessels and a planned repair program to extend over a period of approximately 4 years. Solely on the basis of the tremendously large investment which the Government has in the reserve fleet and the cost of replacing it, good judgment and sound business sense dictate that a planned repair program for this fleet is imperative. Such a program will also help to insure continued operation of needed ship-repair facilities, the maintenance of employment, and the retention of skilled persons in this essential segment of our economy.

The subcommittee has had the benefit of an investigation made by Senator BREWSTER of shipbuilding facilities, practices, and costs in several of the European countries. The report made by Senator BREWSTER evidences that the European maritime powers have extensive shipbuilding programs which add immeasurably to the problems of the American merchant marine. For the information of the Senate, the Senator's report is set forth in full in the Appendix.

The Comptroller General has from time to time reported to Congress alleged irregularities by the Maritime Commission in the administration of the shipping laws. The subcommittee is conducting a thorough investigation into each of the charges and will carefully review the reports and recommendations of other congressional committees, together with those which may be supplied by executive departments concerned.

Studies affecting our merchant shipping are now being carried forward by executive agencies. The National Security Resources Board is making a "sea transport survey" to assure the adequacy and effectiveness of American shipping in the event of war. One of the objectives of the survey is to bring out the shortcomings of the peacetime fleet in relation to wartime requirements. The subcommittee is working in cooperation with the Board on this basic subject to the end that the Nation may not again experience the lack of adequate shipping facilities which confronted us in three previous wars. The Board's study is expected to be concluded in January 1950. The Secretary of Commerce has also been instructed by the President to make a survey looking to a unified and coordinated Federal program for

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

transportation, with a preliminary report on the subject to be made December 1, 1949. Careful consideration must be given to the results of this survey.

In the course of its work your subcommittee has had the active cooperation of all governmental agencies interested in the field of shipping. While it has been hampered somewhat in its work because of the lack of adequately compiled statistics and research in these agencies, due in some measure to the lack of personnel and in part to the failure to appreciate the importance of planned research, it appears that the agencies concerned have the basic material from which adequate statistical material can be compiled. The subcommittee believes that as provided for in Senate Resolution 50 the responsible agencies will, to the extent necessary, make available such services, information, facilities, and personnel as will enable it to properly complete its work, supported by all available facts. Many personal interviews have been had with leaders in the shipping industry, both management and labor. They have been productive of helpful suggestions which have materially assisted the subcommittee in its approach to the many problems. Further such interviews will be had so that the subcommittee will be fully informed of industry's views and in a position to carefully consider a program that will give us a merchant marine adequate to serve our economy and the national defense with the minimum of expense to the Government.

Partial hearings on one phase of the investigation have been held. Further hearings will be held beginning in the early part of the next session, probably in Washington, D. C. The subcommittee will hear representatives of interested governmental agencies, of the shipping industry, both management and labor, also persons representing shippers and industries related to shipping, and members of the public concerned with shipping problems, so that it may have the benefit of full views regarding the problems involved in this study.

Several legislative matters have been considered by the subcommittee in the course of its work. House Joint Resolution 235 (S. J. Res. 88), continuing the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, subject to certain limitations contained in the joint resolution, was carefully considered and favorably reported by the subcommittee, becoming Public Law No. 147. Following hearings, a report was made on S. 2080, a bill to regulate whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946. The bill, as recommended, subsequently passed the Senate on August 1, 1949, and is now being considered by the House. Two measures affecting the traditional policy of Congress of limiting coastwise and offshore transportation to American-flag vessels were acted on, namely: H. R. 2634 and H. R. 75. On H. R. 2634 (Public Law 258), the subcommittee recommended the temporary limited waiver of the law so as to grant relief to areas in Alaska which were not being served by American vessels. A hearing was held on H. R. 75, passed by the House on May 2, 1949, and referred to the subcommittee on July 19, 1949. The bill provides for the use of Canadian vessels in the transportation of coal between American ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Evidence adduced at the hearings showed American vessels were available. Subsequent information confirmed that the proponents of the bill had made satisfactory arrangements for the carriage of coal by American-flag vessels. Thus, further action does not appear to be warranted on H. R. 75.

The subcommittee, through its chairman, sponsored in the Senate the amendment to H. R. 5895 (S. 2388) to guarantee to American-flag vessels at least 50 percent of the cargoes to be shipped under the military-assistance program. In addition, the subcommittee has watched legislation affecting the rights of merchant seamen. It supported an amendment to H. R. 3191 (a bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916), maintaining in status quo the maritime rights of merchant-seamen employees of the Government until such time as hearings can be held to determine if such seamen should be within the purview of the compensation act. The following House bills have recently been referred to the subcommittee for its action: H. R. 3605 (S. 1235), to provide for the documentation of the Canadian-built vessel *North Wind*; H. R. 3419, to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. There is also pending before the subcommittee S. 2484, to provide for the writing of war risk and certain marine and liability insurance by the Maritime Commission. Preliminary studies of the said bills have been made and the investigations will continue.

It is clear that with the shift from world shipping deficit to shipping surplus brought about by decrease in relief cargoes, continued building of new tonnage abroad, and the devaluation of currencies, American vessels will henceforth find it difficult to operate on many routes without Government aid. The renewal of payments under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, offers the opportunity and obligation to restudy the general adequacy of existing merchant-marine legislation and the administration thereof by all executive agencies. Some legislative and administrative changes may well be in order.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,

October 12, 1949.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Following out your suggestion I covered the shipyard situation in Europe rather thoroughly during the time I was abroad.

A first-class crisis is in the offing as a result of the reentry of Germany and Japan into ship repairing and construction.

All other shipbuilding interests are extremely concerned and particularly the British and Swedish shipyards which have been operating at capacity ever since the war in building a world merchant marine which is now in excess of prewar and of modern vintage. This has unfortunately resulted in outmoding and rendering obsolete the tremendous merchant marine America built during the war, with the result of tying up 1,500 merchant ships in United States ports and their ultimate scrapping.

British yards have approximately 1 year's work ahead and Swedish yards approximately 2 years' with most of the construction in Swedish yards for Norwegian account at American expense including the supply of steel plates.

The Swedish yards have been able to carry on very profitably since the war primarily in restoring Norwegian merchant marine with American funds and steel and have modernized their yards to a large degree in order to meet future competition.

Meanwhile Germany and Japan are now reentering the ship-construction field and present a very serious challenge to all other shipyards.

Germany is allowed approximately 40 percent of her prewar ship-construction capacity. This means approximately her prewar capacity for commercial construction since

something over 50 percent of prewar capacity was used for naval construction and auxiliary defense ships. Personnel is consequently available in the German yards to operate two or three shifts. The condition of the German economy is such that the men are willing to work the second and third shifts with practically no increase in compensation over the 40 to 50 cents per hour which is the current going wage under German economic conditions.

Yards in Britain and Sweden and elsewhere require substantial extra pay for the second and third shifts which very much increases the cost and, in the case of Sweden, personnel is not available for more than one shift and to a considerable extent this is true in Britain.

Much of the work in recent years has been in overhauling and repair in British yards. For instance, tonnage approximately equal to the total British merchant marine has been passing through the repair yards each year.

Time is of the essence in this field and the Germans are now able to take overhaul and repair jobs at approximately one-half the cost and one-third the time required by other yards. Time is, of course, of vital importance when shipping is tied up and several very important repair jobs have been taken away from British and Swedish yards in recent weeks by Hamburg yards. I saw Norwegian ships there under repair.

The same situation will shortly prevail in construction. The Germans are now allowed to build vessels of 7,000 tons and it is expected that this limit will be increased as time goes on. Somewhat the same situation prevails in Japan. It is reported that the Japanese are to be allowed to build 20 or 30 boats for transoceanic carriage to reestablish their merchant marine.

I visited shipyards in the following places: Helsinki, Finland; Goteberg and Malmo, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Hamburg, Germany; Glasgow, Scotland; Belfast, Ireland; Marseilles, France; Barcelona, Bilbao, and Seville, Spain.

Lay-offs are already beginning in the British shipyards with little prospect of anything other than a continued decline as a result of an overbuilt world merchant marine except in certain categories such as tankers.

In these specialized fields British and Swedish costs are likely to mean loss of contracts to their continental and Asiatic competitors.

The British and Swedes resent the German and Japanese competition, and blame America for permitting it.

Our dilemma is most distressing since we are paying more than a billion dollars a year to support the German and Japanese economy and our only hope of relief apparently is to permit or enable these countries to become self-supporting.

On the other hand under our present program we have been also committed to supporting the British economy.

Meanwhile the impact of this entire situation upon both our economy in general and our maritime future in particular both in the construction and operation of oceangoing shipping must be more and more profound.

Cordially yours,

OWEN BREWSTER,
United States Senator.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the

clerk will state the first order of business on the Executive Calendar.

PROTOCOL PROLONGING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT REGARDING THE REGULATION OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF SUGAR

The CHIEF CLERK. Executive F (81st Cong., 1st sess.), a protocol dated in London August 31, 1948, prolonging for 1 year after August 31, 1948, the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar, signed at London on May 6, 1937.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this is the international sugar agreement which the Senate has extended every year for the past 12 years, I believe. It merely carries over into next year the existing international machinery, so that it may be in effect if it is considered desirable to take steps next year to deal with the prospective sugar surplus. This agreement does not carry any substantive provisions relating to sugar production at the present time, but simply extends the framework which has been in existence since 1937.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Does it have any impact on the existing Sugar Act?

Mr. LODGE. No; none at all.

The extension of this sugar agreement is requested by the entire sugar-producing industry.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Are there any complaints from anyone who is interested in the production, refining, or processing of sugar?

Mr. LODGE. There are none. The subcommittee took great pains to notify all who are interested in the sugar producing industry in this country, and they were unanimous in their desire to have the agreement continued for a year.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did representatives of the beet sugar growers appear?

Mr. LODGE. Yes, and they expressed their approval.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did representatives of the beet-sugar refiners appear?

Mr. LODGE. Yes, and my recollection is that they also were favorable.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Did they approve?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, does this matter in any way affect the production of sugar?

Mr. LODGE. It has no substantive provisions at all. It continues the international sugar structure which now exists. It is desired to have it continued, because it is feared that there may be a surplus of sugar next year, and there is a desire at hand to have machinery with which to deal with it.

Mr. WATKINS. As I understand, the United States desires the extension of this protocol or treaty. Is that correct?

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I regret very much that the distinguished Senator has brought up this matter for approval or ratification tonight.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the Senator, let me say that I did not ask to have it brought up. This matter has been on the Executive Calendar, and it has been brought before the Senate in connection with the calling of the Executive Calendar. I did not move that the Executive Calendar be called; I did not move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, or go into executive session. The majority leader moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business; and that motion was agreed to, and the Executive Calendar was called. When this matter was reached on the Executive Calendar, I rose to explain it.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder whether the Senator from Massachusetts will agree to have it go over for one day, because many Senators have left the Chamber at this time, having done so with the understanding that nothing of a controversial nature or of the nature of this matter would come before the Senate at this time.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no desire to rush this matter through. I do not know of anyone who is opposed to it, but I have no desire to rush it through. If the Senator from Nebraska desires to have it postponed, I am agreeable to having that course followed.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. I thank the Senator; and I make that request, and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the protocol will be passed over.

The clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James M. Carter to be United States district judge for the southern district of California.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Harry C. Westover to be United States district judge for the southern district of California.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ernest W. Gibson to be United States district judge for the district of Vermont.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Harold C. Stuart, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Air Force.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the United States Air Force are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations of nominations.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, October 17, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 15 (legislative day of October 13), 1949:

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

William Henry Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit to fill a new position.

Robert L. Russell, of Georgia, to be judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, vice Samuel H. Sibley retired.

Hon. Wayne G. Borah, of Louisiana, to be judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, vice Hon. Elmo Pearce Lee, Sr., deceased.

H. Nathan Swaim, of Indiana, to be judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit to fill a new position.

George Thomas Washington, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to fill a new position.

Charles Fahy, of New Mexico, to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to fill a new position.

David L. Bazelon, of Illinois, to be a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to fill a new position.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

M. Neil Andrews, of Georgia, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Georgia, vice Robert L. Russell, elevated.

Frank A. Hooper, of Georgia, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Georgia to fill a new position.

Delmas C. Hill, of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas to fill a new position.

J. Skelly Wright, of Louisiana, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Louisiana, vice Hon. Wayne G. Borah, elevated.

John F. X. McGohey, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York to fill a new position.

Gregory F. Noonan, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York to fill a new position.

Irving R. Kaufman, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York to fill a new position.

Sidney Sugarman, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York to fill a new position.

Gus J. Solomon, of Oregon, to be United States district judge for the district of Oregon to fill a new position.

Allan K. Grim, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania to fill a new position.

Owen McIntosh Burns, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania to fill a new position.

Thomas J. Clary, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, to fill a new position.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

To be colonels, USAF (Medical)

Armstrong, Harry George, 209A.
Benson, Otis Otto, Jr., 19046A.
Copenhaver, John Randolph, 19050A.
Corliss, Arthur Herman, 19045A.
Griffs, Loyd Eugene, 19047A.
Kelly, Frederick Cantwell, 19044A.
Kendricks, Edward James, 19052A.
Kennard, William Jeffers, 19048A.
Powell, William Henry, Jr., 684A.
Roberts, John Ellsworth, 19051A.

To be colonel, USAF (Veterinary)

Hodgson, Ernest Eugene, 18975A.

To be colonels, USAF (Chaplains)

Carpenter, Charles Irving, 668A.
Giegerich, Paul Joseph, 18695A.
Linsley, John Chauncey Wolcott, 18700A.
Witherspoon, Glenn John, 18696A.
Wolverton, Wallace Irving, 18701A.

To be colonels, USAF

Abbott, Ward Terry, 862A.
Addington, Carl Allen, 997A.
Alness, Harvey Thompson, 1085A.
Anderson, Curtis Morgan, 954A.
Archibald, Edwin Parker, 750A.
Armstrong, John Glenn, 1009A.
Ashworth, Paul Carter, 1056A.
Ausman, Neal Edwin, 898A.
Axtater, Karl Shaffner, 675A.
Babcock, John Francis, 967A.
Bacher, Frederick August, Jr., 776A.
Baisley, Herbert Kenneth, 705A.
Barr, John Edwin, 931A.
X Barton, Paul Lawrence, 1081A.
Baumeister, Karl Edward, 844A.
Bell, Jasper Newton, 1163A.
Bell, William John, 930A.
Bennett, Joe A., 874A.
Bergquist, Kenneth Paul, 1117A.
Bishop, Harry Stephen, 1011A.
Bond, George Oscar, 846A.
Bondley, Charles John, Jr., 1073A.
Boys, Richard Carlton, 1126A.
Breit, John Martin, 1016A.
Brewster, Myles Wilkenson, 2070A.
Bristol, Richards Montgomery, 902A.
Brown, C. Pratt, 1185A.
Brown, John Kimball, Jr., 113A.
Buck, James Baird, 1137A.
Cairns, Douglas Moore, 1015A.
Caldara, Joseph D. Croft, 1048A.
Callish, Norman Louis, 951A.
Campbell, William Daniel, 917A.
Canterbury, William Monte, 1071A.
Carlmark, Carl Wilbert, 937A.
Carroll, Joseph Francis, 927A.
Cary, John Burroughs, 1055A.
Cassady, George Stewart, 994A.
Cechmanek, George, 892A.
Chase, Ned Baker, 1101A.
Claassen, Clayton Baxter, 1170A.
Clark, William Hogan, 1002A.
Clayton, William Travis, 941A.
Cochrane, Carlos John, 999A.
Cooper, Leroy Gordon, 803A.
Corbin, Frank Pickering, Jr., 929A.
Cowles, Herbert Nathan, 1003A.
Culver, German Pierce, 1124A.
Dany, George Bernard, 1061A.
Dau, Frederick Jensen, 834A.
Davies, Clinton William, 778A.
Davis, Leighton Ira, 1111A.
Davis, William Gaston, 969A.
Dayharsh, Theodore John, 2002A.
Deering, Othel Rochelle, 900A.
DeFord, Earl Hamlin, 676A.
Delaney, Joseph Francis, 998A.
Dick, John Nicholas, 831A.
Dolan, William Stanley, 911A.
X Donovan, Stanley Joseph, 1089A.
Doty, Paul Ivon, 827A.
Dreyer, Christian Frederick, 2072A.
Duggar, Llewellyn Goode, 723A.
Duncan, Claude Edward, 686A.
Easley, Fred Oscar, Jr., 991A.
Egan, John Waldron, 882A.
Ellis, Dross, 953A.
Ellman, Paul Miller, 672A.
Ellsworth, Richard Elmer, 1115A.
Fairchild, Frederic Henry, 1012A.
Fickel, Arthur Allison, 1118A.
Finter, Clyde Virgilus, 674A.
Fisher, William Raymond, 754A.
Foote, Albert George, 768A.
Foote, Philip Blanchard, 944A.
Forbes, William Reineman, 728A.
Fulton, Lee William, 1107A.
Fulton, Robert Freeman, 935A.
Gale, Guy Harrison, 683A.
Gavin, Edward Morris, 1147A.
X Generous, Harry William, 746A.
Gent, Thomas Joseph, Jr., 1130A.
Gilchrist, John Raymond, 836A.
Gill, Joseph Edward, 2071A.
Glassford, Pelham Davis, Jr., 1131A.
X Glazebrook, Marshall Ambler, 839A.
Goewey, Robert James, 910A.
Graham, Luke Bruce, 868A.
Gray, Kenneth Neil, 1053A.
Griffith, Perry Bruce, 1075A.
Gude, Elmer Wentworth, 837A.
Guenther, Louis Augustine, 932A.
Hale, Edward Joseph, 1008A.
Hanley, Paul Tompkins, 1068A.
Hanna, Archibald Johnston, 891A.
Harmon, Reginald Carl, 721A.
Harris, Lester Stanford, 1155A.
Harvin, Charles Bennett, 1158A.
Heim, Charles Anthony, 1033A.
Henry, Cecil Ernest, 711A.
Heston, Leroy Gray, 832A.
Hickman, Jack Wallis, 1110A.
Higgins, Warren Herbert, 850A.
Hills, John dePeyster Townsend, 1070A.
Hoffman, Frank Edward, 784A.
Hoffman, Gus Benning, 807A.
Hollidge, Melvin Spedden, 843A.
Holmes, William Walter, 1044A.
Holzman, Benjamin Grad, 1102A.
Hooks, Daniel Edwin, 1166A.
Hopson, William Douglas, 961A.
Howe, John David, 909A.
Howell, Llewellyn Charles, 870A.
Howze, Charles North, 938A.
Hudnell, William Thomas, 1171A.
Hull, Harris Benjamin, 1050A.
Hutchison, John Monroe, 1079A.
Inman, Arthur Lafayette, 1088A.
Jarmon, Robert Edward, 1148A.
Jensen, James Clifford, 1042A.
Johnson, Arnold Theodore, 1141A.
Johnson, Bertrand Ellwood, 809A.
Jones, Harley Sanford, 828A.
Jost, Charles Edward, 855A.
Kauffman, Christian Dale, 1096A.
Keillor, Russell, 798A.
Kennedy, Thomas Joseph, 879A.
Key, Algene Earl, 885A.

X King, Richard Thomas, Jr., 1021A.
Kingsbury, William Charles, 923A.
Knight, Robert Jackson, Jr., 753A.
Knowles, Samuel Barcus, Jr., 1136A.
Krebs, Frank Xavier, 1188A.
Kreider, Harold Lawrence, 1172A.
Kuhfeld, Albert Meldrum, 884A.
Laird, Orville, 962A.
Legg, Richard Andrew, 1084A.
Lessig, Cecil Parker, 1001A.
Libby, Millard Archibald, 1041A.
Light, Lester William, 887A.
Ligon, Elvin Seth, Jr., 1077A.
X Lovell, John Raymond, 924A.
Luehman, Arno Herman, 1080A.
Lyle, William Hardin, 916A.
McCann, John Herbert, 1179A.
McClendon, James Fred, 992A.
McCoy, Michael Norman Wright, 915A.
McCulla, William Lewis, 865A.
McNitt, James Rollo, 1183A.
McVea, A. J., 928A.
Malmstrom, Einar Axel, 983A.
Marshall, Edward Deane, 1013A.
Marshall, Louis Wagner, 767A.
Maughan, Elvin Freestone, 906A.
Maurer, Lothar Charles, 720A.
Maxey, Stewart Sherman, 913A.
Mayhue, Don Waters, 702A.
Mohler, Orville Ernest, 1051A.
Montgomery, Richard Mattern, 1025A.
Moody, Charles Oscar, 793A.
Moore, Edward Walter, 1057A.
Moore, Orin Houston, 1128A.
Moore, William Orron, 825A.
Morris, Joseph Atticus, 822A.
Morris, Robert, 1125A.
Moseley, Lawson S., Jr., 1062A.
Moyers, Frank Neff, 1149A.
Muehleisen, Dolf Edward, 1144A.
Musgrave, Thomas Ceburn, Jr., 1120A.
Neal, Haskell Erva, 1047A.
Neely, Harold Lee, 1167A.
Nell, Glenn Phil, 877A.
Nesbitt, Earl Johnson, 1027A.
Newell, Thomas Ovid, 1106A.
Nowotny, Berthold Eugene, 1099A.
Nyquist, Buford Russell, 901A.
Palmer, Ivan Maurice, 821A.
Parrish, Noel Francis, 1143A.
Peterson, George Walton, 907A.
Phillips, Terrell Edward, 853A.
Porter, Harry Cecil, 976A.
Powel, Nicholas Earnest, 978A.
Price, James Hughes, 1152A.
Reeves, Raymond Judson, 1082A.
Reilly, James Edward, 888A.
Rentz, William Edward, 918A.
Rhudy, Ralph, 857A.
X Riggsby, Allen Wood, 943A.
Robbins, Earl Clinton, 797A.
Robbins, Philip Senter, 1029A.
Roberts, Jack, 1134A.
Rodenhauser, Jermain Ferdinand, 933A.
Rogers, William Loveland, 1060A.
Rollison, Robert Alstein, 747A.
Rose, Bernard Cecil, 848A.
Rothrock, James Harvey, 957A.
Russell, Joseph Gordon, 1116A.
Scattergood, Edgar Morris, Jr., 861A.
Schott, Charles Wesley, 949A.
Schweizer, John Mel, Jr., 920A.
Scott, Kirk Hamilton, 722A.
Scott, Richard Lee, 864A.
Sebastian, Henry Agnew, 1174A.
Shannon, Frank James, Sr., 780A.
Shower, Albert Joseph, 1109A.
Shuck, Jack Edward, 1069A.
Shumsky, Albert Abe, 1190A.
Simons, Maurice Monroe, 1133A.
Sloan, Donald Casper, 989A.
Sluman, Curtis Delano, 1058A.
Smartt, Monroe Thompson, 845A.
Smith, Dale Orville, 1074A.
Smith, George Merritt, 727A.
Smith, Henry Durham, Jr., 1036A.
Smith, Phillips Waller, 897A.
Smith, Wilfred James, 1045A.
Sparhawk, George Hall, 774A.
Stalder, Marvin Frederick, 1142A.

Stanley, Joseph Bynum, 1150A.
 Stenhouse, William Duncan, 905A.
 Stewart, Stanley Ronald, 972A.
 Stillman, Robert Morris, 1114A.
 Stoltz, Albert Edward, 979A.
 Stone, William Sebastian, 1059A.
 Strauss, Robert Hollis, 1132A.
 Sykes, Ethelred Lundy, 914A.
 Thiebaud, Kenneth Earl, 811A.
 Thompson, Claude Bryant, 1092A.
 Thompson, Glenn Curtis, 1135A.
 Thurman, William Taylor, 1034A.
 Tibbets, Gene Huggins, 1067A.
 Todd, Raymond Patten, 1167A.
 Truesdell, Karl, Jr., 1023A.
 X Tyer, Aaron Warner, 1123A.
 X Umstead, Stanley Milward, 697A.
 Unruh, Marion Daniel, 1103A.
 Urbach, Walter, 919A.
 Vansant, Corwin Paul, 1019A.
 Waldron, Russell Lee, 1164A.
 Walsh, James Howard, 1120A.
 Warren, William Curtis, 878A.
 Washbourne, Lee Bird, 810A.
 Webster, Benjamin Jephson, 974A.
 Welker, Platt Linn, 1004A.
 White, John William, 1087A.
 Whitneybell, Theron Herman, 900A.
 Williams, Frank Maxwell, 1046A.
 Williams, Merle Robbins, 977A.
 Williams, Ralph Irwin, 1177A.
 Wilson, Albert Theodore, Jr., 1086A.
 Wilson, James Van Gorder, 1112A.
 Wise, William Harvey, 1083A.
 Wiseheart, Raymond Frederick, 760A.
 Wold, Torgils Grimkel, 973A.
 Wood, Clair Lawrence, 1157A.
 Woods, Lebbeus Bigelow, 763A.
 Young, Millard Chester, 934A.
 Zartman, Paul Anderson, 841A.
 Zoller, Solomon Jack, 840A.

NOTE.—Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

The following-named persons for appointment in the United States Air Force, in the grade indicated with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947) and title II, Public Law 365, Eightieth Congress (Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947):

To be captains, USAF (Medical)

Franklin L. Bowling, O1766353.
 Lester L. Lutes, O545287.

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

Arthur M. La Vere.
 John H. McNutt, O937463.
 William H. Tomey.
 Frederick E. Walker.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Joshua C. Bray, O961949.
 Richard S. Buker, Jr., O959346.
 James H. Bobyns, O956162.
 Donald F. Farrell, O949505.
 Frederick D. Good, O955523.
 James W. Haynes, O954273.
 Joseph E. Lofton.
 John F. McGarry, O962727.
 Leonard D. McLin, O954982.
 Robert A. Northrup, O963143.
 Paul C. Olfelt, O967096.
 Roy R. Patterson, O1776211.
 Hubert C. Peltier, O961693.
 Richard L. Sedlacek, O948544.
 Billie G. Streete, O958951.
 George W. Weber, O961938.
 Louis J. West, O960475.
 John I. Williams, O961937.
 Edgar D. Wippermann.

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Veterinary)

John R. Sherman, Jr., O961527.
 Paul V. Sundberg, Jr., O974841.
 James L. Wyatt, Jr.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Veterinary)

William D. Nettles, O1735556.

To be second lieutenant, USAF (Medical Service)

Donald E. Callaghan, O1341744.

The following-named persons for appointment in the United States Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

To be second lieutenants

Louis W. Akehurst, Jr.
 John H. Akers.
 Jerry D. Alderson, Jr., AO1903043.
 John L. Baker.
 Richard D. Bartley.
 George F. Bennett.
 Charles H. Boone.
 Pat Burnett.
 Henry G. Butler, AO1846764.
 Clarence E. Castle, AO1847325.
 Robert L. Clement, Jr.
 Eugene O. Conley.
 Theodore A. Cousins.
 Wilbur L. Creech.
 Homer A. Davis, Jr.
 Ralph W. DeMont.
 Rex E. Diehl, AO1848307.
 John C. Dunn, AO1847701.
 Richard T. Durkee.
 Gerald J. Dye.
 Donald U. Egolf.
 Jack L. Folkins, AO1851718.
 Raymond B. Furlong.
 George R. Goodson, Jr.
 Edward F. Greissing.
 Coleman M. Harris.
 Sidney M. Jacobs.
 Donald B. Jarvis.
 Clifford D. Jenkins, Jr., AO1904237.
 Donald M. Jenkins.
 Gerald D. Johnson.
 Richard M. Keller.
 Rivers R. King, AO1855574.
 Ralph V. Korhnack, AO1903102.
 Sophus E. Larsen.
 William E. Long.
 Andrew M. Maggard.
 LeRoy C. Manners, AO1904969.
 Dean A. McClain.
 James A. McCulley.
 Harold J. Mollere.
 Clarence L. Montgomery, Jr.
 Lovick P. Moore, Jr.
 James P. Mullins.
 John F. Murphy, AO1905599.
 Joe C. Nance.
 John H. Napier III, AO1851527.
 Paul E. Newett.
 Howard F. O'Neal.
 Harry W. Paper, AO1847343.
 Robert B. Parker.
 Thomas E. Perrin.
 Fred S. Peter, O701279.
 Clifford L. Pratt.
 J. Alan Price.
 Russell L. Rogers.
 Laurence L. Sauber.
 Clarence H. C. Seaton, AO1906027.
 Louis C. Setter.
 Billy J. Shields.
 David A. Smith.
 James E. Snavely.
 Donald M. Stewart.
 Jack T. Tate, AO1905491.
 Steve G. Tefas.
 Anthony J. G. Timmermans, Jr., O1338880.
 Jess R. Totten.
 Allan S. Tullar.
 Donald L. Van Der Karr.
 James D. Vitko.
 Alonzo J. Walter, Jr.
 Morris J. Ward, AO1847130.
 Marshall R. Warner, AO1851447.
 Warren B. Wisdom.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate October 15 (legislative day of October 13), 1949:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

James M. Carter to be United States district judge for the southern district of California. (New position.)

Harry C. Westover to be United States district judge for the southern district of California. (New position.)

Ernest W. Gibson to be United States district judge for the district of Vermont.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Harold C. Stuart to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations of Donald I. Abbott et al. for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenants, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on October 3, 1949, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Donald I. Abbott, which appears on page 13655, and ending with the name of Charles W. Zuppann, which appears on page 13656.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

The nominations of Stuart McCall Abrams and other officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on October 3, 1949, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Stuart McCall Abrams, which is shown on page 13656, and ending with the name of Arnold Edmund Zimmerman, which appears on page 13657.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

To be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral, when retired

Vice Adm. Harold B. Sallada

To be ensigns

Billie J. Cartwright Thomas G. Kilgariff
 Joseph V. Godfrey Doyle W. Lynn

To be lieutenant commander, Medical Corps

Harry L. Day
 James D. King

To be lieutenant, Medical Corps

John E. Deming

To be ensigns, Supply Corps, from the 3d day of June 1949

Winthrop T. Austin Robert G. Nicol
 Harry Birchard John A. Rothrock, Jr.
 James F. Bogardus, Jr. Alvis D. Sartor
 Edward G. Dauchess Richard W. Singletary
 Mark H. Hanna Donald H. Springgate,
 Malcolm L. McQuiston Jr.

II

To be ensign in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, from the 3d day of June 1949

James E. Galloway

To be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Dental Corps of the Navy

Joseph Raskin

To be ensigns in the Nurse Corps of the Navy

Barbara A. Austin Carolyn E. Kovalovsky
 Florence M. Conner Margaret L. LeCroy
 Mary Dianich Frances A. Neff
 Roberta F. Dorsett Mary A. Pandora
 Dolores R. Drzewiecki Louise K. Scanlon
 Anita A. Henne Lorraine C. Schubilske
 Dorothy L. A. Klahn Audrey J. Sharafinski

To be commanders, Medical Corps

Charles Bunch
Stephen M. Smith

To be lieutenant commanders, Medical Corps

Thomas E. Cone, Jr.
Mervyn Shoor

To be lieutenant, Nurse Corps

Pearl I. M. Hebert

To be lieutenant (junior grade), Nurse Corps

Kathryn C. Jones

To be lieutenant in the Dental Corps of the Navy

Algis M. Mansur

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVAL RESERVE

The following-named officers of the Naval Reserve on active duty for permanent appointment to the grades and corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

To be lieutenants (junior grade), line

Harry M. Alker	Thomas D. McGovern
Randall E. Anderson	John H. McNally
George F. Arnold, Jr.	John F. Mertz
Sheldon Ashley	Nicolo A. Mirabile
James H. Baker	Charles M. Mitchell
George A. Blaszk	Edward J. Mitchell
Ronald F. Bohn	Gray D. Morrison II
Melner R. Bond, Jr.	Frank A. Moscovic
Jack Buder	Harold E. Nay
Joe Y. Christian	William C. O'Reilly, Jr.
Philip C. Clark	Arne G. Ostensoe
Angelo E. Clemente	William H. Page
Antonino Consoli	Harvey J. Pietsch
James H. Dana	Alexander E. Power
Paul E. Deeben	Robert W. Pray
Clarence R. Derrickson, Jr.	Ivan L. Rauch
William H. Ezell	Willard E. Risdon, Jr.
Richard J. Fechheimer	Charles S. Russell
Herbert S. Hammaren	Nelson C. Russell
Paul E. Hanes, Jr.	Richard A. K. Russell
Walter O. Hansen	William K. Ryan
Leo C. Keating, Jr.	John R. Sisson
George J. Kay	Edwin E. Sosebee, Jr.
Thomas J. Keegan	Duncan H. South
John T. Kelleher	Walter W. Sparks
Keith C. King	Leonard B. Szatkowski
Glenn E. Kiser	Merwin E. Taylor
Robert D. Kokins	William M. Tell
Phillip C. Krouse	James A. Tonder
George R. Le Blanc	John A. Vanyo, Jr.
Edward P. Lewis	Maurice T. Wahlgren
Otto L. Liepin	Laurence R. Walker, Jr.
Richard E. Love	Norman E. Wallen
Richard J. MacGarva	Walter J. Ward
Frederick G. MacGurn	Thomas S. Welch
Adolph J. F. Malinowski	Harold F. Wenzel
Charles L. Mamzic	Nelson S. Wilder
Oscar N. Martin	James F. Wise, Jr.
Charles A. Matley	Ralph D. Woleben
Melvin E. Mattson	William V. Wolfe
	William J. Yuengling

To be lieutenants (junior grade), Supply Corps

Chester L. Carlock Richard F. Stillahn
George T. Gratton, Jr. William F. Paulson
Norton N. Nielson Elvin L. Vanzee

To be lieutenant (junior grade), Civil Engineer Corps

Harold W. Merritt

The following-named officers of the Navy and the Naval Reserve on active duty for appointment to grades and corps indicated in lieu of that for which previously nominated and confirmed.

FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

To be lieutenants, line

William H. Hubbard Stephen J. Whiteman
William E. Rohde, Jr. La Mar L. Woodward

To be lieutenant, Nurse Corps

Mary K. Fleck

To be lieutenants (junior grade), line

Burton E. Berglund	Donal D. Lemmon
Carl J. Costanzo	Joseph E. McConnell
Robert E. Cowell	James V. McGowan
Duilio D'Albora	Murdoch M. McLeod
Frank Gilliland	Jewett E. Richardson, Jr.
Delbert Grantham	Harry P. Rodgers, Jr.
Albert E. Hansen	Edmund W. Sellman
John N. Howard	Earle N. Trickey
Svend I. Jensen	

To be lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps

Robert C. Van Osdol

To be lieutenant (junior grade) Civil Engineer Corps

Donn L. Ashley

FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

To be lieutenant commander, line

Jack O. Polk

To be lieutenants, line

Theodore F. Drag	Allen C. H. Merz
Adolph J. Furtak	Arthur J. Perkett, Jr.
Arvel Heath	Aquilino L. Poncirolli
Edward G. Kelley	Hatcher W. Williams, Jr.
Benedict J. Marafino	
Orvis A. Martin	

To be lieutenant, Supply Corps

Masden E. Christiansen

Francis LeRibeus

Levi T. Gottschall

John T. Robison

FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVAL RESERVE

To be lieutenants, Supply Corps

"T" Lane Skelton

FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVAL RESERVE

To be lieutenants of the line

Lewis P. Holland

John L. Martin

John F. Mathers,

To be lieutenants, Supply Corps

Leslie R. Allan

Clarence E. Carlson

Joseph Allecretti

Rodney K. Purnell

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate October 15 (legislative day of October 13), 1949:

POSTMASTER

PENNSYLVANIA

Lawrence R. Newton, Kane.

SENATE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1949

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Spirit, Thou who art not far off, out on the vast rim of the universe, but nearer to us than breathing, a present help, waiting to live in us, our daily sustenance, the fountain of a courage that will not fail and of a power that can use our frail weakness as its healing and illuminating channel: In this confused day with its noisy voices and contending claims, grant unto these Thy servants that they may be faithful to every trust committed by the people to their hands, giving utterance only to their highest, noblest thought, and that upon their shoulders

there may rest unsullied the white mantle of the Nation's honor. In the name of our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, October 15, 1949, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 2895) to authorize the sale of select base material at the Fort Benning Military Reservation to Muscogee County, State of Georgia, for use on county roads, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 76. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain tract of land in the State of Arizona to Lillian I. Anderson;

S. 489. An act to authorize the refund to the Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission of the sum advanced for certain water facilities, and for other purposes;

S. 1542. An act to authorize the withdrawal of public notices in the Yuma reclamation project, and for other purposes;

S. 2226. An act relating to the compensation of certain employees of the Panama Canal; and

H. R. 3826. An act to amend the act of January 16, 1883, an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. IVES, and by unanimous consent, Mr. DULLES was excused from attendance on the Senate for the remainder of the week.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. HENDRICKSON was excused from attendance on the Senate for the remainder of the session.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.